

XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1804.  
DE Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;  
XX Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;  
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX EP1239051-A2.  
FN 11-SEP-2002.  
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.  
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.  
XX (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.  
FA Shannon M;  
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.  
DR Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL  
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or  
PT activity of human POSHL1.  
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1804; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.  
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling  
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino  
CC acids (S1, AB88999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),  
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a  
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.  
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an  
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as  
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful  
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)  
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating  
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and  
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is  
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which  
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating  
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The  
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples  
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the  
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to  
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1451 ATCCATTCCTCTCA 1465  
DB 17 ATCCATTCCTCTCA 3  
RESULT 1475  
AAS18424/C  
ID AAS18424 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX

AAS18424;  
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
DE Degenerate PCR primer #2 used to amplify DNA encoding human chkl.  
XX Human; checkpoint protein; hchk1; DNA damage; chromosome 11q24;  
KW cell cycle checkpoint pathway; inhibition of cell growth; tumour;  
KW malignancy; growth deficiency; development deficiency; PCR primer; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX US6307015-B1.  
FN 23-OCT-2001.  
XX 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-00489364.  
XX 05-SEP-1997; 97US-00924183.  
PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.  
XX Ellledge SJ, Sanchez Y;  
XX WPI; 2002-040207/05.  
XX New mammalian checkpoint protein and gene, for generating specific  
PT antibodies or for inhibiting the growth of cells, and for use as a probe  
PT for a portion of a chromosome associated with tumors or malignancies.  
XX Example 1; Col 24; 39pp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of human and mouse  
CC checkpoint (chk1) proteins and the nucleic acid sequences encoding them.  
CC Human chk1 (hchk1) maps to chromosome 11q24. Chk1 is involved in cellular  
CC responses to DNA damage, in the cell cycle checkpoint pathway. The  
CC protein is useful for generating specific antibodies and for inhibiting  
CC the growth of cells. The nucleotide sequence encoding the protein may be  
CC used as a probe for a portion of the chromosome associated with tumors  
CC and other malignancies, as well as growth and/or development  
CC deficiencies. The present sequence represents a degenerate PCR primer  
CC used to amplify DNA encoding human chk1 protein  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1033 GACTTTCGCTGACC 1047  
DB 17 GACTTTCGCTGACC 3  
RESULT 1476  
ABK57291  
ID ABK57291 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ABK57291;  
XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1662.  
XX Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;  
KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;  
KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;  
KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;  
KW acetylcysteine.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200211674-A2.  
FN



XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (SYNT ) SYNTAX USA LLC.  
PI (THOM/) THOMPSON J.  
XX Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;  
PI Grupe A;  
XX WPI; 2002-217145/27.  
XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride  
PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive  
PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.  
XX Claim 4; Page 71; 152pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down  
CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes  
CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are  
CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic  
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic  
CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions  
CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or  
CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell or  
CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition  
CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises  
CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the  
CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,  
CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The  
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to  
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an  
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 73.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1577 GCAGGCCAGCTTCC 1591  
DB |||||:|||||:|  
2 GCAGGCCAGCUUUC 16  
RESULT 1479  
ABK57129  
ID ABK57129 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABK57129;  
XX  
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1500.  
XX  
KW Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;  
KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;  
KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;  
KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;  
KW acetylcysteine.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200211674-A2.  
XX  
PD 14-FEB-2002.  
XX  
PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.  
XX  
PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX (SYNT ) SYNTAX USA LLC.  
PI Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;

PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.  
XX Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;  
PI Grupe A;  
XX WPI; 2002-217145/27.  
XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride  
PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive  
PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.  
XX Claim 4; Page 96; 152pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down  
CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes  
CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are  
CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic  
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic  
CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions  
CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or  
CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell or  
CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition  
CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises  
CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the  
CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,  
CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The  
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to  
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an  
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 73.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1577 GCAGGCCAGCTTCC 1591  
DB |||||:|||||:|  
1 GCAGGCCAGCUUUC 15  
RESULT 1480  
ABK57182  
ID ABK57182 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABK57182;  
XX  
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1553.  
XX  
KW Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;  
KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;  
KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;  
KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;  
KW acetylcysteine.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200211674-A2.  
XX  
PD 14-FEB-2002.  
XX  
PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.  
XX  
PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX (SYNT ) SYNTAX USA LLC.  
PI Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;

PI Grupe A;  
 XX WPI; 2002-217145/27.  
 XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride  
 PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive  
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.  
 XX Claim 4; Page 98; 152pp; English.  
 PS The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down  
 CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes  
 CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are  
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic  
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic  
 CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions  
 CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or  
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,  
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition  
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises  
 CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the  
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,  
 CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The  
 CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to  
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
 CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 672 AGCAAGCTCACAGA 686  
 Db |||||:|||||  
 3 AGCAAGCTCACAAA 17  
 RESULT 1481  
 ABK55967  
 ID ABK55967 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABK55967;  
 XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
 DT Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #338.  
 DE Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;  
 KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;  
 KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;  
 KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;  
 KW acetylcysteine.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200211674-A2.  
 XX 14-FEB-2002.  
 XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.  
 XX 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (SYNT) SYNTAX USA LLC.  
 PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.  
 XX Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;  
 PI Grupe A;  
 XX WPI; 2002-217145/27.

XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride  
 PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive  
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.  
 XX Claim 4; Page 59; 152pp; English.  
 PS The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down  
 CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes  
 CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are  
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic  
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic  
 CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions  
 CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or  
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,  
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition  
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises  
 CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the  
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,  
 CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The  
 CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to  
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
 CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 673 AGCAAGCTCACAGAC 687  
 Db |||||:|||||  
 1 AGCAAGCTCACAAAC 15  
 RESULT 1482  
 ACC54018  
 ID ACC54018 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ACC54018;  
 XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 DT Human tumour suppressor sequence #2785.  
 DE ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;  
 KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;  
 KW cellular degeneration.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS FR2826373-A1.  
 PN 27-DEC-2002.  
 PD 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
 PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
 PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.  
 PA Tuijnder M, Teierman A, Amson R;  
 PI WPI; 2003-250498/25.  
 DR New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,  
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral  
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.  
 XX Claim 1; Page 683; 798pp; French.  
 PS This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated



CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The  
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%  
 CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or  
 CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The  
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease  
 CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1704 TCTGCTACCTGCT 1718  
 |||||  
 Db 3 TCTGCTGCTGCT 17

RESULT 1483  
 ACC53039/c  
 ID ACC53039 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACC53039;  
 XX  
 DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #1806.  
 XX  
 KW ss: tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;  
 KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;  
 KW cellular degeneration.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN FR2826373-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 27-DEC-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
 XX  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.  
 XX  
 PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.  
 XX  
 PT New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,  
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral  
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Page 457; 798pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated  
 CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The  
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%  
 CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or  
 CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The  
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease  
 CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1468 CTGGGGGAGCGGATC 1482  
 |||||  
 Db 15 CTGGGGGAGAGGATC 1

RESULT 1484  
 ABT35689/c  
 ID ABT35689 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABT35689;  
 XX  
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1326.  
 XX  
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
 KW human fukutin; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003025175-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 27-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 188; 720pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1527 TCAGCTACAAAGGA 1541  
 |||||  
 Db 17 TCAGCAACAAAGGA 3

RESULT 1485  
 ACA05589/c

ID ACA06589 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX ACA06589;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #408.  
XX  
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;  
KW G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;  
KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;  
KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;  
KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;  
KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;  
KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;  
KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;  
KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;  
KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;  
KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;  
KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2002177568-A1.  
XX  
XX 28-NOV-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.  
XX  
XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.  
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.  
XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.  
XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.  
XX  
XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.  
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.  
XX  
XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.  
XX  
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of  
XX a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for  
XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Page 33; 72pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down  
XX regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor  
XX kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne  
XX configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat  
XX cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for  
XX treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.  
XX (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in  
XX the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg<sup>2+</sup>. The enzymatic and  
XX antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,  
XX prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,  
XX cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or  
XX multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug  
XX therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or  
XX chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,  
XX cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,  
XX gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic  
XX acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as  
XX rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,  
XX obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft  
XX rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury  
XX (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,  
XX sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or  
XX infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic  
XX nucleic acid molecule

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX 142 ATCAACGGCAGCTG 156  
XX 16 ATCAACTGCAGCTG 2  
XX  
XX RESULT 1486  
XX ACA07774/C  
XX ID ACA07774 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ACA07774;  
XX DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE NFKB sub-unit modulating zinzyme substrate #173.  
XX  
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;  
KW G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;  
KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;  
KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;  
KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;  
KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;  
KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;  
KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;  
KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;  
KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;  
KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;  
KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2002177568-A1.  
XX  
XX 28-NOV-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.  
XX  
XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.  
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.  
XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.  
XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.  
XX  
XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.  
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.  
XX  
XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.  
XX  
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of  
XX a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for  
XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Page 40; 72pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down  
XX regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor  
XX kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne  
XX configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat  
XX cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for  
XX treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.  
XX (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in  
XX the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg<sup>2+</sup>. The enzymatic and  
XX antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,  
XX prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,  
XX cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or  
XX multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug  
XX therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or  
XX chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,  
XX cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,  
XX gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic  
XX acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as  
XX rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,  
XX obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft  
XX rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury  
XX (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,  
XX sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or  
XX infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic  
XX nucleic acid molecule

CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or  
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug  
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or  
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,  
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,  
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antinease nucleic  
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as  
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,  
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft  
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury  
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,  
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or  
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic  
 CC nucleic acid molecule

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 142 ATCAACGCGAGCTG 156  
 Db 15 ATCAACTGCGAGCTG 1

RESULT 1487  
 ACA08921  
 ID ACA08921 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ACA08921;  
 AC ACA08921;  
 XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 DT NFKB sub-unit modulating amberzyme substrate #84.  
 DE Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;  
 XX G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;  
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;  
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;  
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;  
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;  
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;  
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;  
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;  
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;  
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS US2002177568-A1.  
 XX 28-NOV-2002.  
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.  
 XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.  
 XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.  
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.  
 XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.  
 XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.  
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;  
 PI WPI; 2003-340953/32.  
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of  
 PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for

PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.  
 XX Claim 3; Page 51; 72pp; English.  
 XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down  
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor  
 CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme  
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat  
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for  
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.  
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in  
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg<sup>2+</sup>. The enzymatic and  
 CC antinease nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,  
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,  
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or  
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug  
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or  
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,  
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,  
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antinease nucleic  
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as  
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,  
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft  
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury  
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,  
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or  
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic  
 CC nucleic acid molecule

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 539 CCATCTTTGCAAGC 553  
 Db 1 CCAUCUUUGACAAUC 15

RESULT 1488  
 ABZ65140/C  
 ID ABZ65140 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ABZ65140;  
 AC ABZ65140;  
 XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 DT Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #597.  
 DE Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200297114-A2.  
 XX 05-DEC-2002.  
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.  
 XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.  
 XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.  
 XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA Mcswiggen J;  
 PI WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
 XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for

PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.  
XX  
PS Claim 4; Page 144; 185pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,  
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
CC ribozymes of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 927 CCAGCTGCTCCGTGG 941  
DB 16 CCAGCTGCACCGTGG 2  
RESULT 1489  
ABZ6477/c  
ID ABZ61477 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ61477;  
XX  
DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human H-Ras DNAzyme target #268.  
XX  
KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FN WO200297114-A2.  
XX  
PD 05-DEC-2002.  
XX  
PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.  
XX  
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.  
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.  
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Mcswiggen J;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
XX  
PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.  
XX  
PS Claim 58; Page 116; 185pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing

CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,  
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
CC ribozymes of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 7 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 80 GGGCCCGCGGCTCTG 94  
DB 16 GGGCCCGCGGCGCTG 2  
RESULT 1490  
ABZ62006/c  
ID ABZ62006 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ62006;  
XX  
DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human H-Ras DNAzyme target #797.  
XX  
KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FN WO200297114-A2.  
XX  
PD 05-DEC-2002.  
XX  
PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.  
XX  
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.  
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.  
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Mcswiggen J;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
XX  
PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.  
XX  
PS Claim 58; Page 126; 185pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,  
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
CC ribozymes of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 752 GGGAGTGTCCCTGC 766  
 DB 15 GGGAGTGTCCCTGC 1

RESULT 1491  
 ABZ64791  
 ID ABZ64791 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABZ64791;  
 XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #248.  
 XX KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
 XX KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
 XX KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200297114-A2.  
 XX PD 05-DEC-2002.  
 XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.  
 XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.  
 XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.  
 XX PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.  
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Mcswiggen J;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
 XX PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.  
 XX PS Claim 4; Page 137; 185pp; English.  
 XX CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ6520 - ABZ6524,  
 CC ABZ6530 - ABZ6585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
 CC ribozymes of the invention  
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 73.3%; Pred. NO. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 49 CCAGCAGTGTGACTG 63  
 DB 3 CCAGCUGUGACUG 17

RESULT 1492  
 ABZ62005/c  
 ID ABZ62005 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX

AC ABZ62005;  
 XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human H-Ras DNzyme target #796.  
 XX KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
 XX KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
 XX KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200297114-A2.  
 XX PD 05-DEC-2002.  
 XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.  
 XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.  
 XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.  
 XX PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.  
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Mcswiggen J;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
 XX PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.  
 XX PS Claim 58; Page 126; 185pp; English.  
 XX CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ6520 - ABZ6524,  
 CC ABZ6530 - ABZ6585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
 CC ribozymes of the invention  
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 752 GGGAGTGTCCCTGC 766  
 DB 17 GGGAGTGTCCCTGC 3

RESULT 1493  
 ACD64604  
 ID ACD64604 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ACD64604;  
 XX DT 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE HCV minus strand DNzyme substrate sequence #1627.  
 XX KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
 XX KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
 XX KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNzyme; zinzyme;  
 XX KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
 XX KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;

KW degenerative, disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic; virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

XX Hepatitis C virus.

OS WO200281494-A1.

PN 17-OCT-2002.

XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.

XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.

XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.

XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0296876P.

XX 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX (MACE/) MACEJAK D.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.

XX (PAVC/) PAVCO P.

XX (LEEP/) LEE P.

XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K.

XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;

PI Draper K, Roberts E;

XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.

XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,

XX hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus

XX infection.

XX Claim 1; Page 304; 387pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate

XX the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or

XX Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense

XX and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,

XX inozymes, zinzymes, ambezymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed

XX are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse

XX transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well

XX as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV

XX DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV

XX genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening

XX compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds

XX that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds

XX methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and

XX disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene

XX expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular

XX carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV

XX DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present

XX invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;

XX Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1434 AGAGGATCCATGA 1448

Db 2 AGAGGAUGCCAUGCA 16

RESULT 1494

ACD55495/c

ID ACD55495 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ACD55495;

XX 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX HBV amberzyme substrate sequence #79.

XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;

XX RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;

XX enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;

XX ambezyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;

XX HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;

XX degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;

XX liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;

XX virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

XX Hepatitis B virus.

OS WO200281494-A1.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.

XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.

XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.

XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0296876P.

XX 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX (MACE/) MACEJAK D.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.

XX (PAVC/) PAVCO P.

XX (LEEP/) LEE P.

XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K.

XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;

PI Draper K, Roberts E;

XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.

XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,

XX hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus

XX infection.

XX Example 1; Page 204; 387pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate

XX the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or

XX Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense

XX and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,

XX inozymes, zinzymes, ambezymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed

XX are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse

XX transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well

XX as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV

XX DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV

XX genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening

XX compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds

XX that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds

XX methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and

XX disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene

XX expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular

XX carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV

XX DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present

XX invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;

XX

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 532 AATAGCCCCATCTTT 546  
15 AATATCCCCATCTTT 1

Db

RESULT 1495  
ACD55494/C  
ID ACD55494 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ACD55494;  
DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE HBV amberzyme substrate sequence #78.  
XX  
KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;  
KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;  
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.  
XX  
OS Hepatitis B virus.  
XX  
FN WO200281494-A1.  
XX  
PD 17-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.  
XX  
PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.  
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.  
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.  
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.  
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.  
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.  
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.  
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.  
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.  
XX  
PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;  
PI Draper K, Roberts E;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
XX  
PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,  
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus  
PT infection.  
XX  
PS Example 1; Page 204; 387pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or  
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,  
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV  
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds  
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and

CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and  
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene  
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular  
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV  
CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNazyme or amberzyme sequences  
CC disclosed in the present invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 5 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 532 AATAGCCCCATCTTT 546  
16 AATATCCCCATCTTT 2

Db

RESULT 1496  
ACD58065/C  
ID ACD58065 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ACD58065;  
DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE HCV DNazyme substrate sequence #651.  
XX  
KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;  
KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;  
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.  
XX  
OS Hepatitis C virus.  
XX  
FN WO200281494-A1.  
XX  
PD 17-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.  
XX  
PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.  
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.  
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.  
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.  
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.  
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.  
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.  
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.  
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.  
XX  
PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;  
PI Draper K, Roberts E;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
XX  
PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,  
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus  
PT infection.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; Page 245; 387pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate

CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or  
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,  
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyms, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV  
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds  
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and  
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and  
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene  
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular  
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV  
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present  
 CC invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 1434 AGAGGATGCCATGAA 1448  
 Db 17 AGAGGATGCCATGCA 3  
 RESULT 1497  
 ACDB64603  
 ID ACDB64603 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACDB64603;  
 XX  
 DT 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #1626.  
 XX  
 KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;  
 KW amberyms; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;  
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Hepatitis C virus.  
 XX  
 PN WO200281494-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 17-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.  
 XX  
 XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.  
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.  
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.  
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.  
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.  
 XX  
 PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;

PI Draper K, Roberts E;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
 XX  
 PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,  
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus  
 PT infection.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Page 304; 387pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or  
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,  
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyms, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV  
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds  
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and  
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and  
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene  
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular  
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV  
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present  
 CC invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 1432 GCAGAGGATGCCATG 1446  
 Db 2 GGAGAGGAGGCCAUG 16  
 RESULT 1498  
 ACDB51807  
 ID ACDB51807 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACDB51807;  
 XX  
 DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HBV inozyme substrate sequence #90.  
 XX  
 KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;  
 KW amberyms; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;  
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Hepatitis B virus.  
 XX  
 PN WO200281494-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 17-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.  
 XX  
 XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.  
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.  
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.  
 XX



PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.  
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.  
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.  
PA (LEEF/) LEE P.  
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.  
XX  
PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;  
PI Draper K, Roberts E;  
XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
XX  
XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,  
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus  
PT infection.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 151; 387pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or  
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,  
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV  
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV. The compounds and  
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and  
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and  
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene  
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular  
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV  
CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNazyme or amberzyme sequences  
CC disclosed in the present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1390 CTCACCAAGCTGTTG 1404  
DB 3 CUCACCAACCCUGUUG 17  
  
RESULT 1499  
ACD55493/C  
ID ACD55493 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ACD55493;  
AC ACD55493;  
DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
DE  
DE HBV amberzyme substrate sequence #77.  
XX  
XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;  
KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;  
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.  
XX  
OS Hepatitis B virus.  
XX  
XX WO200281494-A1.  
PN

XX 17-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.  
XX  
XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.  
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.  
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.  
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.  
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.  
XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.  
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.  
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.  
PA (LEEF/) LEE P.  
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.  
XX  
XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;  
PI Draper K, Roberts E;  
XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
XX  
XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,  
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus  
PT infection.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 204; 387pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or  
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,  
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV  
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV. The compounds and  
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and  
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and  
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene  
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular  
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV  
CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNazyme or amberzyme sequences  
CC disclosed in the present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 5 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 532 AATAGCCCCCATCTTT 546  
DB 17 AATATCCCCCATCTTT 3  
  
RESULT 1500  
ACD54462  
ID ACD54462 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ACD54462;  
AC ACD54462;  
XX  
XX 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
DT HBV DNazyme substrate sequence #21.  
DE  
DE Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
KW

KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;  
KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;  
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.  
XX  
OS Hepatitis B virus.  
XX  
XX WO200281494-A1.  
XX  
XX 17-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009197.  
XX  
XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.  
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.  
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.  
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.  
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.  
XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.  
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.  
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.  
PA (LEPP/) LEE P.  
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.  
XX  
XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey J, Pavco P, Lee P;  
PI Draper K, Roberts E;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
XX  
XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,  
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus  
PT infection.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 184; 387pp; English.  
PS  
XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or  
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNzymes,  
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV  
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds  
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and  
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and  
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene  
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular  
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV  
CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNzyme or amberyne sequences  
CC disclosed in the present invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1390 CTCACCAAGCTGTTG 1404  
Db 2 CUCACCAACCUUG 16  
|:||||| |:|:|

RESULT 1501  
ACC64765/c  
ID ACC64765 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ACC64765;  
AC  
XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 2012.  
DE  
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW schizophrenia; ss.  
XX  
XX Mus musculus.  
OS  
XX WO2003025176-A2.  
FN  
XX 27-MAR-2003.  
PD  
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
PF  
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.  
PR  
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
PA  
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
DR  
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
PT and transfected cells.  
PT  
XX Disclosure; Page 266; 738pp; French.  
PS  
XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
CC ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a  
CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 244 GGCAGTGCACCTGGA 258  
Db 17 GGCAGTGCACCTGGA 3  
|:||||| |:|:|

RESULT 1502  
ACC66050  
ID ACC66050 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ACC66050;  
AC  
XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 3297.  
DE  
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW schizophrenia; ss.  
XX

XX OS Mus musculus.  
XX PN WO2003025176-A2.  
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.  
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.  
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
XX PT and transfected cells.  
XX PS Disclosure; Page 416; 738pp; French.  
XX CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
XX CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
XX CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
XX CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
XX CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
XX CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of  
XX CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
XX CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
XX CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
XX CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia  
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 826 TCCCTCACCCCTGTC 840  
XX DB 3 TCCCTCACCCCTGTC 17  
XX  
XX RESULT 1503  
XX ACC68168/c  
XX ID ACC68168 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ACC68168;  
XX XX  
XX DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5415.  
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
XX KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
XX KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
XX KW schizophrenia; ss.  
XX OS Mus musculus.  
XX PN WO2003025176-A2.  
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.  
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.  
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
XX PT and transfected cells.  
XX PS Disclosure; Page 664; 738pp; French.  
XX CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
XX CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
XX CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
XX CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
XX CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
XX CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of  
XX CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
XX CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
XX CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
XX CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia  
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 1468 CTGGGGGAGCGGATC 1482  
XX DB 15 CTGGGGGAGCGGATC 1  
XX  
XX RESULT 1504  
XX ABX16354/c  
XX ID ABX16354 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ABX16354;  
XX XX  
XX DT 08-APR-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human checkpoint gene Chk1 PCR primer #2.  
XX KW Human; checkpoint; chk1; anti-Chk1 antibody; tumour; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN US2002156247-A1.  
XX PD 24-OCT-2002.  
XX PF 12-DEC-2001; 2001US-00020038.  
XX PR 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488364.  
XX PA (ELLE/) ELLEDGE S J.  
XX PA (SANC/) SANCHEZ Y.  
XX XX  
XX PI Elledge SJ, Sanchez Y;  
XX DR WPI; 2003-182651/19.  
XX PT New anti-Chk1 antibody, that may be a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody,  
XX PT useful for detecting a Chk1 protein that is associated with a tumor.  
XX PS Example 1; Page 13; 28pp; English.  
XX CC The invention describes an anti-Chk1 antibody capable of specifically  
XX CC binding to an antigenic determinant on the proteins encoded by a sequence  
XX CC comprising 476 (3 sequences), 479, 496 or 513 amino acids. A new method  
XX CC is used to produce the antibody, which is useful for detecting a Chk1  
XX CC protein that is associated with a tumour. This sequence represents a PCR  
XX CC primer used to isolate DNA encoding the human checkpoint protein Chk1  
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;



PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.  
 XX Shannon M, Phan T;  
 XX WPI; 2003-430501/40.  
 DR New isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a human angiominin-like  
 PT protein, useful for treating or preventing a disorder associated with  
 PT decreased or increased expression or activity of AMLP1.  
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 305; 172pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes the human angiominin-like protein 1  
 CC (AMLPI). Human AMLPI has cytosolic activity, and can be used in gene  
 CC therapy. The AMLPI protein, nucleic acid molecules, antibodies, and  
 CC compositions of the present invention can be used for treating or  
 CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased or increased expression  
 CC or activity of AMLPI. The present sequence represents a scanning  
 CC oligonucleotide for human AMLPI, which is used in an example from the  
 CC present invention.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 856 AAGGACCTGAAGCAG 870  
 Db 2 AAGGAAGCTGAAGCAG 16  
 RESULT 1508  
 AAT50714  
 ID AAT50714 standard; RNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAT50714;  
 AC AAT50714;  
 DT 07-MAR-1997 (first entry)  
 XX Rabbit CETP hairpin ribozyme target sequence #588.  
 DE Hairpin ribozyme; cholesterol ester transfer protein; mRNA cleavage;  
 XX neutral lipid transfer; plasma lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; atherectomy;  
 KW reverse cholesterol transport; high density lipoprotein; therapy; CETP;  
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; dyslipidaemia; hypoalphalipoproteinaemia;  
 KW peripheral vascular disease; hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; RCT; inhibitor;  
 KW angioplastic restenosis; low density lipoprotein; diabetes; HDL; rabbit;  
 KW LDL; ss.  
 XX Oryctolagus cuniculus.  
 OS WO9620279-A1.  
 XX 04-JUL-1996.  
 PD 11-DEC-1995; 95WO-US016000.  
 PF 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363240.  
 PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.  
 PA Couture L, Stinchcomb D, Mcswiggen J, Bisgaier C, Page M;  
 PI WPI; 1996-321852/32.  
 DR New ribozyme(s) for cleaving cholesterol ester transfer protein mRNA -  
 XX useful for preventing or treating initial development, progression or  
 PT regression of vascular diseases, esp. familial hypercholesterolaemia.  
 XX Claim 4; Page 55; 72pp; English.

CC AAT50699-T50754 represent target sequences for the rabbit cholesterol  
 CC ester transfer protein (CETP) hairpin ribozymes (see AAT50643-T50698).  
 CC CETP is a 74 kD glycoprotein that facilitates neutral lipid transfer  
 CC between plasma lipoproteins. The numbering of the targets refers to the  
 CC position of the cleavage site in full length CETP. The ribozyme then  
 CC binds to 4-6 nucleotides 5', and a variable number 3' of this site. The  
 CC ribozymes are able to cleave mRNA from the gene encoding CETP, thereby  
 CC blocking synthesis and/or expression of the mRNA. By inhibiting CETP, the  
 CC reverse cholesterol transport (RCT) pathway can be inhibited (or  
 CC eliminated) thereby preventing the reduction in size density of the high  
 CC density lipoproteins (HDL), prolonging HDL half life, and therefore  
 CC increasing HDL levels. The ribozymes can be used to treat conditions  
 CC associated with abnormal levels of CETP, specifically atherosclerosis,  
 CC peripheral vascular disease, hyperbetalipoproteinaemia, dyslipidaemia,  
 CC familial hypercholesterolaemia, hypoalphalipoproteinaemia, vascular  
 CC complications of diabetes, transplant, atherectomy and angioplasty  
 CC restenosis. By inhibiting CETP, the levels of HDL and low density  
 CC lipoproteins (LDL), and the HDL:LDL ratio are favourably altered (a  
 CC decrease in LDL levels, and a corresponding increase in HDL levels). The  
 CC ribozymes can also be used diagnostically to study genetic drift and  
 CC mutations in diseased cells, and to detect CETP mRNA. As the ribozymes  
 CC target specific regions of the CETP gene, they have low non-specific  
 CC activity  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1028 TGGCTGACTTTGGCC 1042  
 Db 3 UGGCUGACUUUGUCC 17  
 RESULT 1509  
 AAV12786/c  
 ID AAV12786 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAV12786;  
 AC AAV12786;  
 DT 03-JUN-1998 (first entry)  
 XX Patient-specific CDR2/CDR3 5' PCR primer LAR1 CDR3.  
 DE Rearrangement; gene; immunoglobulin H; IGH; T cell receptor; TCR;  
 KW clonotypic rearrangement; haematopoietic cell; monitor; response;  
 KW haematological cancer; multiple myeloma; Hodgkin's disease;  
 KW acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; test; bone marrow; autologous transplant;  
 KW detection; clonotypic cell; premalignant; autoimmune; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO9746706-A1.  
 PN 11-DEC-1997.  
 PD 03-JUN-1997; 97WO-US009534.  
 PF 03-JUN-1996; 96US-0019106P.  
 PR (UYAL-) UNIV ALBERTA.  
 XX Pilarski LM, Belch AR, Szczeppek AJ;  
 PI WPI; 1998-042212/04.  
 DR Detecting specific clonotypic nucleic acid rearrangement in  
 XX PT haematopoietic cells - used to monitor treatment of haematological cancer  
 PT or to screen bone marrow transplants.  
 XX Example 1; Page 43; 74pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAV12776-86 are used for PCR, in situ reverse transcription  
 CC PCR (RT-PCR) and RT-PCR. The rearrangement of immunoglobulin (Ig) H genes  
 CC or the rearrangement of T cell receptor (TCR) genes in a clone is called  
 CC its "clonotypic rearrangement". The primers are used to identify  
 CC clonotypic nucleic acid rearrangements in haematopoietic cells from a  
 CC patient with (or at risk of) a haematological neoplastic disease. A novel  
 CC method is described to detect such clonotypic rearrangements. This method  
 CC comprises isolating a neoplastic haematopoietic cell containing a target  
 CC clonotypic rearrangement and amplifying a specific segment of the target.  
 CC The amplified product is sequenced to determine if the clonotypic  
 CC rearrangement is present. The method is especially used to monitor a  
 CC patients' response to treatment of haematological cancer (e.g. multiple  
 CC myeloma, Hodgkin's disease or acute lymphoblastic leukaemia). The method  
 CC can also be used to test bone marrow samples, including stem cells,  
 CC intended for autologous transplant. Other applications include detecting  
 CC clonotypic cells in pre-malignant and autoimmune states, identifying cell  
 CC types representative of the different stages in a malignant clone and  
 CC development of therapies

XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 383 CCACGCTCTCGGATG 397  
 DB 16 CCACGCTCTCGGAGG 2

RESULT 1510  
 AAV73903/c  
 ID AAV73903 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAV73903;  
 XX  
 DT 02-MAR-1999 (first entry)  
 DE Human HLA-A2 A\*0201 allele antisense PCR primer AL#U.  
 KW HLA-A2; allele; A\*0201; PCR primer; polymorphic loci; subtyping;  
 KW human leucocyte antigen; therapy; bone marrow transplant; vaccine;  
 KW gene therapy; tumour cell; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 PN DE19715430-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 26-NOV-1998.  
 XX  
 PF 14-APR-1997; 97DE-01015430.  
 XX  
 PR 14-APR-1997; 97DE-01015430.  
 XX  
 PA (BOEF ) BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH.  
 XX  
 PI Schendel D, Gatz S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-010501/02.  
 XX  
 PT Sub-typing complex polymorphic gene loci by amplification of multiple  
 PT alleles - with individual alleles detected from combination of amplicons  
 PT formed, specifically for typing HLA-A2 before bone marrow transplants or  
 PT vaccination.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 8; Page 11; 18pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC AAV73887-V73911 are PCR primers used in a method for subtyping complex  
 CC polymorphic loci in a DNA-containing sample, in which individual alleles  
 CC are detected by multiple nucleic acid amplifications, a particular allele  
 CC is identified from the combination of amplifications that produce

CC amplicons from alleles present in the sample. The method is especially  
 CC used to subtype the human leucocyte antigen (HLA)-A locus, particularly  
 CC A2 and specifically to detect the A\*0201 allele. The method is applied  
 CC before therapy, e.g. for subtyping bone marrow transplants, gene therapy  
 CC vaccines, tumour cell vaccines, MHC carrier or peptide vaccines. The use  
 CC of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) with sequence-specific primers to  
 CC identify the most important alleles first (so that only rarer alleles  
 CC require additional tests) reduces the number of experiments needed for  
 CC subtyping. To identify an allele, a PCR reaction must occur, i.e. any  
 CC negative result must be the result of experimental error and will not  
 CC result in an incorrect subtype

XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 505 GAGGCTACCTGGAG 519  
 DB 15 GAGGCTACCTGGAG 1

RESULT 1511  
 AAX88679  
 ID AAX88679 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAX88679;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
 DE Human chromosome 18q YAC clone primer.  
 KW Human chromosome 18q; mood disorder; polymorphic marker; detection;  
 KW identification; trinucleotide repeat expansion; schizophrenia;  
 KW anxiety disorder; adjustment disorder; personality disorder;  
 KW nucleotide triplet repeat; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 PN WO9932643-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 01-JUL-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 17-DEC-1998; 98WO-EP008543.  
 XX  
 PR 18-DEC-1997; 97GB-00026804.  
 XX  
 PA (VLA-) VLAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.  
 XX  
 PI Van Broeckhoven C, Raeymaekers P, Del-Favero J;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-418934/35.  
 XX  
 PT Detecting nucleotide triplet repeats in human chromosome 18q.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 56; 87pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes detecting nucleotide triplet repeats in a  
 CC region of human chromosome 18q disposed between polymorphic markers  
 CC D18S68 and D18S979 to identify a human gene associated with a mood  
 CC disorder or related disorder. AAX88542 to AAX88705 represents human  
 CC chromosome 18q YAC clones and primers corresponding to them, used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention. YAC clones comprising a portion  
 CC of the region of human chromosome 18q between markers D18S68 and D18S979  
 CC are used to identify at least one human gene associated with a mood  
 CC disorder or related disorder. The mood disorder or related disorder, is  
 CC chosen from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders,  
 CC version 4 (DSM-IV) taxonomy. This includes mood disorders (296.XX, 300.4,  
 CC 311.301, 13, 295.70), schizophrenia and related disorders (295, 297.1,  
 CC 298.2, 297.3, 298.9), anxiety disorders (300.XX, 309.81, 308.3),  
 CC adjustment disorders (309.XX) and personality disorders (codes 301.XX).

CC Probes derived from genes associated with the mood disorder or related  
CC disorder can be used to detect pathological mutations or genetic  
CC variations in patients. The methods, probes and antibodies can be used to  
CC determine the susceptibility of an individual to a mood disorder or  
CC related disorder. The nucleic acids and proteins of the human gene can be  
CC used to treat mood disorders and related disorders

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 1705 CTGCTTACCTGCTG 1719  
Db 2 CTGCTTACCTGCTG 16

RESULT 1512  
AAZ31848/C  
ID AAZ31848 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC AAZ31848;  
XX DT 24-JAN-2000 (first entry)  
XX DE Human G-alpha-13 antisense inhibitor ISIS# 20804.  
XX KW G-alpha-13; human; inhibitor; cancer; antisense compound; therapy; ss.  
XX OS Synthetic.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN US981732-A.  
XX PD 09-NOV-1999.  
XX PF 04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205860.  
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205860.  
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX PI Cowser LM;  
XX DR WPI; 1999-633376/54.  
XX PS Antisense compound inhibiting expression of human G-alpha-13.  
XX Claim 11; Col 40; 38pp; English.

CC This sequence represents an antisense inhibitor of the invention, and  
CC inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13 protein. The antisense  
CC compounds of the invention are of 8 to 30 nucleobases in length, that  
CC inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13. The antisense compound  
CC is useful for treating an animal, particularly humans, having or being  
CC prone to a disease or condition associated with the expression of G-alpha  
CC -13, such as cancer

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 810 TATCCACACGGAGAA 824  
Db 18 TATCAACACGGAGAA 4

RESULT 1513  
AAZ79315  
ID AAZ79315 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAX79315;  
XX DT 31-AUG-1999 (first entry)  
XX DE Primer F72 for isolating human serotonin receptor splice variants.  
XX KW Human; serotonin receptor; splice variant; alternative splicing; 5-HT4;  
KW screening; ligand; central nervous system; CNS; disorder; expression;  
KW gastrointestinal disorder; primer; amplification; ss.  
XX OS Synthetic.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN FR2771741-A1.  
XX PD 04-JUN-1999.  
XX PF 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015037.  
XX PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015037.  
XX PA (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.  
XX PI Fischmeister R, Langlois M, Dahmoune Y, Gastineau M, Blondel O;  
PI Hoebeke J;  
XX DR WPI; 1999-349539/30.  
XX PT Splice variants of human 5-HT4 receptor - and corresponding DNA, vectors,  
PT antibodies, etc.  
XX PS Example 1; Page 21; 58pp; French.

XX CC Primers AAX79310-X79315 were used to PCR amplify the human serotonin  
CC receptor splice variants 5-HT-4(c) (AAX79306) and 5-HT-4(d) (AAX79307). 5  
CC -HT4(c) and 5-HT4(d) receptor polypeptides can be used to screen for  
CC substances, especially ligands, useful in the treatment of CNS disorders  
CC associated with abnormal 5-HT4(c) receptor expression or gastrointestinal  
CC disorders associated with abnormal 5-HT4(d) receptor expression  
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 766 CTCACAGGACCTCAAA 780  
Db 1 CTCACAGGACCTCAAA 15

RESULT 1514  
AAZ74421  
ID AAZ74421 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC AAZ74421;  
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:8777.  
XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
KW diagnosis; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO9954500-A2.  
XX PR 28-OCT-1999.

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XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX XX
XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX XX
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX XX
XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX XX
XX XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX PT map of the human genome.
XX XX
XX PS Claim 8; Page 2102; 2745pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
XX CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
XX CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
XX CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
XX CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
XX CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
XX CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
XX CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
XX CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
XX CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
XX CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
XX CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
XX CC present invention
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1673 CAGCCCCCAACTACA 1687
Db 3 CAGCCCTCAACTACA 17

RESULT 1515
AAH40049/c
ID AAH40049 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAH40049;
XX XX
XX DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 2845.
XX XX
XX KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
XX KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
XX KW Lesh-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
XX KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
XX KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
XX KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN W0200129262-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 26-APR-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US028436.
XX XX
XX PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX XX
XX PA (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX XX

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PI Picault-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX DR WPI; 2001-280930/30.
XX XX
XX PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
XX PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
XX PT acid sample.
XX XX
XX PS Claim 1; Page 64; 83pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
XX CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
XX CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
XX CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
XX CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
XX CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
XX CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
XX CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
XX CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
XX CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
XX CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
XX CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
XX CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesh-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
XX CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
XX CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
XX CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
XX CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
XX CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
XX CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
XX CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
XX CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
XX CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 274 GCTGCTCTCTGGGAA 288
Db 18 GCTGCTCTCTGGGAA 4

RESULT 1516
ABK52758/c
ID ABK52758 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ABK52758;
XX XX
XX DT 27-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Nuclease resistant oligonucleotide.
XX XX
XX KW Nuclease resistant oligonucleotide; phosphinamidate carboxylate;
XX KW antiviral; anticancer; human T-lymphotropic virus; HTLV-I; HTLV-II;
XX KW human immunodeficiency virus; HTLV-III; AIDS; HIV; influenza; mumps;
XX KW measles; rhinovirus; dengue; rubella; rabies; hepatitis virus A;
XX KW encephalitis virus; herpes virus; varicella-zoster virus; vaccinia;
XX KW Epstein-Barr virus; human cytomegalovirus; papilloma virus; leukaemia;
XX KW carcinoma; sarcoma; melanoma; carcinosarcoma; cell sarcoma;
XX KW Hodgkins disease; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX XX modified_base 1..18
XX XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX XX /note= "Optionally, phosphonoacetate,
XX XX phosphonothioacetate, phosphorothioate or phosphodiester
XX XX internucleotide linkages"

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XX PN WO200232912-A2.  
XX PD 25-APR-2002.  
XX PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US032465.  
XX PR 17-OCT-2000; 2000US-00691824.  
XX PA (DELL/) DELLINGER D J.  
XX PI Dellinger DJ;  
XX DR WPI; 2002-463302/49.  
XX PT New phosphinamidite carboxylate derivatives useful in synthesis of  
XX PF oligonucleotides and for treating e.g. cancer and HIV.  
XX PS Example 38; Page 68; 104pp; English.  
XX CC The invention relates to new phosphinamidite carboxylate derivatives  
XX CC (I). (I) are used for the synthesis of oligonucleotides. (I) are also  
XX CC used as antiviral or anticancer agents for the treatment of HTLV-I, HTLV-  
XX CC II, human immunodeficiency viruses, HTLV-III (AIDS virus), influenza type  
XX CC A, B and C, mumps, measles, rhinovirus, dengue, rubella, rabies,  
XX CC hepatitis virus A, encephalitis virus, herpes viruses (e.g. herpes  
XX CC simplex virus-1, herpes simplex virus-2, varicella-zoster virus, Epstein-  
XX CC Barr virus, human cytomegalovirus, human herpes virus 6, human herpes  
XX CC virus 7 and human herpes virus 8), vaccinia, papilloma virus, hepatitis  
XX CC virus B, leukaemias (e.g. acute lymphoblastic chronic lymphocytic, acute  
XX CC myeloblastic and chronic myelocytic leukemias), carcinoma (e.g. cervix,  
XX CC oesophagus, stomach, small intestines, colon and lungs), sarcomas (e.g.  
XX CC osteosarcoma, osteosarcoma, leiomyoma, liposarcoma, hemangioma and  
XX CC hemangiosarcoma), melanomas (e.g. amelanotic and melanotic),  
XX CC carcinosarcoma, lymphoid tissue type, follicular reticulom, cell sarcoma  
XX CC and Hodgkins disease. The synthesised oligonucleotide has reduced  
XX CC internucleotide charge and improved nuclease resistance. Synthesis of  
XX CC oligonucleotides is effected in high yielding coupling reactions at the  
XX CC phosphorous group as well as high yielding reactions at the carboxylate  
XX CC group, with the phosphorous-carboxylate group left intact. The present  
XX CC sequence represents a nuclease resistant oligonucleotide of the invention  
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1728 TCACCTGCCCACTTG 1742  
Db 17 TCACGAGCCCACTTG 3  
RESULT 1517  
ABL44832/C  
ID ABL44832 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC ABL44832;  
XX DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX DE Human chromosome lp36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1876.  
XX KW Human; chromosome lp36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
XX KW PCR primer; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX XX JP2001321190-A.  
XX PD 20-NOV-2001.  
XX PA (CHEF ) GRUENENTHAL GMBH.  
XX PI Kurreck J, Erdmann VA;

XX PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.  
XX PA (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.  
XX PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
XX DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
XX PT Arraying genome clones.  
XX PS Claim 4; Page 41; 528pp; Japanese.  
XX CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
XX CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
XX CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
XX CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
XX CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
XX CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
XX CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order  
XX CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
XX CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
XX CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
XX CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal  
XX CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
XX CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
XX CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
XX CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
XX CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
XX CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
XX CC PCR primers for human chromosome lp36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
XX CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
XX CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention  
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 543 CTTTGACAGCCCTT 557  
Db 15 CTTAGACAGCCCTT 1  
RESULT 1518  
ABL94603  
ID ABL94603 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC ABL94603;  
XX DT 12-JUN-2002 (first entry)  
XX DE Rat VR1 antisense oligonucleotide #45.  
XX KW Analgesic; antisense; VR1; antiinflammatory; uropathic; pain; cancer;  
XX KW vanilloid receptor; antipruritic; cytostatic; antiasthmatic; pruritis;  
XX KW gene therapy; tactile allodynia; urinary incontinence; inflammation; ss.  
XX OS Rattus sp.  
XX XX WO200218407-A2.  
XX PD 07-MAR-2002.  
XX PF 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-EP010081.  
XX PR 02-SEP-2000; 2000DE-01043674.  
XX PR 04-SEP-2000; 2000DE-01043702.  
XX PA (CHEF ) GRUENENTHAL GMBH.  
XX PI Kurreck J, Erdmann VA;

XX WPI; 2002-281058/32.  
XX  
XX New antisense oligonucleotides and ribozymes, useful for treating e.g.  
PT pain and for diagnosis, are directed against mRNA for vanilloid-family  
PT receptors.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; Fig 5; 76pp; German.  
XX  
XX The present invention provides antisense sequences directed against the  
CC VRL mRNA. These can be used in the treatment of pain, especially chronic,  
CC heat-induced or inflammatory pain, tactile allodynia, urinary  
CC incontinence, neurogenic bladder symptoms, pruritis, tumours and  
CC inflammation (particularly where associated with the VRL vanilloid  
CC receptor such as asthma). They are also useful for identifying analgesic  
CC agents. The present sequence is a VRL antisense sequence identified in  
CC the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1566 GCGTGACTCAGGAG 1580  
Db 4 GCGTGACTCAGGAG 18  
RESULT 1519  
AAD44128  
ID AAD44128 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AAD44128;  
XX  
XX 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX PCR primer #3 designed to bind human MMP PPR region.  
XX  
XX Sequential consensus region-directed amplification; gene expression;  
XX disease diagnosis; gene analysis; human; matrix metalloproteinase; MMP;  
XX propeptide region; PPR; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US6277571-B1.  
XX  
XX 21-AUG-2001.  
XX  
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-00163485.  
XX  
XX 03-OCT-1997; 97US-00943162.  
XX  
XX 03-OCT-1997; 97US-0108152P.  
XX  
XX (UUVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH INTELLECTUAL.  
XX  
XX Fillmore H, Broadus W, Gillies G;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-412824/44.  
XX  
XX Sequential consensus region-directed amplification for sorting mixture of  
PT DNAs into 2 or more subsets or distinguishing gene expression patterns in  
PT 2 samples, useful for disease diagnosis and gene analysis.  
XX  
XX Example; Col 12; 19pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a method of sequential consensus region-directed  
CC amplification for sorting a mixture of DNAs into 2 or more subsets or  
CC distinguishing gene expression patterns in 2 samples. The methods, kits  
CC and oligonucleotides are useful for sorting a mixture of DNAs into 2 or  
CC more subsets or distinguishing gene expression patterns in 2 samples e.g.  
CC for disease diagnosis and gene analysis. The present sequence is a PCR  
CC primer designed to bind to human matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)

CC propeptide region (PPR). This primer is used to illustrate the method of  
XX the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 2 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 856 AAGGACCTGAGCAGTAC 873  
Db 1 AAGGAYGTNAGCAGTTC 18  
RESULT 1520  
ABX03808/c  
ID ABX03808 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABX03808;  
XX  
XX 09-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DNA encoding secreted protein signal peptide sequence #17.  
XX  
XX Differential display method; leucine-rich motif; transmembrane protein;  
KW secreted protein; secreted protein signal peptide; ss.  
XX  
XX Unidentified.  
XX  
XX WO200259259-A2.  
XX  
XX 01-AUG-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-JAN-2002; 2002WO-IL000071.  
XX  
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263159P.  
XX  
XX (UYRA-) UNIV RAMOT APPLIED RES & IND DEV LTD.  
XX  
XX Wreschner DH;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-599769/64.  
XX  
XX P-PSDB; ABG98337.  
XX  
XX Differential display method for identifying secreted or transmembrane  
PT protein, comprises contacting a DNA with a first primer that hybridizes  
PT to a sequence coding for a leucine-rich motif and with a second  
PT oligonucleotide primer.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Fig 2; 37pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a differential display comprising contacting  
CC cDNA with a first primer that hybridizes to an oligonucleic sequence  
CC coding for a leucine-rich motif, and with a second oligonucleotide primer  
CC to form a cDNA-hybrid molecule. The method comprises obtaining mRNA from  
CC at least 2 samples, synthesising cDNA from the RNA of each sample,  
CC contacting the cDNA with a first primer that hybridizes to an  
CC oligonucleic sequence coding for a leucine-rich motif, and with a second  
CC oligonucleotide primer to form cDNA-hybrid molecules, amplifying the  
CC -hybrid molecules, detecting amplified products and comparing the  
CC amplified products from each sample to identify distinctive amplified  
CC products coding for at least one secreted or transmembrane protein. The  
CC method is useful for discovering novel secreted and/or transmembrane  
CC proteins which are important for cell processes and play an important  
CC role in determining its phenotype, and which act as mediators for the  
CC transfer of signals from external environment into the cell itself, thus  
CC modulating gene expression. Sequences ABX03792-ABX03869 represent DNA  
CC encoding secreted protein signal peptide sequences  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;

```
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 38 AGGAGGAGGAGGACAG 52
Db 18 AGTCAGGAGGAGGACAG 4

RESULT 1521
AADS2481
ID AAD52481 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAD52481;
XX DT 02-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Lolium perenne LpPKABAB cDNA sequencing forward primer 2.
XX KW Abscissic acid-inducible and stress responsive protein; ASR; A22; PKABA;
XX KW stress-inducible cysteine protease; late embryogenesis abundant protein;
XX KW LEA; dehydrin; DHN; abscissic acid-induced protein kinase; gene therapy;
XX KW CYS; seed development; plant tolerance; germination; plant protectant;
XX KW ryegrass; primer; ss.
XX OS Lolium perenne.
XX PN WO200290547-A1.
XX PD 14-NOV-2002.
XX PF 07-MAY-2002; 2002WO-AU000564.
XX PR 07-MAY-2001; 2001AU-00004821.
XX PA (AGRI-) AGRIC VICTORIA SERVICES PTY LTD.
XX PD (AGRE-) AGRESEARCH LTD.
XX PI Spangenberg G, Sawbridge TI, Ong EK, Emmerling M;
XX WPI; 2003-129183/12.
XX CC New isolated nucleic acid encoding ASR, A22, CYS, LEA, DHN or PKABA
XX CC proteins, useful as molecular genetic markers, and in modifying plant
XX CC and/or seed development and responses to stresses and adverse
XX CC environmental stimuli.
XX CC Example 3; Page 29; 231pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to nucleic acid encoding abscissic acid-inducible
XX CC and stress responsive proteins (ASR and A22), stress-inducible cysteine
XX CC proteases (CYS), late embryogenesis abundant proteins (LEA), dehydrins
XX CC (DHN) and abscissic acid-induced protein kinases (PKABA). The invention
XX CC also relates to a method for modification of plant and seed development
XX CC and plant responses to stresses and stimuli. The invention is useful as
XX CC molecular genetic markers. The method is useful for modifying plant
XX CC response to an environmental stimulus, modifying plant tolerance to
XX CC abiotic, osmotic and/or temperature stresses, modifying seed dormancy
XX CC and/or germination, development, maturation, and modifying a plant
XX CC developmental process. They are also useful for modifying plant tolerance
XX CC and adaptation to stresses and adverse environmental stimuli. The
XX CC invention is also used in gene therapy. The present sequence is a primer
XX CC used for sequencing Lolium perenne LpPKABAB cDNA
XX CC Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX CC
XX CC Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
XX CC Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
XX CC Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1577 GCAGGCGAGCTTTC 1591
Db 4 GCAGGCGAGCTTTC 18
```

```
RESULT 1522
ABV77210
ID ABV77210 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ABV77210;
XX DT 28-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify consensus region A of hDOR cDNA.
XX KW Delta-opioid receptor; hDOR; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR array;
XX KW ion-related disease; asthma; diabetes; AIDS; allergy; dermatitis;
XX KW psoriasis; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; arthritis; GPCR;
XX KW depression; narcolepsy; infection; transplant rejection; lupus;
XX KW hepatitis; autism; cancer; renal disorders; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200295065-A2.
XX PD 28-NOV-2002.
XX PF 21-MAY-2002; 2002WO-DK000337.
XX PR 18-MAY-2001; 2001DK-0000802.
XX PA (AZIG-) AZIGN BIOSCIENCE AS.
XX PI Thirstrup K, Madsen LS, Jensen JB, Hummel R, Jensen BS;
XX WPI; 2003-129439/12.
XX CC New G-protein coupled receptor array comprising individual polynucleotide
XX CC spots stably associated with a surface and a solid support useful for
XX CC determining the pathogenesis of different ion-related conditions or
XX CC diseases in humans.
XX CC Example 2; Page 30; 43pp; English.
XX CC PCR primers ABV77210-11 were used to amplify a consensus region of the
XX CC human delta-opioid receptor (hDOR). This opioid receptor belongs to the G
XX CC -protein coupled receptor (GPCR) family. The amplified fragment was used
XX CC to produce a GPCR array of the invention. The specification describes a
XX CC GPCR array comprising a multiplicity of individual polynucleotide spots
XX CC stably associated with a surface and a solid support. The individual GPCR
XX CC polynucleotide spot comprises a GPCR polynucleotide composition
XX CC consisting of a non-conserved region of a GPCR polynucleotide family member,
XX CC where the spots represent at least two different regions of a GPCR
XX CC polynucleotide family member. The GPCR array is useful for determining
XX CC the pathogenesis of different ion-related conditions or diseases in
XX CC humans, e.g. asthma, diabetes, AIDS, allergies, dermatitis, psoriasis,
XX CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, arthritis, depression, lupus,
XX CC narcolepsy, viral or parasitic infections, transplant rejection, lupus,
XX CC hepatitis, autism, cancer, renal disorders, etc
XX CC Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX CC
XX CC Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
XX CC Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
XX CC Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1099 TGGTACCGGCCCCCT 1113
Db 2 TGGAACCGGCCCCCT 16

RESULT 1523
AAQ31195
ID AAQ31195 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAQ31195;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
```

DT 23-MAR-1993 (first entry)  
 XX Alpha 6A integrin primer 1581.  
 DE  
 XX Human; alpha 6A; alpha 6B; integrin; cell surface receptor; adhesion;  
 KW extracellular matrix; cytoskeleton; heterodimer; laminin receptor;  
 KW alpha 3A; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplify; hamster; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO9219647-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 12-NOV-1992.  
 PD  
 XX 27-APR-1992; 92WO-US003527.  
 XX  
 XX 03-MAY-1991; 91US-00695564.  
 PR  
 XX (SCRI ) SCRIPS RES INST.  
 PA  
 XX Tamura RN, Quaranta V;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1992-398799/48.  
 DR  
 XX Integrin alpha sub-unit cytoplasmic domain polypeptide(s) - used for  
 PT prodn. of antibodies and in detection of integrin sub-units in body  
 PT samples.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 95; 115pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The sequences given in AAQ31193-98 are primers which were used to amplify  
 CC the coding sequences for the human alpha 6A and the hamster alpha 3A  
 CC integrin subunits. Integrins are a family of cell surface receptors which  
 CC serve cellular adhesion functions. These receptors form a link between  
 CC the extracellular matrix and the cytoskeleton through their binding to  
 CC various extracellular components. Each integrin receptor is a heterodimer  
 CC comprised of an alpha and a beta subunit. Each alpha subunit tends to  
 CC associate with only one type of beta subunit but there are several  
 CC exceptions to this rule. The 6A and 6B integrin subunits correspond to  
 CC the laminin receptor. The cytoplasmic domain of the 6A and 6B integrins  
 CC differs from previously isolated alpha 6 integrins. (Updated on 25-MAR-  
 CC 2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 881 ACTGTGGGACATCA 895  
 |||||  
 DB 3 ACTGTGTGACATCA 17  
 RESULT 1524  
 AAV30804  
 ID AAV30804 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAV30804;  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT  
 XX 14-SEP-1998 (first entry)  
 DE  
 XX Human prohibitin gene 3' UTR primer P3'.  
 XX  
 XX Breast cancer; diagnosis; prognosis; assay; prohibitin gene;  
 KW polymorphism; RFLP; human; PCR; primer; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO9820167-A1.  
 PN  
 XX

PD 14-MAY-1998.  
 XX  
 PF 06-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020844.  
 XX  
 PR 07-NOV-1996; 96US-0029978P.  
 XX  
 PA (OKLA-) OKLAHOMA MEDICAL RES FOUND.  
 XX  
 XX Jupe ER, Thompson LF, Resta R, Dellorco RT;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1998-286976/25.  
 DR  
 XX Determining risk of hereditary breast cancer - by determining the base  
 PT identity at position 729 of the 3' untranslated region of the prohibitin  
 PT gene.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 36; 55pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX Sense primer P3' corresponds to nucleotides 768-786 of the 5'-3' sense  
 CC strand of a 1328 bp human prohibitin gene fragment (see AAV30803),  
 CC extending from intron 6 to the 3' untranslated region (3'UTR). It was  
 CC used with primer P4' (see AAV30805) to generate a 442 bp nucleic acid  
 CC fragment that lies immediately 5' to the polymorphic AflIII cut site in  
 CC the 3'UTR. This was used as a probe in Southern blotting experiments. A  
 CC germline polymorphism at position 729 in the prohibitin gene 3'UTR (see  
 CC also AAV30797) is a susceptibility marker for breast cancer. Homozygous  
 CC T/T at this position carries the greatest lifetime risk, heterozygous C/T  
 CC carries intermediate risk, and homozygous C/C the lowest risk. The  
 CC substitution of a T for C at position 729 results in loss of cleavability  
 CC by AflIII. RFLP analysis allows the risk of hereditary breast cancer to  
 CC be determined in both women and men. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct  
 CC PI field.)  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 566 GCCTCCGTCGTGCA 580  
 |||||  
 DB 2 GCCTCCGTCGTGCA 16  
 RESULT 1525  
 AAX31877  
 ID AAX31877 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX31877;  
 XX  
 XX 11-JUN-1999 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 DE S. aureus polypeptide encoding DNA amplifying primer.  
 XX  
 XX Staphylococcus aureus polypeptide; thyroiditis; infective carditis;  
 KW lung abscess; secretory diarrhoea; cerebral abscess; conjunctivitis;  
 KW toxic shock syndrome; folliculitis; septic arthritis; antibacterial;  
 KW H. pylori infection; gastric ulcer; adenocarcinoma; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS  
 OS Staphylococcus aureus.  
 XX  
 XX EP905243-A2.  
 FN  
 XX 31-MAR-1999.  
 PD  
 XX 03-AUG-1998; 98EP-00306185.  
 PF  
 XX 05-AUG-1997; 97US-0055387P.  
 PR  
 XX (SMIK ) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.  
 PA (SMIK ) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM PLC.  
 PA  
 XX

PI Lonetto MA, Warren PV, Burnham MKR;  
XX WPI; 1999-192667/17.  
XX New essential polypeptides from *Staphylococcus aureus* useful for treating  
PT diseases such as infective endocarditis and toxic shock syndrome.  
XX Example 2; Page 46; 70pp; English.  
XX The invention provides new *Staphylococcus aureus* polypeptides (AA03781-  
CC 94) and the genes (AA31851-864) encoding them. Host cells containing  
CC vectors comprising the nucleic acid sequences are used for the  
CC recombinant expression of the proteins. The polypeptides can be used to  
CC screen for modulators for use in antibacterial therapy. The polypeptides,  
CC their antagonists and agonists are used to prevent or treat diseases  
CC caused by *S. aureus* such as thyroiditis, lung abscesses, infective  
CC carditis, secretory diarrhoea, cerebral abscesses, conjunctivitis, toxic  
CC shock syndrome, folliculitis and septic arthritis. Screening for the  
CC presence of the polypeptides may be used to diagnose, predict the  
CC susceptibility to, or stage the progress of these *S. aureus* diseases and  
CC diseases caused by *Helicobacter pylori* such as gastric ulcers and gastric  
CC adenocarcinoma. There is not much information known about the essential  
CC genes expressed by *S. aureus* during infection but these new polypeptides  
CC have been identified as essential. They can therefore be used to develop  
CC antibacterial compounds specific for those essential genes and this  
CC ensures the effectiveness of the compounds in killing *S. aureus*. In  
CC addition, these polypeptides can be used to effectively diagnose and  
CC treat infections and diseases caused by *S. aureus* without the risk of  
CC development of antibiotic resistance. Sequences AA31865-884 represent  
CC PCR primers used for the amplification of the DNAs encoding the *S. aureus*  
CC polypeptides of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 132 GATGAAGAAGATCAA 146  
DB 2 GATGAAGAAGATCCA 16  
RESULT 1526  
AAZ20455  
ID AAZ20455 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ20455;  
XX  
DT 19-NOV-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
DE PCR primer BmagsRev for microsatellite marker clone Bmags5.  
XX  
KW PCR primer; microsatellite marker; barley; chromosome 7 marker; cereal;  
KW fermentability; group 5 chromosome; ethyl carbamate production; Bmac213;  
KW wort fermentation; Triticaceae; Bmac96; epi-heterodendrin production;  
KW diagnosis; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Hordeum vulgare.  
XX  
PN WO9946404-A1.  
XX  
PD 16-SEP-1999.  
XX  
PF 01-MAR-1999; 99WO-GB0000602.  
XX  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98GB-00005087.  
XX  
PA (SCCR-) SCOTTISH CROP RES INST.  
XX  
PI Thomas WTB, Swanston JS, Powell W, Waugh R, Ramsey LD;

DR WPI; 1999-551424/46.  
XX Screening cereals for fermentability, especially useful in barley.  
XX Claim 20; Page 23; 49pp; English.  
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for a barley chromosome 7  
CC microsatellite marker, and can be used in the method of the invention.  
CC The method is for screening cereal for fermentability, comprising  
CC analysing cereal genomic DNA to determine which allele(s) of a gene/gene  
CC complex affecting fermentability at a locus close to the centromere on  
CC homologous Triticaceae group 5 chromosome (barley chromosome 7) is/are  
CC present. The invention also relates to a method for screening cereal for  
CC ethyl carbamate production on wort fermentation and distillation,  
CC comprising analysing barley genomic DNA to determine which allele(s) of  
CC the locus, designated eph on the short arm of homologous Triticaceae group  
CC 1 chromosome (barley chromosome 5) is/are present. The methods and  
CC primers are useful for identifying microsatellites Bmac96 and Bmac213,  
CC which are useful for determining fermentability and/or epi-heterodendrin  
CC production in cereals, especially barley. Current methods for determining  
CC fermentability are difficult to apply within barley breeding programs.  
CC Prior art methods using molecular markers have difficulty in detecting  
CC levels of allelic variation  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1060 ATCCCAACAAAGACA 1074  
DB 4 ATCCCAACAAAGACA 18  
RESULT 1527  
AAZ59837  
ID AAZ59837 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ59837;  
XX  
DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
DE PCR primer used to amplify a fragment of the prohibitin gene.  
XX  
KW Prohibitin gene; cancer risk; 3' untranslated region; UTR;  
KW germline polymorphism; susceptibility marker; cancer;  
KW genetic counselling; cancer prognosis; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO9924614-A1.  
XX  
PD 20-MAY-1999.  
XX  
PF 06-NOV-1998; 98WO-US023686.  
XX  
PR 06-NOV-1997; 97US-0064880P.  
XX  
PA (OKLA-) OKLAHOMA MEDICAL RES FOUND.  
XX  
PI Jude ER, Thompson LF, Resta R, Dell'orco RT;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1999-337719/28.  
XX  
PT New diagnostic assay for cancer susceptibility using nucleotide  
PT identification of the prohibitin gene.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 36; 43pp; English.  
XX  
CC The specification describes a method for determining the identity of  
CC nucleotide 729 of the prohibitin gene as a means of determining the risk

of cancer other than breast cancer. The method comprises determining the base identity of a portion of genomic DNA from a patient cell, where the genomic DNA comprises an untranslated region (UTR) of a prohibitin gene, the portion corresponding to position 728 of the sequence given in AAX59834, and correlating the base identity with germline polymorphisms indicative of a risk for the cancer. The prohibitin gene germline polymorphism in the 3' UTR is used as a susceptibility marker for cancer other than breast cancer. The method determines the lifetime probability of an individual developing cancer based on an allelic variation found in the 3'UTR of the prohibitin gene. This assay could be used in genetic counselling and cancer prognosis, prediction of disease-free intervals, long-term survivorship, and determination of therapy for both men and women. PCR primers AAX59837-38 were used to amplify a fragment of the prohibitin gene

XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9,7e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 566 GCTCGTCTGTCGA 580  
 |||||  
 Db 2 GCTCGTCTGTCGA 16

## RESULT 1528

AAA83293  
 ID AAA83293 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX  
 AC AAA83293;

XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

XX cdk8 ribozyme binding site #13.

XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.

XX Mammalia.

XX WO200032765-A2.

XX 08-JUN-2000.

XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.

XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Tritz R, Welch PU, Barber JR, Robbins JM;

XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.

XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.

XX Disclosure; Page 59; 109pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme, designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1. Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in CC restenosis treatment

XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9,7e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 657 CGTCTACAAAGCCAA 671  
 |||||  
 Db 5 CGTCTACAAAGCCAA 19

## RESULT 1529

ABA81519/C

ID ABA81519 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABA81519;

XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX Targeted chromosomal genomic alteration expression vector primer #7.

XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin; retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V; cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2; adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis; haemophilia; alpha thalassemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE; mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein B; LDLR; familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense; UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1; Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antisickling; antianaemic; haemostatic; antileptic; PCR primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200173002-A2.

XX 04-OCT-2001.

XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.

XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.

XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.

XX (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HE, Rice MC;

XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.

XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical modification.

XX Example 1; Page 17; 294pp; English.

XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin, retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, apolipoprotein B (APOB), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APP), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis, haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassemia, sickle cell anaemia, Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and various syndromes. The present sequence is a PCR primer described in the exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 802 CATGACATTATCCAC 816  
DB 16 CAGGACATTATCCAC 2

RESULT 1530  
AAH37489/C  
ID AAH37489 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AAH37489;  
XX  
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 285.  
XX  
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;  
KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;  
KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolemia;  
KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;  
KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;  
KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200129262-A2.  
XX  
PD 26-APR-2001.  
XX  
PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.  
XX  
PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.  
XX  
PA (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.  
XX  
PI Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-290930/30.  
XX  
PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,  
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic  
PT acid sample.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; Page 51; 83pp; English.  
XX  
CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide  
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking  
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention  
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the  
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a  
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.  
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by  
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The  
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or  
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to  
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of  
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being  
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.  
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular  
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease,  
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic  
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial  
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune  
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,  
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic  
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and  
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific  
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence

Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1299 CCAGGAGTTCAAGAC 1313  
DB 17 CCAGGAGTTCAAGAC 3

RESULT 1531  
AAH58455  
ID AAH58455 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AAH58455;  
XX  
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk8 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:879.  
XX  
KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;  
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytosatic;  
KW antipeoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
KW antiscikling; opthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO200130362-A2.  
XX  
PD 03-MAY-2001.  
XX  
PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
XX  
PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
XX  
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX  
PI Robbins JW, Tritz R;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
XX

Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.

Example 1; Page 135; 408pp; English.

The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic, dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiscikling, opthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and virucide activities, and cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis, squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 657 CGTCTCAAAAGGCAA 671  
 DB 5 CGTCTCAAAAGCCAA 19

RESULT 1532  
 ID ABK24631/C  
 AC ABK24631;  
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Hygromycin-B coding sequence PCR primer #7.  
 KW Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;  
 KW o-methyl modification; DNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;  
 KW DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;  
 KW abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin; primer;  
 KW amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;  
 KW imidazolinone herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;  
 KW porphyrin herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;  
 KW modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;  
 KW altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;  
 KW modified fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;  
 KW increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;  
 KW photosynthetic process.  
 OS Mammalia  
 OS Synthetic.  
 PN WO200192512-A2.  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017672.  
 XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.  
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-024989P.  
 PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818875.  
 XX (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.  
 XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;  
 DR WPI; 2002-106307/14.  
 XX New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for  
 PT creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved  
 PT nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil  
 PT production.  
 XX Example 1; Page 20; 220pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a  
 CC genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide  
 CC having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with  
 CC respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises  
 CC chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications  
 CC consist of o-methyl modification, an RNA modification, two or more  
 CC phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or  
 CC more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for  
 CC directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired  
 CC phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved  
 CC nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or  
 CC conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g.

CC glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide  
 CC resistance, porphyrin herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),  
 CC disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production  
 CC (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral  
 CC morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content  
 CC (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid).  
 CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the  
 CC analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome  
 CC altering oligonucleotide of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 802 CATGACATTATCCAC 816  
 DB 16 CAGGACATTATCCAC 2

RESULT 1533  
 ID AAL50058/C  
 AC AAL50058 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAL50058;  
 DT 12-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Murine alphabeta T-cell receptor related PCR primer #5.  
 KW Mouse; alphabeta T-cell receptor; p53 protein specific T-cell response;  
 KW cytostatic; apoptotic; cancer; leukaemia; immunisation; gene therapy;  
 KW vaccine; PCR; primer; ss.  
 OS Mus musculus.  
 XX DE10109855-A1.  
 XX 12-SEP-2002.  
 XX 01-MAR-2001; 2001DE-01009855.  
 PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001DE-01009855.  
 PA (STAN/) STANISLAWSKI T.  
 XX Schmitz F, Voss H, Theobalt M;  
 DR WPI; 2002-714557/78.  
 XX New polypeptide of a murine alpha, beta T-cell receptor, useful for  
 PT treating tumors and leukemia, and induces specific lysis or apoptosis of  
 PT cells expressing p53 protein.  
 XX Example 1; Page 17; 30pp; German.  
 XX The present invention relates to murine alphabeta T-cell receptors (TCR)  
 CC which mediate a p53 protein-specific T cell response. The proteins and  
 CC their coding sequences are useful for treatment, prevention and diagnosis  
 CC of p53-associated diseases, particularly tumors and leukemia, including  
 CC use for passive or active immunisation, and also to screen for  
 CC therapeutic agents. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to identify  
 CC a protein of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1173 CATCTTCTATGAGAT 1187  
 CATCTTCTATGAGAT 1187



Db 17 CATCCTCTATGAGAT 3

RESULT 1534  
ABQ76903/C  
ID ABQ76903 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ABQ76903;  
XX  
XX 27-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX hdm2 protein-associated PCR primer rev\_dPCR\_c4.  
DE  
XX Murine; T cell receptor; TCR; hdm2; T cell response; alpha TCR; beta TCR;  
KW antigen-recognising sequence; ARS; fusion construct; cytostatic;  
KW apoptotic; tumour; leukaemia; immunisation; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Mus musculus.  
OS  
XX DB10109854-A1.  
PN  
XX 12-SEP-2002.  
PD  
XX 01-MAR-2001; 2001DE-01009854.  
PF  
XX 01-MAR-2001; 2001DE-01009854.  
PR  
XX (STAN/) STANISLAWSKI T.  
PA  
XX Theobalt M, Voss H, Stanislawski T;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2002-714556/78.  
DR  
XX New polypeptide of a murine alpha/beta T-cell receptor, useful for  
PT treating tumors and leukemia, induces specific lysis or apoptosis of cells  
PT expressing hdm2 protein.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 27; 52pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel murine alphabeta T-cell receptor (TCR)  
XX that mediates a hdm2 protein-specific T cell response, a fusion protein  
CC (FP) that includes the TCR and nucleic acid encoding it, alpha or beta-  
CC chains of a TCR that include the antigen-recognizing sequence (ARS) of an  
CC antibody specific for aa 81-88 of hdm2 (or its complex with HLA-A2-  
CC specific antibody) and a method for identifying hdm2-specific antigens.  
CC The TCR of the invention has cytostatic and apoptotic activity. The  
CC products of the invention are useful for treatment, prevention and  
CC diagnosis of hdm2-associated diseases, particularly tumors and  
CC leukemia, including use for passive or active immunisation. They can  
CC also be used to screen for therapeutic agents. This sequence represents a  
CC PCR primer used in the construction of the fusion constructs described in  
CC the disclosure of the invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e-02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1173 CATCCTCTATGAGAT 1187  
|||||  
17 CATCCTCTATGAGAT 3

Db

RESULT 1535  
ABS64429/C  
ID ABS64429 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ABS64429;  
XX  
XX 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Human NOVX forward PCR primer Ag2496.  
DE

XX Human; NOVX; neurodegenerative disease; Alzheimer's disease; anxiety;  
KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; neurological disorder;  
KW schizophrenia; manic depression; mental retardation; angina pectoris;  
KW cardiovascular disease; acute heart failure; myocardial infarction;  
KW muscular disease; muscular disorder; retinal disease; photoreception;  
XX deafness; keratinisation disorder; cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;  
KW immunological disorder; inflammatory disease; immune disease; diabetes;  
KW bacterial infection; fungal infection; protozoal infection; obesity;  
KW viral infection; reproductive system disorder; metabolic disturbance;  
KW anorexia; wasting disorder; chronic disease; infectious disease;  
KW dyslipidaemia; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO200264791-A2.  
PN  
XX 22-AUG-2002.  
PD  
XX 10-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048369.  
PF  
XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254329P.  
PR  
XX 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255648P.  
PR  
XX 15-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291037P.  
PR  
XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0297173P.  
PR  
XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0309258P.  
PR  
XX 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315639P.  
PR  
XX 01-OCT-2001; 2001US-0326393P.  
PR  
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
PA  
XX Alsobrook JP, Anderson DW, Burgess CE, Boldog FL, Casman SJ;  
PI Colman SD, Edinger SR, Ellerman K, Gerlach V, Gorman L, Grosse WM;  
PI Guo X, Herzmann JL, Kekuda R, Lepley DM, Li L, Macdougall JR;  
PI Millet I, Pena CE, Peyman JA, Rastelli L, Rieger DK, Shinkets RA;  
PI Smithson G, Spytek KA, Stone DJ, Tchernev VT, Vernet CM, Voss EZ;  
PI Zerhusen BD, Zhong H, Zhong M;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-643486/69.

XX New NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides useful for treating or  
DR preventing e.g. neurodegenerative diseases, neurological disorders,  
XX cardiovascular diseases, muscular diseases and disorders, or  
XX immunological diseases.

XX Example 2; Page 264; 299pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to new NOVX polypeptides. The polypeptides,  
CC polynucleotides and antibodies are useful in the manufacture of a  
CC medicament for treating or preventing neurodegenerative diseases (e.g.  
CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, or Huntington's disease),  
CC neurological disorders (e.g. anxiety, schizophrenia, manic depression or  
CC mental retardation), cardiovascular disease (e.g. acute heart failure,  
CC angina pectoris or myocardial infarction), muscular diseases and  
CC disorders, retinal diseases (including those involving photoreception,  
CC deafness and keratinisation disorders), cancer (e.g. ovarian cancer or  
CC melanoma), immunological disorders, inflammatory and immune diseases,  
CC bacterial, fungal, protozoal and viral infections, and reproductive  
CC system disorders. The proteins of the invention may be used to screen  
CC drugs or compounds that modulate the NOVX protein activity or expression,  
CC as well as to treat disorders characterised by insufficient or excessive  
CC production of NOVX protein or protein forms that have decreased or  
CC aberrant activity compared to NOVX wild type protein, such as diabetes,  
CC obesity, metabolic disturbances associated with obesity, anorexia and  
CC wasting disorders associated with chronic diseases and various cancers,  
CC infectious diseases and various dyslipidaemias. The nucleic acid  
CC sequences of the invention may be used in chromosome mapping, identifying  
CC an individual from minute biological samples (tissue typing), and in  
CC forensic identification of a biological sample. The present nucleic acid  
CC sequence represents a PCR primer that was used in the methods of the  
CC invention for amplification of NOVX genes

XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1391 TCACCAAGCTGTTC 1405  
DB 15 TCACCATGCTGTTC 1

RESULT 1536  
ADC39346/c  
ID ADC39346 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX ADC39346;  
AC ADC39346;  
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX Novel human NOVX gene forward primer SEQ ID NO: 290.  
DE  
XX antidiabetic; cytostatic; immunomodulator; anorectic; antilipemic;  
KW neurotropic; neuroprotective; immunostimulant; antiparkinsonian; anti-HIV;  
KW antiaesthetic; antiinflammatory; hypotensive; antiarteriosclerotic;  
KW hemostatic; osteopathic; gene therapy; NOVX; diabetes; obesity; cancer;  
KW lymphoma; uterus cancer; prostate cancer; dyslipidemia; anorexia;  
KW wasting disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; cachexia;  
KW cardiomyopathy; AIDS; asthma; Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
KW hypertension; atherosclerosis; hemophilia; graft-versus-host disease;  
KW Albright hereditary osteodystrophy; ss; primer.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2003010327-A2.  
XX  
XX 06-FEB-2003.  
XX  
XX 02-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014199.  
PF  
XX 02-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288063P.  
PR  
XX 03-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288395P.  
PR  
XX 07-MAY-2001; 2001US-0289087P.  
PR  
XX 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-0289817P.  
PR  
XX 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-0289818P.  
PR  
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290194P.  
PR  
XX 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290753P.  
PR  
XX 15-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291181P.  
PR  
XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291243P.  
PR  
XX 18-MAY-2001; 2001US-0292001P.  
PR  
XX 21-MAY-2001; 2001US-0292374P.  
PR  
XX 22-MAY-2001; 2001US-0292587P.  
PR  
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0293107P.  
PR  
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-0293747P.  
PR  
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294109P.  
PR  
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294110P.  
PR  
XX 30-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294434P.  
PR  
XX 31-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294827P.  
PR  
XX 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304879P.  
PR  
XX 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308901P.  
PR  
XX 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312270P.  
PR  
XX 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313416P.  
PR  
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318463P.  
PR  
XX 27-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325683P.  
PR  
XX 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330292P.  
PR  
XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-033873P.  
PR  
XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0336909P.  
PR  
XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337552P.  
PR  
XX 21-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359245P.  
PR  
XX 01-MAY-2002; 2002US-00136826.  
XX  
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
PA  
XX  
XX Miller CE, Kekuda R, Malyankar UM, Li L, Pena CE, Spytek KA;  
PI Gorman L, Guo X, Fernandes ER, Smithson G, Stone DJ, Zerhusen BD;

PI Patturajan M, Anderson DW, Mezes PS, Peyman JA, Macdougall JR;  
PI Padigaru M, Rastelli L, Shenoy SG, Gerlach VL, Shinkets RA, Zhong M;  
PI Edinger SR, Ellerman K;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-239445/23.  
XX  
XX New NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful in gene therapy,  
PT particularly for treating or preventing a syndrome associated with a  
PT human disease e.g. diabetes, obesity, cancer, Alzheimer's disease,  
PT hypertension or hemophilia.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 290; 748pp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to new isolated NOVX polypeptides, the genes  
XX encoding them or sequences having at least 95% identity to the amino acid  
CC or nucleotide sequences. The NOVX polypeptide is useful as a therapeutic,  
CC particularly in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome  
CC associated with a human disease, which includes a pathology associated  
CC with NOVX polypeptide. The NOVX polypeptide is particularly useful for  
CC treating, preventing or alleviating pathology associated with NOVX  
CC polypeptide in a mammal, e.g. a human. The NOVX nucleic acid and  
CC polypeptide are especially useful for treating or preventing e.g.  
CC diabetes, obesity, cancers (e.g. lymphoma, uterus cancer or prostate  
CC cancer), dyslipidemias, anorexia, wasting disorders, Alzheimer's disease,  
CC Parkinson's disorder, cachexia, cardiomyopathy, AIDS, asthma, Crohn's  
CC disease, multiple sclerosis, hypertension, atherosclerosis, hemophilia,  
CC graft-versus-host disease or Albright hereditary osteodystrophy. The DNA  
CC encoding the protein is useful in gene therapy for treating the above  
CC conditions. These are also useful in developing powerful assay system for  
CC functional analysis of various human disorders, as well as in diagnostic  
CC applications. This sequence represents a forward PCR primer used to  
XX amplify and isolate one of the NOVX genes of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1391 TCACCAAGCTGTTC 1405  
DB 15 TCACCATGCTGTTC 1

RESULT 1537  
ADE29716/c  
ID ADE29716 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX ADE29716;  
AC ADE29716;  
XX  
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:338.  
DE  
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;  
KW mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;  
KW cytostatic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiaesthetic;  
KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;  
KW antipsoriatic; Gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;  
KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;  
KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX WO2003072590-A1.  
PN  
XX  
XX 04-SEP-2003.  
PD  
XX  
XX 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.  
PF  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
PR  
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
PR

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
 XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX Mcawiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;  
 XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.

XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
 PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated  
 PT protein kinase genes.

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 338; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)  
 CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase  
 CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for  
 CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or  
 CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo  
 CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)  
 CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs  
 CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,  
 CC antiarthritic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,  
 CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,  
 CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I  
 CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,  
 CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel  
 CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target  
 CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;  
 CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide  
 CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used  
 CC in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred No. 9.7e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 105 CGCGCCCCCGCGCAT 119  
 DB 15 CGCGCCCTCGCGCAT 1

RESULT 1538  
 ADE29821  
 ID ADE29821 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX ADE29821;

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:443.  
 DE short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;  
 KW mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;  
 KW cytosolic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;  
 KW antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;  
 KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;  
 KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2003072590-A1.

XX 04-SEP-2003.

XX 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.  
 XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX Mcawiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;

XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.

XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and

PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated

PT protein kinase genes.

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 443; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)  
 CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase  
 CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for  
 CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or  
 CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo  
 CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)  
 CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs  
 CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,  
 CC antiarthritic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,  
 CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,  
 CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I  
 CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,  
 CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel  
 CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target  
 CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;  
 CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide  
 CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used  
 CC in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred No. 9.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 105 CGCGCCCCCGCGCAT 119  
 DB 5 CGCGCCCTCGCGCAT 19

RESULT 1539

AAL61769

ID AAL61769 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAL61769;

XX 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX Human PCTAIRE protein kinase 1 antisense oligo, ISIS 204206.

XX Human; PCTAIRE protein kinase 1; PCTAIRE-1; sideroblastic anaemia;  
 KW hyperproliferative disease; neurological disease; thrombocytopaenia;  
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; X-linked Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease; therapy;  
 KW mental retardation; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome; dystonia; Parkinsonism;  
 KW PTK1; crk5; incontinentia pigmenti; phosphothioate backbone;  
 KW antisense; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

```

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX WO2003049691-A2.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039138.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00017621.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Freier SM, Roach MP;
XX WPI; 2003-577271/54.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating PCTAIRE protein kinase 1
XX gene expression, particularly useful for treating hyperproliferative or
XX neurological disorders for example, mental retardation, or
XX thrombocytopenia.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 75; 104pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX for modulating the expression of PCTAIRE protein kinase 1 (also known as
XX PCTAIRE-1, PCK1 and crk5). The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
XX treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with PCTAIRE
XX protein kinase 1, particularly a hyperproliferative disease or a
XX neurological disease. These diseases include thrombocytopaenia, mental
XX retardation, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, retinitis pigmentosa, dystonia
XX with Parkinsonism, sideroblastic anaemia, X-linked Charcot-Marie-Tooth
XX disease, or incontinentia pigmenti. The antisense oligonucleotide is
XX particularly useful for inhibiting the expression of PCTAIRE protein
XX kinase 1 in cells or tissues. It is useful for diagnostics, prophylaxis,
XX or as research reagents or kits. The present sequence is an antisense
XX oligonucleotide targetted to human PCTAIRE protein kinase 1 DNA. This
XX sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1565 TGCTGACTCAGGCA 1579
XX
XX DB 4 TGCTGAGTCAGGCA 18
XX
XX RESULT 1540
XX AAQ15414
XX ID AAQ15414 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAQ15414;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 19-MAR-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Probe to mutant sequence #4 of exon 3 of human c-Ha-ras gene.

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XX polymerase chain reaction; PCR; nested primer; mutation; screening;
XX ras oncogene; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX misc_feature 10..13
XX /*tag= a
XX /note= "mutant TaqI site"
XX
XX EF461496-A.
XX
XX 18-DEC-1991.
XX
XX 01-JUN-1991; 91EP-00108976.
XX
XX 08-JUN-1990; 90EP-00110907.
XX
XX (BEHW ) BEHRINGWERKE AG.
XX
XX Cerutti PA, Felleybosc E, Sandy M, Amstad P, Zijlstra J;
XX Pourzand C;
XX WPI; 1991-370527/51.
XX
XX Quantitative determination of DNA sequences - contg. mutationally
XX eliminated restriction site(s), chain reaction using polymerase
XX amplification and elimination of wild-type sequences.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 9; 16pp; English.
XX
XX This is one of 12 probes which differ only in the sequence at the TaqI
XX site in the wild-type c-Ha-ras corresponding to nucleotides 2508-2511.
XX The "mutant" probes are used to detect the 12 possible base-pair
XX mutations potentially induced by treatment of cells with the carcinogen
XX ethylnitrosourea. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 970 CTACACCGAGACCTC 984
XX
XX DB 5 CTACACCGAGACCTC 19
XX
XX RESULT 1541
XX AAQ15283
XX ID AAQ15283 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAQ15283;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 19-MAR-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Probe to wild-type TaqI site of exon 3 of human c-Ha-ras gene.
XX
XX polymerase chain reaction; PCR; nested primer; mutation; screening;
XX ras oncogene; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX misc_feature 10..13
XX /*tag= a
XX /label= TaqI_site
XX
XX EF461496-A.
XX
XX 18-DEC-1991.

```

```

XX PF 01-JUN-1991; 91EP-00108976.
XX XX
XX PR 08-JUN-1990; 90EP-00110907.
XX XX
XX PA (BEHW ) BEHRINGWERKE AG.
XX XX
XX PI Cerutti PA, Felleybosc E, Sandy M, Amstad P, Zijlstra J;
XX PI Pourzand C;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 1991-370527/51.
XX XX
XX XX Quantitative determination of DNA sequences - contg. mutationally
PT eliminated restriction site(s), chain reaction using polymerase
PT amplification and elimination of wild-type sequences.
XX XX
XX PS Example 2; Page 9; 16pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC This probe specifically hybridises to the wild-type TaqI restriction
CC corresponding to nucleotides 2508-2511 of human Ha-ras. It is used for
CC quantitative determination of a specific region of the c-Ha-ras following
CC PCR amplification with nested primers of the target sequence from cells
CC treated with the carcinogen ethylnitrosurea. A set of 12 probes are also
CC used in the plaque hybridisation which differ only in the sequence at the
CC TaqI site in order to detect the 12 possible base-pair mutations.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 970 CTACACCGAGACCTC 984
Db 5 CTACATCGAGACCTC 19

RESULT 1542
AAQ15416
ID AAQ15416 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAQ15416;
XX XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 19-MAR-1992 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Probe to mutant sequence #6 of exon 3 of human c-Ha-ras gene.
XX KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; nested primer; mutation; screening;
XX KW ras oncogene; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX misc_feature 10..13
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /note= "mutant TaqI site"
XX XX
XX PN EP461496-A.
XX XX
XX PD 18-DEC-1991.
XX XX
XX PF 01-JUN-1991; 91EP-00108976.
XX XX
XX PR 08-JUN-1990; 90EP-00110907.
XX XX
XX PA (BEHW ) BEHRINGWERKE AG.
XX XX
XX PI Cerutti PA, Felleybosc E, Sandy M, Amstad P, Zijlstra J;
XX PI Pourzand C;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 1991-370527/51.

```

```

XX XX
XX PT Quantitative determination of DNA sequences - contg. mutationally
PT eliminated restriction site(s), chain reaction using polymerase
PT amplification and elimination of wild-type sequences.
XX XX
XX PS Example 2; Page 9; 16pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC This is one of 12 probes which differ only in the sequence at the TaqI
CC site in the wild-type c-Ha-ras corresponding to nucleotides 2508-2511.
CC The "mutant" probes are used to detect the 12 possible base-pair
CC mutations potentially induced by treatment of cells with the carcinogen
CC ethylnitrosurea. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 970 CTACACCGAGACCTC 984
Db 5 CTACACCGAGACCTC 19

RESULT 1543
AAQ48260
ID AAQ48260 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAQ48260;
XX XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 16-FEB-1994 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Glucocerebrosidase gene intron 5' antisense PCR primer.
XX KW Mutant; polymerase chain reaction; PvuII polymorphism; detection;
XX KW screening method; GC alleles; Gaucher's disease; amplification; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX PN EP558257-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 01-SEP-1993.
XX XX
XX PF 23-FEB-1993; 93EP-00301301.
XX XX
XX PR 24-FEB-1992; 92US-00841652.
XX XX
XX PA (SCRI ) SCRIPPS RES INST.
XX XX
XX PI Beutler E;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 1993-274677/35.
XX XX
XX PT Detection of Gaucher's disease - by screening DNA for a substitution of
XX adenine for guanine at position 1 of glucocerebrosidase gene intron 2.
XX XX
XX PS Example; Page 14; 42pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The sequence is that of a 5' antisense PCR primer corresponding to a
XX region in the glucocerebrosidase gene exon 6 which was used in amplifying
XX intron 6 in a PCR to assay the PvuII polymorphism. This method may be
XX used for screening humans to diagnose Gaucher's disease or a heterozygous
XX carrier state. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 189 CAAGACCAATCGTGC 203

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```

Db      2 CAAGACCATTGGAGC 16

RESULT 1544
AAQ56208/c
ID      AAQ56208 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      AAQ56208;
XX
XX      30-AUG-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX      pol amplification primer (Backward).
XX
XX      HTLV-I; human T-lymphotropic virus; monoclonal antibody; amplification;
XX      PCR; polymerase chain reaction; assay; diagnosis; kit; detection; ss.
XX
XX      Synthetic.
XX
XX      AU9341863-A.
XX
XX      13-JAN-1994.
XX
XX      09-JUL-1993; 93AU-00041863.
XX
XX      10-JUL-1992; 92AU-00003450.
XX
XX      (MENZ-) MENZIES SCHOOL HEALTH RES.
XX
XX      Kemp DJ, Bastian IB;
XX
XX      WPI; 1994-057700/08.
XX
XX      Australian variant of HTLV-I - for developing diagnostic assays and
XX      vaccines.
XX
XX      Disclosure; Page 25; 43pp; English.
XX
XX      The primers (AAQ56207-22) are used to amplify various target sequences of
XX      a new specific HTLV-I variant. The virus can be used to develop vaccines
XX      and diagnostic aids specific to Australian Aboriginals
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX      Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Oy      868 CAGTACTCTGGATGAC 882
Db      20 CAGTACTCTGGATGAC 6

RESULT 1545
AAV01136/c
ID      AAV01136 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      AAV01136;
XX
XX      23-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX      c-RAP protooncogene PCR primer for universal mammalian STS's.
XX
XX      PCR primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; UM-STS;
XX      universal mammalian sequence tagged site; genomic map; clone; ss.
XX
XX      Synthetic.
XX
XX      WO9731012-A1.
XX
XX      28-AUG-1997.
XX
XX      18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002403.
XX
XX      The present sequence represents a specifically claimed oligonucleotide

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```

PR      22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012061P.
XX
XX      (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.
XX      (UNMS ) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.
XX
XX      Brewer GJ, Venta PJ, Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;
XX      WPI; 1997-435083/40.
XX
XX      New oligonucleotide primers amplifying gene regions conserved among
XX      mammals - useful for developing genomic maps, isolating clones and making
XX      cross-species comparisons.
XX
XX      Claim 1; Page 9; 26pp; English.
XX
XX      The present sequence represents a specifically claimed oligonucleotide
XX      PCR primer. The oligonucleotide can be used for polymerase chain reaction
XX      (PCR) amplification of DNA, specifically regions of specific genes that
XX      are conserved among mammalian species, i.e. pairs of oligonucleotides
XX      from the present specification represent universal mammalian sequence-
XX      tagged site (UM-STS) primers. The primers are used to develop genomic
XX      maps, to isolate clones from libraries, to make cross-species comparisons
XX      and to develop additional genetic markers. UM-STS allow genomic
XX      comparisons to be made between more species
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX      Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Oy      453 CACTGAGGATCAAA 467
Db      18 CACTGAGGATCAAA 4

RESULT 1546
AAV01150/c
ID      AAV01150 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      AAV01150;
XX
XX      23-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX      Homeobox 7 PCR primer for universal mammalian STS's.
XX
XX      PCR primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; UM-STS;
XX      universal mammalian sequence tagged site; genomic map; clone; ss.
XX
XX      Synthetic.
XX
XX      WO9731012-A1.
XX
XX      28-AUG-1997.
XX
XX      18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002403.
XX
XX      22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012061P.
XX
XX      (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.
XX      (UNMS ) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.
XX
XX      Brewer GJ, Venta PJ, Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;
XX      WPI; 1997-435083/40.
XX
XX      New oligonucleotide primers amplifying gene regions conserved among
XX      mammals - useful for developing genomic maps, isolating clones and making
XX      cross-species comparisons.
XX
XX      Claim 1; Page 9; 26pp; English.
XX
XX      The present sequence represents a specifically claimed oligonucleotide

```

CC PCR primer. The oligonucleotide can be used for polymerase chain reaction  
CC (PCR) amplification of DNA, specifically regions of specific genes that  
CC are conserved among mammalian species, i.e. pairs of oligonucleotides  
CC from the present specification represent universal mammalian sequence-  
CC tagged site (UM-STG) primers. The primers are used to develop genomic  
CC maps, to isolate clones from libraries, to make cross-species comparisons  
CC and to develop additional genetic markers. UM-STG allow genomic  
CC comparisons to be made between more species

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0;

QY 512 ACCTGGAGAGCTGA 526

DB 19 AGCTGGAGAGCTGA 5

RESULT 1547

AAV01194/c

ID AAV01194 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC

XX AC

XX AC

XX AC

XX AC

XX AC

XX AC

XX AC

XX AC

XX AC

XX AC

XX AC

XX AC

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XX AC

XX AC

CC PCR primer. The oligonucleotide can be used for polymerase chain reaction  
CC (PCR) amplification of DNA, specifically regions of specific genes that  
CC are conserved among mammalian species, i.e. pairs of oligonucleotides  
CC from the present specification represent universal mammalian sequence-  
CC tagged site (UM-STG) primers. The primers are used to develop genomic  
CC maps, to isolate clones from libraries, to make cross-species comparisons  
CC and to develop additional genetic markers. UM-STG allow genomic  
CC comparisons to be made between more species

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0;

QY 512 ACCTGGAGAGCTGA 526

DB 19 AGCTGGAGAGCTGA 5

RESULT 1547

AAV01194/c

ID AAV01194 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC

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CC PCR primer. The oligonucleotide can be used for polymerase chain reaction  
CC (PCR) amplification of DNA, specifically regions of specific genes that  
CC are conserved among mammalian species, i.e. pairs of oligonucleotides  
CC from the present specification represent universal mammalian sequence-  
CC tagged site (UM-STG) primers. The primers are used to develop genomic  
CC maps, to isolate clones from libraries, to make cross-species comparisons  
CC and to develop additional genetic markers. UM-STG allow genomic  
CC comparisons to be made between more species

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0;

QY 512 ACCTGGAGAGCTGA 526

DB 19 AGCTGGAGAGCTGA 5

RESULT 1547

AAV01194/c

ID AAV01194 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

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CC PCR primer. The oligonucleotide can be used for polymerase chain reaction  
CC (PCR) amplification of DNA, specifically regions of specific genes that  
CC are conserved among mammalian species, i.e. pairs of oligonucleotides  
CC from the present specification represent universal mammalian sequence-  
CC tagged site (UM-STG) primers. The primers are used to develop genomic  
CC maps, to isolate clones from libraries, to make cross-species comparisons  
CC and to develop additional genetic markers. UM-STG allow genomic  
CC comparisons to be made between more species

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0;

QY 512 ACCTGGAGAGCTGA 526

DB 19 AGCTGGAGAGCTGA 5

RESULT 1547

AAV01194/c

ID AAV01194 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

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CC PCR primer. The oligonucleotide can be used for polymerase chain reaction  
CC (PCR) amplification of DNA, specifically regions of specific genes that  
CC are conserved among mammalian species, i.e. pairs of oligonucleotides  
CC from the present specification represent universal mammalian sequence-  
CC tagged site (UM-STG) primers. The primers are used to develop genomic  
CC maps, to isolate clones from libraries, to make cross-species comparisons  
CC and to develop additional genetic markers. UM-STG allow genomic  
CC comparisons to be made between more species

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0;

QY 512 ACCTGGAGAGCTGA 526

DB 19 AGCTGGAGAGCTGA 5

RESULT 1547

AAV01194/c

ID AAV01194 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

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ID AAT68356 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AAT68356;  
AC  
AT 11-AUG-1997 (first entry)  
DE Loci-specific primer for assessing integrity of human Y chromosome.  
XX  
XX Y chromosome; integrity; chromosome locus; primer; amplification; PCR;  
KW polymerase chain reaction; fertility; azoospermia; oligospermia;  
KW infertile; diagnosis; DYS209; DYS210; DYS211; DYS33; DYS1; SMCX;  
KW DAZ(1); DYS218; DYS219; DYS212; DYS205; DYS281; MIC2; DYS201;  
KW DYS241; DYS198; SRY; DYS197; DYS196; DYS240; DYS271; KAL182;  
KW DAZ(2); DYS224; DYS226; DYS227; DYS229; DYZ1; DYS230; DAZ(3);  
KW DAZ(4); DAZ(5); SMCY; DYS217; DYS220; DYS223; DYS7; DYS237; DYS215; DYS7;  
KW DYS237; DAZ(6); DAZ(7); DAZ(8); DAZ(9); DAZ(10); DAZ(11); YRML; ZFY;  
KW SKM; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX WO9641007-A1.  
PN  
XX  
XX 19-DEC-1996.  
PD  
XX  
XX 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009421.  
PF  
XX  
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00472416.  
PR  
XX  
XX 18-SEP-1995; 95US-00531556.  
PR  
XX  
XX (PROM-) PRONEGA CORP.  
PA  
XX  
XX First MK, Agoulnik AI, Muallem A;  
PI  
XX  
XX WPI; 1997-099942/09.  
DR  
XX  
XX Assessing integrity of Y chromosome - by amplification of selected human  
PT chromosome loci by multiplex PCR and comparison with normal control DNA.  
PT  
XX  
XX Claim 2; Page 59; 11pp; English.  
PS  
XX  
XX AAT68355-T68368 are a set of primers used in a method for assessing the  
CC integrity of a Y chromosome. The primers are capable of priming the  
CC chromosome loci: DYS331, DYS229, DYZ1, DYS230, DAZ(3), DAZ(4), DAZ(5)  
CC and MIC2. The method can be used to rapidly and reproducibly assess the  
CC integrity of specific regions of the Y chromosome that are associated  
CC with male fertility. It can be used to assess the integrity of the Y  
CC chromosome in males exhibiting azoospermia or oligospermia (no or very  
CC little spermatozoa in the semen) or to assess the genotype of infants of  
CC phenotypically ambiguous sexuality. The method can also be used in  
CC diagnosis and quality control (kits are provided within the scope of the  
CC invention)  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 18 ATGACAGGATGCA 32  
DB 19 ATGGAAGGATGCA 5  
RESULT 1550  
AAT68376  
ID AAT68376 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AAT68376;  
AC  
XX  
XX 11-AUG-1997 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Loci-specific primer for assessing integrity of human Y chromosome.  
DE  
XX

KW Y chromosome; integrity; chromosome locus; primer; amplification; PCR;  
KW polymerase chain reaction; fertility; azoospermia; oligospermia;  
KW infertile; diagnosis; DYS209; DYS210; DYS211; DYS33; DYS1; SMCX;  
KW DAZ(1); DYS218; DYS219; DYS212; DYS205; DYS281; MIC2; DYS201;  
KW DYS241; DYS198; SRY; DYS197; DYS196; DYS240; DYS271; KAL182;  
KW DAZ(2); DYS224; DYS226; DYS227; DYS229; DYZ1; DYS230; DAZ(3);  
KW DAZ(4); DAZ(5); SMCY; DYS217; DYS220; DYS223; DYS7; DYS237; DYS215; DYS7;  
KW DYS237; DAZ(6); DAZ(7); DAZ(8); DAZ(9); DAZ(10); DAZ(11); YRML; ZFY;  
KW SKM; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX WO9641007-A1.  
PN  
XX  
XX 19-DEC-1996.  
PD  
XX  
XX 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009421.  
PF  
XX  
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00472416.  
PR  
XX  
XX 18-SEP-1995; 95US-00531556.  
PR  
XX  
XX (PROM-) PRONEGA CORP.  
PA  
XX  
XX First MK, Agoulnik AI, Muallem A;  
PI  
XX  
XX WPI; 1997-099942/09.  
DR  
XX  
XX Assessing integrity of Y chromosome - by amplification of selected human  
PT chromosome loci by multiplex PCR and comparison with normal control DNA.  
PT  
XX  
XX Claim 2; Page 68; 11pp; English.  
PS  
XX  
XX AAT68369-T68381 and AAT70842 are a set of primers used in a method for  
CC assessing the integrity of a Y chromosome. The primers are capable of  
CC priming the chromosome loci: SMCT, DYS217, DYS220, DYS223, DYS7, DYS237,  
CC DYS215, MIC2 and DAZ(6) and MIC2. The method can be used to rapidly and  
CC reproducibly assess the integrity of specific regions of the Y chromosome  
CC that are associated with male fertility. It can be used to assess the  
CC integrity of the Y chromosome in males exhibiting azoospermia or  
CC oligospermia (no or very little spermatozoa in the semen) or to assess  
CC the genotype of infants of phenotypically ambiguous sexuality. The method  
CC can also be used in diagnosis and quality control  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1574 CAGGACGCGCAGCTT 1588  
DB 1 CAGGACGCGCAGCTT 15  
RESULT 1551  
AAX09184  
ID AAX09184 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AAX09184;  
AC  
XX  
XX 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Human biallelic polymorphic marker upstream primer #64.  
DE  
XX  
XX Polymorphism; biallelic; human; forensic; paternity testing; disease;  
KW detection; phenotypic typing; characteristic; infection; hereditary;  
KW autoimmune disease; cancer; inflammation; drug; therapy; medication;  
KW treatment; marker; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO9820165-A2.  
PN



1992, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

CC The primers AAV2072-V27099 were used in the isolation, amplification and  
 CC characterisation of double-stranded adenosine deaminase (DRADA). DRADA is  
 CC specific for double-stranded RNA and is useful for the diagnosis of  
 CC disorders characterised by inappropriate double-stranded ribonucleic acid  
 CC adenosine deaminase expression. Particularly for diagnosis of certain  
 CC neurological or CNS disorders, e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's  
 CC disease, subacute sclerosing panencephalitis, measles inclusion body  
 CC encephalitis or stroke, or other neurological conditions associated with  
 CC aging. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 377 CTTGAGCCAGCCTT 391  
 DB 2 CTTGAGCCAGCCTT 16

RESULT 1554  
 AAV42487/C  
 ID AAV42487 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAV42487;

XX DT 02-OCT-1998 (first entry)

XX DE PCR primer 2 used to amplify human loci DY21 DNA.

XX KW Assay; Y chromosome; Y chromosome loci; human; male fertility; detection;  
 XX deletion mutation; male infertility; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9824937-A2.

XX PD 11-JUN-1998.

XX PF 04-DEC-1997; 97WO-US023136.

XX PR 04-DEC-1996; 96US-00753979.

XX PA (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.

XX PI First MK, Muallem A;

XX PD WPI; 1998-333352/29.

XX PT Assessing Y chromosome integrity in predicting human male infertility -  
 XX by amplifying specific regions of human Y chromosome linked to normal  
 XX fertility by multiplex PCR and detecting deletion mutations.

XX PS Claim 2; Page 30; 47pp; English.

XX CC PCR primers AAV42472-511 are used in a method for assessing the integrity  
 XX of a Y chromosome. Genomic DNA, or blood, from a subject is combined with  
 XX several distinct oligonucleotide primer pairs capable of simultaneously  
 XX priming several human Y chromosome loci which are linked to normal  
 XX fertility in human males. The present primer pair (AAV42486-87) amplify  
 XX loci DY21. The primer pairs are amplified by multiplex PCR, yielding  
 XX amplified chromosomal DNA fragments which are isolated and compared with  
 XX those from normal male subjects. The method is useful to detect deletion  
 XX mutations on a Y chromosome which are predictive of human male  
 XX infertility

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 18 ATGCACAGGAATGCA 32  
 DB 19 ATGCAGAGGAATGCA 5

RESULT 1555

AAV42508  
 ID AAV42508 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAV42508;

XX DT 02-OCT-1998 (first entry)

XX DE PCR primer 1 used to amplify human loci DYS215 DNA.

XX KW Assay; Y chromosome; Y chromosome loci; human; male fertility; detection;  
 XX deletion mutation; male infertility; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9824937-A2.

XX PD 11-JUN-1998.

XX PF 04-DEC-1997; 97WO-US023136.

XX PR 04-DEC-1996; 96US-00753979.

XX PA (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.

XX PI First MK, Muallem A;

XX PD WPI; 1998-333352/29.

XX PT Assessing Y chromosome integrity in predicting human male infertility -  
 XX by amplifying specific regions of human Y chromosome linked to normal  
 XX fertility by multiplex PCR and detecting deletion mutations.

XX PS Claim 2; Page 37; 47pp; English.

XX CC PCR primers AAV42472-511 are used in a method for assessing the integrity  
 XX of a Y chromosome. Genomic DNA, or blood, from a subject is combined with  
 XX several distinct oligonucleotide primer pairs capable of simultaneously  
 XX priming several human Y chromosome loci which are linked to normal  
 XX fertility in human males. The present primer pair (AAV42508-09) amplify  
 XX loci DYS215. The primer pairs are amplified by multiplex PCR, yielding  
 XX amplified chromosomal DNA fragments which are isolated and compared with  
 XX those from normal male subjects. The method is useful to detect deletion  
 XX mutations on a Y chromosome which are predictive of human male  
 XX infertility

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1574 CAGGACAGCCAGCTT 1588  
 DB 1 CAGGACAGCCAGCTT 15

RESULT 1556

AAV05848  
 ID AAV05848 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAV05848;

XX DT 01-JUN-1998 (first entry)

XX DE 3' primer for human huntingtin gene translocation probe.

XX Human; huntingtin gene; Huntington's disease; chromosome; marker; locus;  
 KW antisense; gene therapy; diagnosis; primer; amplification; PCR; probe;  
 XX hybridisation; translocation; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX US5693757-A.  
 XX 02-DEC-1997.  
 XX 30-MAY-1995; 95US-00453265.  
 XX 05-MAR-1993; 93US-00027498.  
 PR 01-JUL-1993; 93US-00085000.  
 PR 20-MAY-1994; 94US-00246982.  
 XX (GEO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.  
 XX Gusella JF, Duyao MP, Ambrose CM, Macdonald ME;  
 XX WPI; 1998-031815/03.  
 XX Huntington protein and related nucleic acid - for diagnosis or therapy of  
 PT Huntington's disease.  
 XX Disclosure; Col 8; 112pp; English.  
 CC Primers AAV05845-46 were used to amplify a 210 bp fragment of the human  
 CC huntingtin gene (AAV05848) for the analysis of a translocation breakpoint  
 CC at locus t(4;12), which disrupts the Huntington's disease (HD) gene. The  
 CC huntingtin protein, or the gene encoding it, is useful for detecting a  
 CC predisposition to develop HD, for diagnosis and treatment of HD,  
 CC especially by antisense and gene therapy  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 340 GACTTGAAGATGGG 354  
 Db 3 GACTTGAAGATGGG 17  
 RESULT 1557  
 AAV08608  
 ID AAV08608 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAV08608;  
 XX 15-FEB-1999 (first entry)  
 DT Primer ACE/184PB for human ACE gene.  
 XX PCR primer; human; ACE; angiotensin converting enzyme; angiotensinogen;  
 KW cardiovascular status; AGT; AT1; type 1 angiotensin II receptor; stroke;  
 KW polymorphic pattern; blood pressure; electrocardiographic profile;  
 KW cardiac condition diagnosis; myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis;  
 KW hypertension; cardiovascular disease; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX W09845477-A2.  
 XX 15-OCT-1998.  
 PD 01-APR-1998; 98WO-1B000475.  
 XX 04-APR-1997; 97US-0042930P.

XX (EURO-) EURONA MEDICAL AB.  
 PA Norberg LT, Andersson MK, Lindstroem PHR;  
 XX WPI; 1998-568361/48.  
 XX Assessing cardiovascular status in humans by polymorphic analysis - of  
 PT genes for angiotensin converting enzyme, angiotensinogen and angiotensin  
 PT II receptor, used to diagnose predisposition to disease and to predict  
 PT effect of therapy.  
 XX Example 1; Page 28; 71pp; English.  
 XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for the human ACE (angiotensin  
 CC converting enzyme) gene, and can be used in the method of the invention.  
 CC The method is for assessing cardiovascular status in humans by  
 CC determining the sequence of at least one polymorphic site in the ACE  
 CC (angiotensin converting enzyme), AGT (angiotensinogen) and/or AT1 (type 1  
 CC angiotensin II receptor) genes, and comparing the polymorphic pattern  
 CC with that in patients with predetermined markers of status. The method is  
 CC used to assess blood pressure or electrocardiographic profile, to  
 CC diagnose a cardiac condition such as (silent) myocardial infarction (MI),  
 CC hypertension, atherosclerosis or stroke. They can also be used to predict  
 CC response to treatments with ACE inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor  
 CC antagonists, diuretics, alpha- or beta-adrenergic receptor antagonists,  
 CC etc. It is also used to identify susceptibility to cardiovascular  
 CC disease. Libraries of nucleic acids containing polymorphic positions in  
 CC the 3 genes, and libraries of targets corresponding to the peptides from  
 CC the genes are used to screen for cardiovascular agents. The nucleic acids  
 CC contained in the library can be used as source of probes  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1544 CCAGCCTTCGGTCTT 1558  
 Db 4 CCAGCCTTCGGTCTT 18  
 RESULT 1558  
 AAZ31321  
 ID AAZ31321 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAZ31321;  
 XX 24-JAN-2000 (first entry)  
 DT CXCR4 gene inhibiting antisense oligo AS(s)-78.  
 XX HIV cofactor inhibitor; HIV infection; CXCR4 gene; CCR5 gene;  
 KW drug composition; antisense; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS W09951751-A1.  
 XX 14-OCT-1999.  
 PD 01-APR-1999; 99WO-JP001722.  
 XX 02-APR-1998; 98JP-00125452.  
 XX (MARI-) MARINE BIO CO LTD.  
 XX Takaku H, Yamamoto N, Kimura T, Takai K, Wada A;  
 XX WPI; 1999-620207/53.  
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide-based HIV cofactor inhibitors, as drug

PT compositions for treatment of HIV infection.

XX Claim 6; Page 17; 59pp; Japanese.

XX The invention provides HIV cofactor inhibitors that contain  
CC oligonucleotides with a base sequence complementary to the CXCR4 or CCR5  
CC genes. Such inhibitors can be formulated into drug compositions for  
CC prevention or treatment of HIV infection, with inhibition of expression  
CC of CXCR4 or/and CCR5 gene. Sequences AA231307-362 represent antisense  
CC oligonucleotides to the CXCR4 gene

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1378 GGGCGCCGACCTCTC 1392  
Db 6 GTGGCCGACCTCTC 20

RESULT 1559

AAZ05007  
ID AAZ05007 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ05007;

XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;  
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;  
KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;  
KW Bartholinitis; pneumonia; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX WO9928475-A2.

XX 10-JUN-1999.

XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-18001939.

XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.

XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.

XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.

XX (GSEST ) GENSEST.

XX Griffiths R;

XX WPI; 1998-371125/31.

XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Disclosure; Page 1735; 1755pp; English.

XX PCR primers AA201426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames  
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AA201425). These ORFs  
CC encode polypeptides (see AA36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines  
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also  
CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is  
CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as  
CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion  
CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,  
CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perithepatitis, Bartholinitis;  
CC pneumonia in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.  
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these  
CC diseases

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 220 CTGGATGAGAGTGGT 234  
Db 1 CTGGATGAGTGGT 15

RESULT 1560

AAZ23146  
ID AAZ23146 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ23146;

XX 11-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Rat high/low molecular weight kininogen PCR primer #1.

XX Kallikrein; rat; atrial natriuretic peptide; treatment; renal disorder;  
KW cardiac disorder; nephrotoxicity; renal damage; tubular injury; ischemia;  
KW glomerulosclerotic lesion; renal failure; nephrotic syndrome; restenosis;  
KW diabetic nephropathy; cardiac hypertrophy; heart failure; angioplasty;  
KW myocardial infarction; cerebrovascular disorder; tubular regeneration;  
KW occlusive artery disorder; vascular smooth muscle cell growth;  
KW neointimal formation; blood vessel; kininogen; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Rattus sp.

XX WO9912576-A2.

XX 18-MAR-1999.

XX 11-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019267.

XX 11-SEP-1997; 97US-0058511P.

XX (MUSC-) MUSC FOUND RES DEV.

XX Chao L, Chao J;

XX WPI; 1999-214919/18.

XX Delivering tissue kallikrein and atrial natriuretic peptide to a cell -  
PT for prevention and treatment of non-hypertension-associated renal and  
PT cardiac disorders.

XX Example 1; Page 63; 120pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel method for delivering tissue kallikrein  
CC and atrial natriuretic peptide to a cell which can be used in the  
CC treatment of non-hypertension-associated renal and cardiac disorders. Non  
CC -hypertension-associated renal disorders include renal injury,  
CC nephrotoxicity, nonhypertension-associated renal disease, salt-induced  
CC renal damage, glomerulosclerotic lesions, tubular injury, drug-induced  
CC nephropathy, and non-hypertension-associated cardiac disorders include  
CC cardiac hypertrophy, nonhypertension-associated cardiac disease, heart  
CC failure after cardiac surgery, cardiac injury after myocardial  
CC infarction, myocardial ischemia, congestive heart failure and restenosis  
CC following angioplasty. The encoding nucleic acids can also be used for  
CC preventing and/or treating the following: cerebrovascular disorders,  
CC occlusive artery disorders e.g. restenosis, renal damage and/or renal  
CC injury caused by drug induced and/or salt-induced nephrotoxicity and  
CC chronic renal failure and inhibiting vascular smooth muscle cell growth  
CC and/or inhibiting neointimal formation in blood vessel and stimulating  
CC renal tubular regeneration and/or reversing pre-existing renal injury

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 307 CCACCTCAGCTCTGCA 321  
DB 2 CCACCCAGCTCTGCA 16

RESULT 1562  
AA23149  
ID AA23149 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AA23149;  
XX  
DT 11-JUN-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Rat T kininogen PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KW Kallikrein; rat; atrial natriuretic peptide; treatment; renal disorder;  
KW cardiac disorder; nephrotoxicity; renal damage; tubular injury; ischemia;  
KW glomerulosclerotic lesion; renal failure; nephrotic syndrome; restenosis;  
KW diabetic nephropathy; cardiac hypertrophy; heart failure; angioplasty;  
KW myocardial infarction; cerebrovascular disorder; tubular regeneration;  
KW occlusive artery disorder; vascular smooth muscle cell growth;  
KW neointimal formation; blood vessel; T kininogen; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Rattus sp.  
XX  
PN WO9912576-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-MAR-1999.  
XX  
PF 11-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019267.  
XX  
PR 11-SEP-1997; 97US-0058511P.  
XX  
PA (MUSC-) MUSC FOUND RES DEV.  
XX  
PI Chao L, Chao J;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1999-214919/18.  
XX  
CC Delivering tissue kallikrein and atrial natriuretic peptide to a cell -  
PT for prevention and treatment of non-hypertension-associated renal and  
PT cardiac disorders.  
XX  
PS Example 1; Page 63; 120pp; English.  
XX  
CC This invention describes a novel method for delivering tissue kallikrein  
CC and atrial natriuretic peptide to a cell which can be used in the  
CC treatment of non-hypertension-associated renal and cardiac disorders. Non  
CC -hypertension-associated renal disorders include renal injury,  
CC nephrotoxicity, nonhypertension-associated renal disease, salt-induced  
CC renal damage, glomerulosclerotic lesions, tubular injury, drug-induced  
CC renal damage, chronic renal failure, nephrotic syndrome and diabetic  
CC nephropathy, and non-hypertension-associated cardiac disorders include  
CC cardiac hypertrophy, nonhypertension-associated cardiac disease, heart  
CC failure after cardiac surgery, cardiac injury after myocardial  
CC infarction, myocardial ischemia, congestive heart failure and restenosis  
CC following angioplasty. The encoding nucleic acids can also be used for  
CC preventing and/or treating the following: cerebrovascular disorders,  
CC occlusive artery disorders e.g. restenosis, renal damage and/or renal  
CC injury caused by drug induced and/or salt-induced nephrotoxicity and  
CC chronic renal failure and inhibiting vascular smooth muscle cell growth  
CC and/or inhibiting neointimal formation in blood vessel and stimulating  
CC renal tubular regeneration and/or reversing pre-existing renal injury  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 307 CCACCTCAGCTCTGCA 321  
DB 2 CCACCCAGCTCTGCA 16

RESULT 1562  
AA23551/c  
ID AA23551 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AA23551;  
XX  
DT 18-JUN-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Deletion sequence oligonucleotide 4.  
XX  
KW Deletion sequence oligonucleotide; sensor array; eukaryotic pathogen;  
KW probe; cellular adhesion modulator; cellular proliferation modulator;  
KW human retrovirus; human immunodeficiency virus; non-human retrovirus;  
KW HIV; primer; ss.  
OS Synthetic.  
PN WO9911820-A1.  
XX  
PD 11-MAR-1999.  
XX  
PF 01-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018084.  
XX  
PR 02-SEP-1997; 97US-00923771.  
XX  
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Chen D, Srivatesa GS;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1999-205198/17.  
XX  
PT New compositions comprising sensor arrays made up of unique probe  
PT oligonucleotides - useful for characterizing a sample of target deletion  
PT oligonucleotides.  
XX  
PS Example 1; Page 90; 163pp; English.  
XX  
CC This invention describes a novel composition comprising a number of  
CC sensor arrays, where each array comprises a unique probe oligonucleotide,  
CC which is the reverse complement of part of a unique target  
CC oligonucleotide present in a mixture of target deletion sequence  
CC oligonucleotides. The compositions form a method for characterizing a  
CC sample of target deletion oligonucleotides which are labelled and  
CC hybridize with the probe oligonucleotides of the sensor arrays. Such  
CC oligonucleotides and their targets are represented in AAX23548-X23709.  
CC Oligonucleotides characterized by the method form pharmaceutical  
CC compositions that are useful for modulating cellular adhesion or  
CC proliferation, and being active against a eukaryotic pathogen, a human  
CC retrovirus, a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), or a non-human  
CC retrovirus, including influenza virus, Epstein-Barr virus, Respiratory  
CC Syncytial Virus or cytomegalovirus (CMV). The compositions enable  
CC characterization of deletion sequence oligonucleotides having related,  
CC but different nucleobase sequences, and quantification of different  
CC species of deletion sequence ("target") oligonucleotides in a mixture.  
CC Also, if the specificity of the oligonucleotide's nucleobase sequence for  
CC its reverse complement is not modified, the method may be performed using  
CC oligodeoxynucleotides  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 135 GAAGAGATCAACG 149  
DB 135 GAAGAGATCAACG 149

Db 16 GAAGAGACGAACG 2

RESULT 1563  
AAX93254  
ID AAX93254 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AAX93254;  
XX  
XX  
DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
DE  
DE Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;  
KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;  
KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Chlamydoghila pneumoniae.  
XX  
XX WO9927105-A2.  
XX  
XX 03-JUN-1999.  
PD  
PD 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.  
XX  
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.  
PR  
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.  
XX  
XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
XX  
XX Griffiths R;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.  
DR  
DR Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
PT  
PT Page 1575; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.  
PS  
PS AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames  
XX and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae  
XX (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as  
CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in  
CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema  
CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading  
CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used  
CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae  
CC nucleic acid sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,  
CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising  
XX epitope of C. pneumoniae  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY 1224 GGAGGACAGCTACA 1238  
1 GGAGGACAGCTACA 15

Db

RESULT 1564  
AAX96164/c  
ID AAX96164 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AAX96164;  
AC  
XX  
XX  
DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
DE  
DE Respiratory disease pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;  
KW

PR 17-MAR-1999; 99US-00270542.  
XX (MEDI-) MEDICAL RES COUNCIL.  
PA (SCIO-) SCIOS INC.  
PA (AITW/) AITMAN T J.  
PA (SCOT/) SCOTT J.  
PA (STAN/) STANTON L W.  
XX  
PI Aitman TJ, Scott J, Stanton LW;  
XX WPI; 2000-303596/26.

XX Nucleic acids encoding mutant CD36 proteins useful for preventing,  
PT diagnosing and treating parasitic infections, especially malaria.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 125; 167pp; English.

XX The present invention describes isolated nucleic acid molecules (A)  
CC encoding mutant CD36 proteins (B). Parasites such as Plasmodium  
CC falciparum (the major cause of malaria) are unable to utilise the mutated  
CC proteins to gain entry to, and infect cells. The mutant CD36 proteins do  
CC not function correctly preventing parasites utilising them to infect  
CC cells. The nucleic acids may be used for the recombinant production of  
CC mutant CD36 proteins according to standard methodologies. They may be  
CC used in this way to prevent and treat parasitic infections that utilise  
CC the CD36 protein to infect cells, such as P. falciparum, the major cause  
CC of malaria. For example, the protein may be used to identify modulators  
CC of CD36 expression and activity or a patient's CD36 DNA may be screened  
CC to determine whether there are any mutations present that may confer  
CC resistance to parasitic infections. The proteins and nucleic acids may  
CC also be used to prevent, diagnose and treat diseases associated with  
CC defects in insulin action and/or glucose metabolism and/or fatty acid  
CC metabolism and/or catecholamine action in subjects possessing mutations  
CC in the CD36 genes. AAA40606 to AAA40759, and AAB02515 to AAB02564,  
CC represent nucleotide and amino acid sequences respectively which are used  
CC in the exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 538 CCCATCTTGACAAG 552  
DB 4 CCCATCTTGACAAG 18

RESULT 1566  
AAZ72882/C  
ID AAZ72882 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AAZ72882;  
XX  
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7238.  
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
XX diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO954500-A2.  
XX  
XX 28-OCT-1999.  
XX  
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
XX  
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX (GEST ) GENSET.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
PT map of the human genome.

XX Claim 9; Page 1774; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ5654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
CC present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1235 TACACTTCATCTCC 1249  
DB 17 TTCATTCATCTCC 3

RESULT 1567  
AAZ79748/C  
ID AAA79748 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AAA79748;  
XX  
DT 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)  
XX Hepatitis B virus related oligonucleotide probe #11.  
XX Hepatitis B virus; HBV; Hepatitis A virus; HAV; probe; detection;  
XX mutation; high-density gene chip; ss.

XX Hepatitis B virus.  
XX CN1252452-A.  
XX 10-MAY-2000.  
XX 24-SEP-1999; 99CN-00114460.  
XX 24-SEP-1999; 99CN-00114460.  
XX (UYDO-) UNIV DONGNAN.  
XX Sun X, Lu Z, Wang Y;  
XX WPI; 2000-443233/39.  
XX High-density gene chip making process.

XX Example 1; Fig 15; 19pp; Chinese.

CC The present invention describes a method which comprises making a high-  
 CC density gene chip, specifically for making high-density micro-array of  
 CC oligonucleotide probes. An oligonucleotide probe selecting process to  
 CC seek preferentially length variable and coverage variable probes is  
 CC provided to ensure identical cross melting temperature of probes to the  
 CC maximum limit, and this can make the cross control of gene chip  
 CC relatively simple and raise the reliability of the gene chip detecting  
 CC results. The process proposes a specific probe selection method for  
 CC detecting target sequence directly, detecting mutation in both specific  
 CC and non-specific sites and a probe overall arrangement scheme. AAA79738  
 CC to AAA80201 represent oligonucleotide probe sequences which are used in  
 CC examples from the present invention

XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 828 CCTCACCTTCGTCTT 842  
 DB ||| ||||| |||||  
 15 CCTAACCTTCGTCTT 1

RESULT 1568  
 AAA38236  
 ID AAA38236 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAA38236;

XX DT 21-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Human angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:36.

XX KW Angiotensin-converting enzyme gene; ACE; polymorphism;  
 KW polymorphic marker; cardiovascular disease; myocardial infarction;  
 KW unstable angina; hypertension; atherosclerosis; stroke; prognosis;  
 KW drug screening; treatment outcome; human; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200022166-A2.

XX PD 20-APR-2000.

XX PF 13-OCT-1999; 99WO-IB001678.

XX PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104286P.

XX PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104302P.

XX PA (EURO-) EURONA MEDICAL AB.

XX PI Norberg LT, Andersson MK, Lindstrom PHR, Jonsson L;

XX DR WPI; 2000-318010/27.

XX PT Assessing cardiovascular status in humans involves comparing test  
 XX polymorphic pattern comprising polymorphic positions within genes  
 XX encoding specific proteins, with reference polymorphic pattern.

XX PS Example 1; Page 49; 126pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel method of assessing the cardiovascular  
 XX status in an individual and to newly identified polymorphisms in the  
 XX genes encoding angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE), angiotensin II  
 XX receptor type 1 (AT1) and type 2 (AT2), angiotensinogen (AGT), renin,  
 XX aldosterone synthase, endothelin receptor type A and beta-adrenergic  
 XX receptors 1 and 2. The method comprises determining the sequence at  
 XX or more polymorphic positions within these genes, and comparing the  
 XX pattern of polymorphisms from the individual with a reference polymorphic  
 XX pattern obtained from a population of individuals exhibiting a  
 XX predetermined cardiovascular disease status. The polymorphic markers are  
 XX useful for determining the predisposition of an individual to

CC cardiovascular disorders such as myocardial infarction, unstable angina,  
 CC hypertension, atherosclerosis and stroke. They are also useful for  
 CC predicting the likely cardiovascular status of a patient given a  
 CC treatment regimen comprising administration of cardiovascular drugs  
 CC (e.g., ACE inhibitors, beta-adrenergic receptor antagonists (beta-  
 CC blockers) or calcium channel blockers). One or more polymorphic markers  
 CC provides a basis for predicting the outcome of a treatment regimen.  
 CC Fragments of the genes comprising a polymorphic site may be used as  
 CC primers and probes for detecting genetic polymorphisms or in molecular  
 CC library arrays for high throughput screening. The genes, and the proteins  
 CC they encode are useful in the screening of potential cardiovascular  
 CC drugs. Determination of an individual's polymorphic pattern reduces or  
 CC eliminates trial and error in selecting a treatment for a particular  
 CC individual cardiovascular patient. It also provides the ability to  
 CC eliminate patients from clinical trials who are predicted to be non-  
 CC responsive, or at a risk for an adverse response, to a particular  
 CC treatment regimen. Adverse results in an early trial can be evaluated to  
 CC identify polymorphic patterns so that the adverse results can be  
 CC correlated with a sub-population of the test population, permitting  
 CC exclusion of such sub-populations from the treatment group. Beneficial  
 CC drugs can be approved for use in the appropriate population, thereby  
 CC decreasing the number of patients required for a clinical trial, which in  
 CC turn decreases the duration and cost of such trials. Sequences AAA38201-  
 CC A38239 represent PCR primers used in an exemplification of the invention  
 CC to amplify short fragments of the human ACE gene (AAA38328- AAA38330) for  
 CC sequence determination

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1544 CCAGCCTTCGTCTT 1558  
 DB ||||| ||||| |||||  
 4 CCAGCCTTCGTCTT 18

RESULT 1569

AAC61236

ID AAC61236 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAC61236;

XX DT 30-JAN-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human ACE, AGT and AT1 genes polymorphisms PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 36.

XX KW Human; genetic polymorphism; disease diagnosis; treatment; cancer;  
 XX cardiovascular system; nervous system; glaucoma; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200056922-A2.

XX PD 28-SEP-2000.

XX PF 23-MAR-2000; 2000WO-GB001102.

XX PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0126046P.

XX PR 23-MAR-1999; 99WO-IB000497.

XX PR 24-MAR-1999; 99US-0126243P.

XX PR 23-DEC-1999; 99US-00471890.

XX PA (GEMI-) GEMINI GENOMICS AB.

XX PI Lindstrom PHR, Norberg LT, Jonsson L, Olaisson E, Sanders R;

XX DR WPI; 2000-638268/61.

XX PT Assessing disease status in individual by determining sequence(s) at one

PT or more polymorphic positions within the human genes encoding the

PT protein(s) involved in physiological pathway associated with treatment



PT regime.  
 PS Example 1; Page 56; 141pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention is related to methods for determining the  
 CC polymorphic pattern of an individual and using the results to determine  
 CC their risk of a number of diseases, including cancer, cardiovascular  
 CC diseases, glaucoma and nervous system disorders such as depression and  
 CC neurodegenerative diseases. In addition, the methods can be used to  
 CC determine the effects of different types of treatment for individuals,  
 CC and thus enables appropriate therapies to be prescribed. The PCR primers  
 CC shown in sequences AAC61201-C61371 were all used to demonstrate the  
 CC methods of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0;  
 QY 1544 CCAGCCTTCGGTCTT 1558  
 |||||  
 Db 4 CCAGCCTTCGGTCTT 18  
 RESULT 1570  
 AAA95391/c  
 ID AAA95391 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA95391;  
 XX  
 DT 12-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Rat FGFR coding sequence PCR primer #2.  
 XX  
 KW Rat; Nurrl; tyrosine hydroxylase; catecholamine-related disease;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; manic depression; schizophrenia; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Rattus norvegicus.  
 XX  
 FN WO200058451-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 05-OCT-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007544.  
 XX  
 PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00277078.  
 XX  
 PA (SALK ) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.  
 XX  
 PI Sakurada K, Palmer T, Gage FH;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-656165/53.  
 XX  
 FT Cell comprising exogenous nucleic acid inducing tyrosine hydroxylase  
 FT expression useful for treating catecholamine-related diseases such as  
 FT Parkinson's disease, manic depression and schizophrenia.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 20; 68pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes the rat Nurrl coding and protein  
 CC sequences. The Nurrl protein is involved in the induction of tyrosine  
 CC hydroxylase expression in adult rat-derived hippocampal progenitor cells.  
 CC The Nurrl gene and protein can be used in the treatment of catecholamine-  
 CC related diseases such as Parkinson's disease, manic depression and  
 CC schizophrenia. They can also be used to induce tyrosine hydroxylase  
 CC expression and identify tyrosine hydroxylase related deficiencies, which  
 CC are linked to the same diseases. The present sequence is a PCR primer  
 CC used in a method to differentiate adult neural progenitor cells  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 2 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0;

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 1;  
 QY 1022 TCAGCTGGCTGACTTGG 1040  
 |||||  
 Db 19 TCAGATGCGDCACTTGG 1  
 |||||  
 RESULT 1571  
 AAA66189  
 ID AAA66189 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA66189;  
 XX  
 DT 09-OCT-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Dog genomic marker oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:51.  
 XX  
 KW Dog; genome; genomic marker; radiation hybrid map; identification;  
 KW chromosome location; gene marker; polymorphic microsatellite marker;  
 KW phenotype; behaviour; pedigree; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Canis familiaris.  
 XX  
 FN WO200029615-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 25-MAY-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 15-NOV-1999; 99WO-IB001907.  
 XX  
 PR 13-NOV-1998; 98US-0108193P.  
 XX  
 PA (CNRS ) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.  
 XX  
 PI Galibert F, Andre C;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-387821/33.  
 XX  
 FT New radiation hybrid map of the dog, Canine familiaris, genome, useful  
 FT for e.g. identifying genes implicated in phenotypic and behavioral traits  
 FT or in genetic diseases and for studying dog pedigrees.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Page 55; 87pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a radiation hybrid map of the dog (Canine  
 CC familiaris) genome comprising the genome location of a marker selected  
 CC from AAA66139 to AAA66942. The radiation hybrid map is useful for  
 CC identifying and localising dog genes, since it covers approximately 80 %  
 CC of the dog genome and provides a dense map integrating different types  
 CC (i.e. Type I and Type II) of markers. The map and the dog genome markers  
 CC (or complementary sequences) are especially useful to identify genes  
 CC responsible for phenotypic and behavioural traits in dogs, to identify  
 CC morbid genes, to analyse diseases and identify implicated genes in such  
 CC diseases and their alleles, and to study dog pedigrees. They may also be  
 CC useful for isolating corresponding human gene sequences e.g. genes  
 CC involved in genetic diseases  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0;  
 QY 1637 GCGAGCGCTGGAGG 1651  
 |||||  
 Db 6 GCGAGAGGCTGGAGG 20  
 |||||  
 RESULT 1572  
 AAA66813/c  
 ID AAA66813 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA66813;

```
XX DT 09-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DO Dog genomic marker oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:675.
XX KW Dog; genome; genomic marker; radiation hybrid map; identification;
XX KW chromosome location; gene marker; polymorphic microsatellite marker;
XX KW phenotype, behaviour; pedigree; ss.
XX OS Canis familiaris.
XX XX WO200029615-A2.
XX FN 25-MAY-2000.
XX PD 15-NOV-1999; 99WO-IB001907.
XX PF 13-NOV-1998; 98US-0108193P.
XX PR (CNRS ) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX PA Galibert F, Andre C;
XX PI WPI; 2000-387821/33.
XX DR
XX FT New radiation hybrid map of the dog, Canine familiaris, genome, useful
XX PT for e.g. identifying genes implicated in phenotypic and behavioral traits
XX PT or in genetic diseases and for studying dog pedigrees.
XX XX
XX PS Claim 1; Page 82; 87pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a radiation hybrid map of the dog (Canine
XX CC familiaris) genome comprising the genome location of a marker selected
XX CC from AA66139 to AA66942. The radiation hybrid map is useful for
XX CC identifying and localising dog genes, since it covers approximately 80 %
XX CC of the dog genome and provides a dense map integrating different types
XX CC (i.e. Type I and Type II) of markers. The map and the dog genome markers
XX CC (or complementary sequences) are especially useful to identify genes
XX CC responsible for phenotypic and behavioural traits in dogs, to identify
XX CC morbid genes, to analyse diseases and identify implicated genes in such
XX CC diseases and their alleles, and to study dog pedigrees. They may also be
XX CC useful for isolating corresponding human gene sequences e.g. genes
XX CC involved in genetic diseases
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 718 GACATGAGAGGGG 732
DB 16 GACATGAGAGGGG 2
RESULT 1573
AAC79540/C
ID AAC79540 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAC79540;
XX DT 07-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Murine p38beta antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID 65.
XX KW Antisense oligonucleotide; p38 mitogen activated protein kinase; MAPK;
XX KW antirheumatic; antiarthritic; immunosuppressive; cardiant; heart disease;
XX KW antiinflammatory; autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; apoptosis;
XX KW phosphorothioate; ss.
XX OS Mus sp.
XX PF WO200059919-A1.
XX XX
```

```
XX 12-OCT-2000.
XX PD 04-APR-2000; 2000WO-US008794.
XX PF 06-APR-1999; 99US-00286904.
XX PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA Monia BP, Gaarde WA, Nero PS, McKay R, Popoff I;
XX PI WPI; 2000-664982/64.
XX DR
XX FT Antisense compound targeted to p38 mitogen activated protein kinase
XX PT inhibits protein kinase and is useful for diagnosing and treating
XX PT inflammatory, autoimmune and heart disease.
XX XX
XX PS Example 5; Page 53; 90pp; English.
XX CC This invention relates to antisense compounds 8-30 nucleobases in length
XX CC targeted to the 5'-untranslated region, translational start site,
XX CC translational termination region or 3'-untranslated region of a nucleic
XX CC acid encoding a p38 mitogen activated protein kinase (MAPK), where the
XX CC antisense oligonucleotides inhibit the expression of MAPK. Sequences
XX CC AAC79480 and AAC79501 represent human p38alpha MAPK and p38beta MAPK cDNA
XX CC sequences. AAC79481 - AAC79500 and AAC79553 - AAC79570 represent human
XX CC p38alpha antisense oligonucleotides, while AAC79502 - AAC79521 and
XX CC AAC79571 - AAC79580 represent human p38beta antisense oligonucleotides.
XX CC Also included in the invention are a p38alpha cDNA sequence AAC79523 and
XX CC antisense oligonucleotides AAC79523 - AAC79536 isolated from rat tissue.
XX CC Murine p38beta MAPK cDNA is represented in AAC79537 and antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides targeting the sequence are given in AAC79538 - AAC79552.
XX CC The antisense oligonucleotides have antirheumatic, antiarthritic,
XX CC immunosuppressive, cardiant and antiinflammatory activity. The antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of p38 MAPK in
XX CC cells or tissues. The oligonucleotides are used for treating an animal
XX CC with diseases such as inflammatory or autoimmune diseases e.g. rheumatoid
XX CC arthritis, or heart disease. The oligonucleotides are also useful for
XX CC inhibiting inflammation or apoptosis
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1638 GCAGCGGCTGGAGGG 1652
DB 15 GCAGCGGCTGGAGGG 1
RESULT 1574
AAF55056
ID AAF55056 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAF55056;
XX XX 15-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX DT PCR primer used to amplify a fragment of the mumps genome.
XX DE Encapsidation protein; transcription protein; replication protein;
XX KW cell targeting; gene therapy; attenuated virus; vaccine; mumps;
XX KW PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Mumps virus.
XX XX WO200109309-A2.
XX PF 08-FEB-2001.
XX PD 02-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US021192.
XX PF
XX XX
```

PR 02-AUG-1999; 99US-0146664P.  
XX 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213654P.  
XX (AMHP ) AMERICAN HOME PROD CORP.  
XX Clarke DK, Johnson EJ, Sidhu MS, Udem SA;  
XX WPI; 2001-123320/13.  
XX  
XX Producing a recombinant mumps virus (MUV), useful as a mumps vaccine, by  
PT transfecting or transforming a host cell with a transcription vector  
PT comprising a MUV genome or antigenome, and an expression vector encoding  
PT trans-acting proteins.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 37; 133pp; English.  
XX  
XX PCR primers AAF5055-56 were used to amplify a fragment of the Mumps  
CC virus genome. The amplified fragment was used in the course of the  
CC invention. The specification describes a method for producing a  
CC recombinant mumps virus. The method comprises transfecting or  
CC transforming, in a rescue composition media, a host cell with a  
CC transcription vector comprising a genome or antigenome of mumps virus,  
CC and an expression vector encoding trans-acting proteins (NP, P and L)  
CC necessary for encapsidation, transcription and replication. The method is  
CC carried out under conditions sufficient to permit the co-expression of  
CC the vectors and the production of the recombinant virus. The recombinant  
CC virus has an ability to induce long-lasting immunity with a single dose  
CC and a relatively low level of genome recombination. The recombinant  
CC produced Mumps viruses are useful in antibody generation, diagnostic,  
CC prophylactic and therapeutic applications, cell targeting, gene therapy,  
CC mutant virus preparation and immunogenic composition preparation. The  
CC method may also produce an attenuated virus for use as a vaccine for  
CC preventing or ameliorating mumps infection  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 828 CCTCACCCTGCTT 842  
Db |||||  
5 CCTCACCCTGCTT 19  
RESULT 1575  
AAH75317  
ID AAH75317 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AAH75317;  
AC  
XX 02-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Mouse inducible NOS antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 161.  
DE  
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; inducible nitric oxide synthase; NOS;  
KW modulate expression; immunomodulator; antidiabetic; cardiovascular;  
KW cardiant; neuroprotective; vasotropic; ischaemia; reperfusion injury;  
KW 2'-O-methoxyethyl; phosphorothioate; mouse; ss.  
XX  
XX Mus sp.  
OS  
XX  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FH modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone, 5' and 3' five  
FT nucleotide 2'-MOE (2'-O-methoxyethyl) wings, all cytidine  
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines and a deoxy gap"  
XX  
XX WO200152902-A1.  
XX  
XX 26-JUL-2001.

XX 15-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US001381.  
XX  
XX 24-JAN-2000; 2000US-00490208.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX Bennett CF, Dean NM, Cowseart LM;  
XX WPI; 2001-465340/50.  
XX  
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating the expression of inducible  
PT nitric oxide synthase in cells or tissues, particularly useful for  
PT treating e.g. immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorders, or  
PT ischemia.  
XX  
XX Example 17; Page 87; 144pp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, especially  
XX oligonucleotides, which are targeted to a nucleic acid encoding inducible  
CC nitric oxide synthase and which specifically hybridise to and modulate  
CC expression of inducible nitric oxide synthase. The antisense compounds  
CC have immunomodulator, antidiabetic, cardiovascular, cardiant,  
CC neuroprotective, disorder and vasotropic activity. The antisense  
CC oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of inducible  
CC nitric oxide synthase in cells or tissues. In particular, the antisense  
CC oligonucleotides are useful for treating diseases or disorders associated  
CC with inducible nitric oxide synthase, e.g. diabetes, immunological  
CC disorder, cardiovascular disorder, neurological disorder or  
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury. The antisense oligonucleotides are also  
CC useful for research and diagnostics. The present sequence is that of an  
CC antisense 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer oligonucleotide with a  
CC phosphorothioate backbone, a central "gap" region of ten nucleotides  
CC flanked by five nucleotide 2'-MOE (2'-methoxyethyl) wings and 5-  
CC methylcytidine residues throughout the oligonucleotide. The antisense  
CC oligonucleotide is targeted to mouse inducible nitric oxide synthase (NOS)  
CC mRNA (AAH47974).  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1416 TCGAATCGATCTC 1430  
Db |||||  
1 TCTAATCGATCTC 15  
RESULT 1576  
AAC92776/c  
ID AAC92776 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AAC92776;  
AC  
XX 27-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Human hnRNP A1 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:48.  
DE  
XX Human hnRNP A1; heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A1;  
KW heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein core protein A1; p40CRS;  
KW mRNA processing; transport; stabilisation; alternative splicing;  
KW donor splice site selection; telomere biogenesis; oncogenesis;  
KW apoptosis-associated protein; cancer; tumour formation;  
KW expression inhibition; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX US6165789-A.  
XX  
XX 26-DEC-2000.  
PD  
XX 27-OCT-1999; 99US-00428696.  
PF

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XX PR 27-OCT-1999; 99US-00428696.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Cowser LM;
XX FI WPI; 2001-090484/10.
XX DR
XX PT Novel antisense compound targeted to human hnRNP A1 which specifically
XX PT hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human hnRNP A1, useful for
XX PT modulating the expression of hnRNP A1 in cells.
XX PS Claim 3; Col 41-42; 38pp; English.
XX CC
XX CC Sequences AAC92738-C92817 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX CC to the heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A1 (hnRNP A1) gene, which
XX CC inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were designed to
XX CC target different regions of the human hnRNP A1 mRNA, and were analysed
XX CC for their effect on hnRNP A1 mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR.
XX CC hnRNP A1 (also known as heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein core
XX CC protein A1 and p40CRS) is thought to function in the stabilisation,
XX CC transport and processing (including alternative splicing) of newly
XX CC synthesised mRNAs. It facilitates the annealing of single-stranded
XX CC nucleic acids, modulates the binding of snRNPs to RNA intron sequences,
XX CC and shuttles continuously between the nucleus and the cytoplasm acting as
XX CC a carrier protein for mRNAs. hnRNP A1 also participates in telomere
XX CC biogenesis, with low levels of hnRNP correlating with shortened
XX CC telomeres. In addition, hnRNP A1 has also been classified as an apoptosis
XX CC -associated protein on the basis that it is specifically cleaved into
XX CC three fragments during antibody-mediated apoptosis. Due to its ability to
XX CC control splicing events, particularly donor splice site selection, hnRNP
XX CC A1 is implicated in the process of oncogenesis. The oligonucleotides of
XX CC the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
XX CC conditions associated with hnRNP A1 expression, such as cancer.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 229 AGTGGTGGTGGTGGC 243
Db ||||| ||||| |||||
16 AGTGGTGGTGGTGGC 2

RESULT 1577
AAC92806/c
ID AAC92806 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAC92806;
XX DT 27-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human hnRNP A1 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:78.
XX KW Human hnRNP A1; heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A1;
XX KW heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein core protein A1; p40CRS;
XX KW mRNA processing; transport; stabilisation; alternative splicing;
XX KW donor splice site selection; telomere biogenesis; oncogenesis;
XX KW apoptosis-associated protein; cancer; tumour formation;
XX KW expression inhibition; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US6156789-A.
XX XX 26-DEC-2000.
XX FD
XX XX 27-OCT-1999; 99US-00428696.
XX PF
XX XX 27-OCT-1999; 99US-00428696.
XX PR

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XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Cowser LM;
XX XX WPI; 2001-090484/10.
XX DR
XX PT Novel antisense compound targeted to human hnRNP A1 which specifically
XX PT hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human hnRNP A1, useful for
XX PT modulating the expression of hnRNP A1 in cells.
XX PS Example 15; Col 41-42; 38pp; English.
XX CC
XX CC Sequences AAC92738-C92817 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX CC to the heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A1 (hnRNP A1) gene, which
XX CC inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were designed to
XX CC target different regions of the human hnRNP A1 mRNA, and were analysed
XX CC for their effect on hnRNP A1 mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR.
XX CC hnRNP A1 (also known as heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein core
XX CC protein A1 and p40CRS) is thought to function in the stabilisation,
XX CC transport and processing (including alternative splicing) of newly
XX CC synthesised mRNAs. It facilitates the annealing of single-stranded
XX CC nucleic acids, modulates the binding of snRNPs to RNA intron sequences,
XX CC and shuttles continuously between the nucleus and the cytoplasm acting as
XX CC a carrier protein for mRNAs. hnRNP A1 also participates in telomere
XX CC biogenesis, with low levels of hnRNP correlating with shortened
XX CC telomeres. In addition, hnRNP A1 has also been classified as an apoptosis
XX CC -associated protein on the basis that it is specifically cleaved into
XX CC three fragments during antibody-mediated apoptosis. Due to its ability to
XX CC control splicing events, particularly donor splice site selection, hnRNP
XX CC A1 is implicated in the process of oncogenesis. The oligonucleotides of
XX CC the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
XX CC conditions associated with hnRNP A1 expression, such as cancer.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1115 ACATCCTGCTGGT 1129
Db ||||| ||||| |||||
20 ACAACCTGCTGGT 6

RESULT 1578
AAF62218
ID AAF62218 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAF62218;
XX DT 21-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer for factor H (AM binding protein) gene sequence.
XX KW Adrenomedullin; AM; factor H; AM binding protein; heart disease; sepsis;
XX KW pulmonary disease; liver cirrhosis; cancer; diabetes; inflammation;
XX KW tumour; PCR primer; ss; mouse.
XX OS Mus sp.
XX PN WC200118550-A2.
XX PN 15-MAR-2001.
XX XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024722.
XX XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153397P.
XX PR (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX PA Cuttitta F, Elsasser TH, Martinez A, Plo R;
XX PI

```

DR WPI; 2001-235224/24.

XX Measuring adrenomedullin (AM) level, useful for diagnosing a disease, or

PT determining severity of a disease characterized by abnormal AM level,

PT comprises incubating the sample with a chaotropic agent to dissociate AM

PT and factor H.

XX Example 14; Page 52; 89pp; English.

XX A method for measuring adrenomedullin (AM) levels in a sample, comprises

CC incubating the sample with a chaotropic agent to dissociate AM and

CC factor H. After dissociation, the sample is fractionated to obtain a

CC peptide fraction, and the AM levels in the peptide fraction are

CC quantified. The method for measuring AM levels, particularly circulating

CC AM levels, is useful for disease diagnosis, for determining disease

CC severity, and for following the course of treatment of diseases

CC characterised by altered or abnormal AM levels. These diseases include

CC heart diseases, pulmonary diseases, liver cirrhosis, cancer, diabetes,

CC sepsis, and inflammation. AM-binding proteins such as factor H, are

CC useful for the diagnosing, treating or monitoring AM-related diseases,

CC particularly those diseases associated with abnormally elevated AM

CC levels, and for quantifying plasma AM to diagnose and/or monitor the

CC presence or progression of diseases characterised by altered

CC concentrations of circulating AM. Peptides derived from factor H may be

CC used as therapeutics for the inhibition of growth and proliferation of

CC cancer or tumour cells, including urinary bladder, urethral, renal,

CC rectal, colon, small intestine, gastric, oesophageal, salivary gland,

CC gallbladder, liver, breast, vaginal, endometrial, ovarian, cervical,

CC prostate, skin, lung, and brain cancers. The present sequence represents

CC a PCR primer specific for the murine factor H gene. The primer is used to

CC confirm the expression of the factor H gene in murine pancreas

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1502 CTTCCATATTGGAC 1516

DB 3 CTTCCATCTTGGAC 17

RESULT 1579

AA04441

ID AAD04441 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD04441;

AC AAD04441;

XX 04-JUL-2001 (first entry)

DT Forward PCR primer used for sequencing fragment 5 of human HTR1B gene.

XX

DE Human; 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 1B; HTR1B; serotonin; gene therapy;

XX therapeutic; forensic application; migraine; neurological disorder;

KW PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

XX WO200125194-A2.

FN

XX 12-APR-2001.

PD

XX 05-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US027486.

PF

XX 07-OCT-1999; 99US-0158114P.

PR

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

PA

XX Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;

XX WPI; 2001-290602/30.

DR

XX

PT Polynucleotide useful for therapeutic purposes, comprises nucleotide

PT polymorphisms in 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 1B gene.

XX

PS Example 1; Page 27; 47pp; English.

XX

CC The patent discloses a polynucleotide comprising one or more of 3 novel

CC single nucleotide polymorphisms in the human 5-hydroxytryptamine

CC (serotonin) receptor 1B (HTR1B) gene. The polymorphic variant comprises

CC at least one polymorphism selected from guanine at P51, thymine at P52,

CC and adenine at P54, or adenine at position corresponding to nucleotide

CC 540. The HTR1B gene is useful for therapeutic purposes. It is useful in

CC studying the expression and biological function HTR1B, as well as in

CC developing drugs targeting this protein. It is also useful in

CC diagnostics and forensic applications. Identification of an association

CC between a trait and at least one genotype or haplotype of HTR1B is useful

CC for developing tests and therapeutic treatments for migraine and other

CC neurological disorders. It is also used in gene therapy. The present DNA

CC sequence is a forward PCR primer which is used for sequencing fragment 5

CC of HTR1B gene. This primer corresponds to 1242-1261 bases of the HTR1B

CC gene

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1131 CACGGACTACTCCAC 1145

DB 1 CACGGCTCTACTCCAC 15

RESULT 1580

AA00813/C

ID AA00813 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AA00813;

AC AA00813;

XX 24-JUL-2001 (first entry)

DT

XX

DE Cryptosporidium parvum nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:804.

XX

XX Species specific; genus specific; family specific; probe; detection;

KW identification; algal; archaeal; bacterial; fungal; parasitic;

KW microorganism; diagnosis; translation elongation factor Tu; toxin;

KW translation elongation factor G; RecA recombinase; resistance;

KW catalytic subunit of proton-translocating ATPase; antimicrobial; vaccine;

KW primer; ss.

XX Cryptosporidium parvum.

OS

XX WO200123604-A2.

XX

XX 05-APR-2001.

PD

XX 28-SEP-2000; 2000WO-CA001150.

PF

XX 28-SEP-1999; 99CA-02283458.

PR

XX 19-MAY-2000; 2000CA-02307010.

PR

XX (INFE-) INFECTIO DIAGNOSTIC (IDI) INC.

PA

XX Bergeron MG, Boissinot M, Huletsky A, Menard C, Ouellette M;

PI Picard FU, Roy PH;

XX

XX WPI; 2001-245006/25.

DR

XX Nucleic acid sequences are used to generate universal probes and primers

PT which can be used to identify and detect the presence of algal, archaeal,

PT bacterial, fungal and parasitological species in a test sample.

XX

XX Claim 11; Page 860; 1580pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention describes a method for generating a repertoire of  
 CC nucleic acids of tuf, fus, atpD and/or rca genes from which probes  
 CC and/or primers are derived. The method comprises amplifying the nucleic  
 CC acids of determined algal, archaeal, bacterial, fungal and parasitical  
 CC species with a combination of defined primer pairs. The method can be  
 CC used for producing probes and/or primers for detecting one or more  
 CC related microorganisms e.g. algae, archaea, bacteria, fungi and  
 CC parasites, for universal detection and for specific and ubiquitous  
 CC parasitological and identification of an algal, archaeal, bacterial, fungal and  
 CC parasitological species, genus, family and group. A nucleic acid (I) obtained  
 CC using the method of the invention can be used for the universal detection of  
 CC of any bacterium, fungus or parasite in a sample and for the detection of  
 CC at least one antimicrobial agent resistance gene or at least one toxin  
 CC gene. hexA nucleic acids are used for the specific and ubiquitous  
 CC detection and for identification of Streptococcus pneumoniae. (I) can be  
 CC used to design a therapeutic agent which is effective against  
 CC microorganisms. Microbial species or genus or family or phylum or group  
 CC which can be detected include Abiotrophia adiacens, Bordetella sp.,  
 CC Corynebacterium sp., Enterobacteriaceae group, Escherichia coli,  
 CC Mycobacteriaceae family, Pseudomonads group, Streptococcus sp., Neisseria  
 CC gonorrhoeae and Staphylococcus sp.. Using DNA based tests provides faster  
 CC results than substrate specificity tests as results can be determined in  
 CC an hour and improved accuracy is also achieved. AAH00010 to AAH002304  
 CC represent nucleotide sequences and primers/probes which are given in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1189 GCCACAGCGCGTCCC 1203

DB 18 GCCACAGCGCGTCCC 4

RESULT 1581

AAH22573/c

ID AAH22573 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAH22573;

DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE PK-2 transgene detecting primer.

KW protein kinase stress-related protein; PKSRP; stress-tolerance; CDPK;  
 KW receptor protein kinase; RPK; receptor-like kinase; protein kinase; PK-1;  
 KW calcium dependent protein kinase; SNF1 serine/threonine protein kinase;  
 KW mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAPK; RLK; PK-2; transgenic; drought;  
 KW salinity; PCR primer; ss.

OS Physcomitrella patens.

XX WO200145492-A2.

PN 28-JUN-2001.

PF 22-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034970.

PR 22-DEC-1999; 99US-0171745P.

XX (BADI ) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH.

PI Costa E SilvaOD, Ishitani M, Henkes S, Van Thiel N, Chen R;

DR WPI; 2001-417952/44.

PT Protein kinase stress-related protein and nucleic acid encoding the  
 PT proteins, for producing transgenic plants having increased tolerance to  
 PT environmental stress including salinity, drought and temperature.

XX

PS Example 8; Page 60; 86pp; English.

XX The invention relates to protein kinase stress-related protein (PKSRP)  
 CC useful for increasing stress-tolerance in plants, obtained from  
 CC Physcomitrella patens. The PKSRP protein is selected from receptor  
 CC protein kinases (RPK), receptor-like kinases (RLK), calcium dependent  
 CC protein kinases (CDPK), SNF1 serine/threonine protein kinases, mitogen-  
 CC activated protein kinases (MAPK), intermediate upstream mitogen-activated  
 CC protein kinases (MAPKK) and upstream mitogen-activated protein kinases  
 CC (MAPKKK). PKSRP is preferably protein kinase-1 (PK-1), PK-2 or mitogen-  
 CC activated protein kinase-1 (MAPK-1). PKSRP coding nucleic acid is useful  
 CC for producing transgenic plants, such as maize, wheat, rye, oat, rice,  
 CC triticale, barley, soybean, peanut, cotton, rape seed, canola, manihot,  
 CC pepper, sunflower, tagetes, solanaceous plants, potato, tobacco, tomato,  
 CC eggplant, vicia species, pea, alfalfa, cacao, coffee, tea, Salix species,  
 CC oil palm, coconut, perennial grass and forage crops with increased  
 CC tolerance to environmental stress, including drought, salinity or  
 CC temperature, as compared to a wild type variety of the plant. Sequences  
 CC AAH22573-75 represent primers for PK-2 transgene in transgenic  
 CC Arabidopsis lines

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 574 CGTGTGCGCTATCT 588

DB 19 CGTGTGCGCTATCT 5

RESULT 1582

AAH24592/c

ID AAH24592 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAH24592;

DT 07-AUG-2001 (first entry)

DE Human endometrium cDNA clone 3-9-SF6 PCR primer #2.

KW Human; endometrium; gynaecological; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW peptide therapy; endometriosis; gene expression; drug screening;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200132920-A2.

PN 10-MAY-2001.

PF 03-NOV-2000; 2000WO-GB004228.

PR 03-NOV-1999; 99GB-00026074.

PR 03-NOV-1999; 99GB-00026076.

PR 03-NOV-1999; 99GB-00026079.

PR 03-NOV-1999; 99GB-00026081.

XX (METR-) METRIS THERAPEUTICS LTD.

XX Pappa H, Lnenicek M;

XX WPI; 2001-328804/34.

PT Screening for a gene or gene product associated with endometriosis, for  
 PT diagnosing or treating endometriosis, comprises selecting a gene whose  
 PT level of expression differs between healthy and diseased endometrium  
 PT tissues.

XX Example; Fig 3; 106pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method for screening for a gene or gene

product associated with endometriosis. The method comprises comparing the pattern of gene expression in a diseased endometrium tissue from a patient suffering from endometriosis to the pattern of gene expression in healthy endometrium tissue from the same patient, and selecting a gene whose level of expression differs between healthy and diseased tissues. The gene, gene product and their antagonists and agonists are useful in the manufacture of a medicament for diagnosing or treating endometriosis. The method is useful for screening genes or gene products that are implicated in endometriosis. It is particularly useful in diagnosing endometriosis, as well as for screening for agents for treating endometriosis. Prior methods of diagnosing endometriosis are more difficult to perform and are more expensive, normally involving surgery. The present method allows the disease to be diagnosed and treated at earlier stage. The present sequence is a primer used in a reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) procedure to validate the results of differential gene expression studies. It was used to amplify human endometrium cDNA encoding cathepsin D.

Sequence 20 BP: 3 A: 4 C: 6 G: 7 T: 0 U: 0 Other:

Query Match	0.8%	Score 13.4;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	93.3%;	Pred. No. 1e+03;		
Matches 14:	Conservative	0: Mismatches	1: Indels	0: Gaps

Qy 458 AGGACATCAACAAGC 472  
|||  
Db 16 AGGACATCAAGAAGC 2

RESULT 1583  
AAD11810/C  
TD AAD11810 standard: DNA: 20 BP.

AC AAD11810;

XX  
DT 25-SEP-2001 (first entry)

salmonella typhimurium DNA amplifying PCR primer MDH31.

MDH2: malic acid dehydrogenase; Krebs cycle; PCR primer; ss.

xx salmonella typhimurium.

XX  
PN  
US6251607-B1.

26-TTN-2001.

XX  
PF  
09-DEC-1999: 99US-00457474.

09-DEC-1999: 99US-00457474.

XX  
PA (NASC-) NAT SCI COUNCIL.

XX Tsien H. Lin J;  
PI

WPI: 2001-431963/46.

AA New PCR primer composition comprising primers MD31 and MDH2 that  
PT specifically amplifies a DNA of *Salmonella typhimurium*, useful for  
PT detecting the presence of *S. typhimurium* in a sample.

XX  
PS  
Claim 1: Col 3: 15pp: English.

xx The present invention relates to a PCR primer composition that  
cc specifically amplifies a 261 base pair DNA of *Salmonella typhimurium*. The  
cc composition comprises compounds MDH31 and MDH2. The primer composition is  
cc useful for detecting the presence of *S. typhimurium* in a sample. The  
cc present sequence is PCR primer MDH31 designed based on a gene encoding  
cc malic acid dehydrogenase (MDH) which is essentially involved in krebs  
cc cycle and a specific DNA of *S. typhimurium*

Sequence 20 BP: 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other; XX SO

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. le+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1237 CACTTCATCTTCCGT 1251  
Db 20 CACTTCAACTTCCGT 6

RESULT 1584  
AAC83279  
ID AAC83279 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AAC83279;

16-MAR-2001 (first entry)

PCR primer used specific for DNA encoding E. coli H antigens SEQ ID 19.

Escherichia coli: H antigen: antibody; H4: PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Escherichia coli.

XX PN JP2000279176-A.

XX  
PD 10-OCT-2000.

31-MAR-1999: 99JP-00092890.

31-MAR-1999: 99JP-00092890.

XX PA (KAIY-) KAIYO BIOTECHNOLOGY KENKYUSHO KK.

WPI: 2001-027455/04.

Preparation of an Escherichia coli H antigen.

XX  
ps Example 2: page 35: 36pp; Japanese.

XX This invention relates to gene sequences AAC93269 - AAC93276 which encode  
XX Escherichia coli H antigens. Also included in the invention is a method  
CC for the preparation of an E. coli H antigen, in which a gene encoding the  
CC antigen is introduced to a host E. coli, expressed and recovered. The H  
CC antigen is useful for the preparation of an antibody against a specific H  
CC antigen. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the  
CC isolation of DNA encoding the H antigens of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP: 6 A: 5 C: 5 G: 4 T: 0 U: 0 Other:  
SO

```
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14: Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

QY 1564 ATGCCTGACTCAGGC 1578  
DB 6 AGGCCTGACTCAGGC 20

RESULT 1585  
AAH48612/c  
ID AAH48612 standard: DNA: 20 BP.

AA  
AC  
AAH48612:

XX	DT	20-SEP-2001	(first entry)

Human fascin associated primer SEQ ID 64.

XX Fascin; regulatory sequence; human; dendritic cell; antiviral; tumor;  
KW antibacterial; antifungal; antiparasitic; anti-allergic; neurological;  
KW immunomodulatory; apoptotic; expression regulator; vaccine; allergen;  
KW Creutzfeld-Jakob disease; Alzheimer's disease; gene therapy;  
KW autoimmune disease; transplant rejection; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200151631-A2.  
XX 19-JUL-2001.  
XX 12-JAN-2001; 2001WO-EP000362.  
XX 13-JAN-2000; 2000DE-01001169.  
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000DE-01010188.  
XX (RESK/) RESKE-KUNZ A.  
XX (ROSS/) ROSS X.  
XX (ROSS/) ROSS R.  
XX (BROS/) BROS M.  
XX Reske-Kunz A, Ross X, Ross R, Bros M;  
XX WPI; 2001-451858/48.  
XX  
XX New regulatory sequences from the fascin gene, useful for providing  
XX dendritic cell-specific expression of e.g. antigens, e.g. for vaccination  
XX against tumors and infections.  
XX  
XX Claim 2b; Page 110; 117pp; German.  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel regulatory sequences (A) derived from  
XX human fascin that provide specific expression in dendritic cells (DC) and  
XX which have antiviral, antibacterial, antifungal, antiparasitic, anti-  
XX allergic, neurological, immunomodulatory and apoptotic activity. (A) are  
XX used to regulate expression of antigens, immunoregulators, antisense  
XX sequences etc. in DC-specific fashion. Recombinant DNA, vectors and host  
XX cells that contain (A) are useful: (i) in vaccines against viruses,  
XX bacteria, fungi, parasites, tumors, allergens and plaques in Creutzfeld-  
XX Jakob and Alzheimer's disease; and (ii) for gene therapy of tumors,  
XX allergies, infections, autoimmune diseases and transplant rejection. They  
XX can also be provide specific expression of antigens and immunoregulators  
XX in DC; for isolation and identification of cell factors and cis-elements  
XX from regulatory sequences that mediate DC-specific expression; to  
XX determine the degree of maturity of DC and to block transcription  
XX factors, by providing binding sites in DC. (A) provide DC-specific  
XX expression of nucleic acid under their control, allowing a more specific  
XX regulation of the immune response and eliminating the long and laborious  
XX purification of DC (since a complete leucocyte population may be  
XX transformed), including transformation in vitro. This sequence represents  
XX a primer associated with the human fascin gene described in the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX 1200 TCCGCTCTTCCGGG 1214  
XX |||||  
XX 19 TCCGCTCTTCTGGG 5  
XX  
XX  
XX RESULT 1586  
XX AAC86079/c  
XX ID AAC86079 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AAC86079;  
XX  
XX 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Primer to detect CABF-2 and LZ-1 in transgenic plants.  
XX  
XX Transcription factor stress-related protein; TFSPRP; stress-tolerance;  
XX CAAT-box like binding factor; CABF; DNA binding factor; DBF; primer;  
XX homeo domain/leucine zipper; HDZ; zinc-finger; ZF; leucine zipper; LZ;  
XX CABF-1; CABF-2; DBF-1; CRT/DRE binding factor-1; CBF-1; HDZ-1; ZF-1;

KW LZ-1; transgenic plant; environmental stress; drought; salinity; PCR;  
KW temperature; metal; chemical; pathogen; oxidative stress; amplify;  
KW polymerase chain reaction; expressed sequence tag; EST; RACE PCR;  
KW Physcomitrella patens; RT-PCR; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX WO200145493-A2.  
XX 28-JUN-2001.  
XX  
XX 22-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034972.  
XX  
XX 22-DEC-1999; 99US-0171745P.  
XX (BADI ) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH.  
XX Costa E SilvaOD, Van Thiel N, Chen R;  
XX WPI; 2001-417953/44.  
XX  
XX Novel transcription factor stress-related protein and nucleic acid  
XX encoding the proteins, for producing transgenic plants having increased  
XX tolerance to environmental stress including salinity, drought and  
XX temperature.  
XX  
XX Example 8; Page 69; 115pp; English.  
XX  
XX The sequences given in AAC86072-81 are primers which were used to detect  
XX DNA's encoding transcription factor stress-related proteins (TFSPRP's)  
XX from Physcomitrella patens as transgenes in transgenic plants. TFSPRP's  
XX are used for conferring stress-tolerance in plants. The TFSPRP's of the  
XX invention are selected from CAAT-box like binding factor (CABF), DNA  
XX binding factor (DBF), homeo domain/leucine zipper (HDZ), zinc-finger (ZF)  
XX and leucine zipper (LZ), preferably CABF-1, CABF-2, DBF-1, CRT/DRE  
XX binding factor-1 (CBF-1), HDZ-1, ZF-1, LZ-1, or their homologs. The  
XX nucleic acid encoding the TFSPRP's are useful for producing transgenic  
XX plants, with increased tolerance to environmental stress, including  
XX drought, salinity or temperature, as compared to a wild type variety of  
XX the plant. TFSPRP nucleic acid is also useful for increasing the  
XX expression of a gene of interest within a host cell as compared to a wild  
XX type variety of a host cell, by transforming the host cell with an  
XX expression vector comprising the TFSPRP coding nucleic acid and expressing  
XX TFSPRP in the cell. The environmental stress can also be metal, chemical,  
XX pathogenic and oxidative stresses or their combinations. TFSPRP nucleic  
XX acid molecules, proteins, vectors and host cells are useful for  
XX identification and mapping of genomes of P.patens and related organisms,  
XX identification and localization of P.patens sequences of interest  
XX evolutionary and protein structural studies, determination of TFSPRP  
XX regions required for function, modulation of a TFSPRP activity, metabolism  
XX of one or more cell functions, transmembrane transport of one or more  
XX compounds and stress resistance. TFSPRP protein and nucleic acid molecules  
XX also serve as markers for specific regions of the genome and to generate  
XX algae, ciliates, plants, fungi or other microorganisms expressing mutated  
XX TFSPRP nucleic acid and protein molecules such that the stress tolerance  
XX is improved  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX 574 CGTGTGAGCGCTATCT 588  
XX |||||  
XX 19 CGTGTGAGCGCTATCT 5  
XX  
XX  
XX RESULT 1587  
XX AAC86072/c  
XX ID AAC86072 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AAC86072;  
XX





```
KW tumour; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6187587-B1.
XX
PD 13-FEB-2001.
XX
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00517584.
XX
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00517584.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Popoff I, Brown-Driver VL, Cowser LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-190981/19.
XX
XX Antisense compound capable of inhibiting the expression of E2F
PT transcription factor 1, useful for preventing or delaying infection,
PT inflammation or tumor formation.
XX
XX Example 15; Col 43; 40pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds up to 30 nucleobases
CC in length targeted to a E2F transcription factor 1. The invention is
CC useful for inhibiting the expression of E2F transcription factor 1 in
CC cells or tissues. The antisense oligonucleotides may also be used as a
CC research agent and to prevent infection, inflammation or tumours
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 10 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1161 GGCTGTGGGCTGCAT 1175
DB 5 GGCTGTAGGCTGCAT 19
RESULT 1590
AAH03059/C
ID AAH03059 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH03059;
XX
XX 15-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Microorganism detection method related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 83.
XX
KW Microorganism identification; pathogen; DNA sequencing; HLA type;
KW bi-directional sequencing; infection; mutation detection; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX US6214555-B1.
XX
XX 10-APR-2001.
XX
XX 13-MAY-1999; 99US-00311260.
XX
XX 01-MAY-1996; 96US-00640672.
XX
XX 19-JUL-1996; 96US-00684498.
XX
XX 27-FEB-1997; 97US-00807138.
XX
XX 20-JAN-1998; 98US-00009483.
XX
XX (VISI-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.
XX
XX Leushner J, Hui M, Dunn JM, Lacroix J;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-289718/30.
XX
XX
XX Composition for detecting microorganisms, comprising deoxynucleotide
PT triphosphates, dideoxynucleotide triphosphate, and thermostable
PT polymerase to incorporate dideoxynucleotide triphosphate into extending
PT polymer.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 63; 62pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a composition containing 4 dNTPs and at
CC least one ddNTP and a thermally stable polymerase which incorporates
CC ddNTPs into an extending nucleic acid polymer at a rate of not less than
CC 0.4 times the rate of dNTP incorporation. This can be used with the PCR
CC primers provided in the invention to detect the presence of
CC microorganisms, such as Chlamydia trachomatis, HIV or human
CC papillomavirus, in a sample. In addition, it can be used to detect
CC mutations in a specific gene, to determine HLA type, and to produce
CC sequencing fragments for further study
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1278 GTGGCCAGGCATCCT 1292
DB 16 GTGTCCAGGCATCCT 2
RESULT 1591
AAH26635
ID AAH26635 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH26635;
XX
XX 26-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MADH6 mRNA antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 101931/101971.
XX
KW MADH6; SMAD; transcription factor; human; antisense; inhibition;
KW antitumour; antiinflammatory; therapy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "in the chimeric oligonucleotide, nucleotides 1-5
FT are replaced by 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 8
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 9
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 11
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 14
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "in the chimeric oligonucleotide, nucleotides 16-
FT 20 are replaced by 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 18
FT /tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
```

```

FT modified_base 20
FT /*tag= i
FT /*mod_base= m5c
XX
XX US6277636-B1.
XX
XX 21-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 14-SEP-2000; 2000US-00662249.
XX
XX 14-SEP-2000; 2000US-00662249.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-588921/66.
XX
XX New antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of human Mad
XX gene family MADH6, useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis, treatment of
XX diseases associated with MADH6 expression, e.g. inflammation, infections
XX and tumors.
XX
XX Claim 1; Col 43; 34pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of phosphorothioate oligonucleotide ISIS
XX 101931, an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to nucleotides 37-56
XX (flanking the ATG start codon) of the human MADH6 mRNA sequence given in
XX AAH26681. A related chimeric oligonucleotide (ISIS 101971) has a 'gap'
XX region of 10 2'-deoxynucleotides, flanked on both sides (5' and 3'
XX directions) by 5-nucleotide 'wings' composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)
XX nucleotides. The effects of these oligonucleotides on human MADH6 mRNA
XX levels were determined by quantitative real-time PCR. Inhibition was 58%
XX with the original oligonucleotide and 72% with the chimeric
XX oligonucleotide. MADH6 (also known at MADH9 and SMAD9) is a putative
XX member of a subgroup of SMAD family transcription factors which are
XX regulated by bone morphogenetic proteins, and may be involved in signal
XX transduction, growth inhibition and tumour suppression. Claimed antisense
XX oligonucleotides are used to inhibit expression of MADH6 in cells or
XX tissues (claimed), as a means of treating an animal, particularly a
XX human, having or being prone to a disease or condition associated with
XX MADH6 expression, e.g. to prevent, delay or treat infection, inflammation
XX or tumour formation
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1625 GAGGCCCGACGAGGC 1639
XX ||||| |||||
XX 4 GAGGCCCGACGAGGC 18
XX
Db
XX
XX RESULT 1592
XX AAH26636
XX ID AAH26636 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAH26636;
XX
XX 26-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MADH6 mRNA antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 101932/101972.
XX
XX MADH6; SMAD; transcription factor; human; antisense; inhibition;
XX antitumour; antiinflammatory; therapy; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a

```

```

FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "in the chimeric oligonucleotide, nucleotides 1-5
FT are replaced by 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT 1
FT /*tag= d
FT /*mod_base= m5c
FT 10
FT /*tag= e
FT /*mod_base= m5c
FT 11
FT /*tag= f
FT /*mod_base= m5c
FT 13
FT /*tag= g
FT /*mod_base= m5c
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "in the chimeric oligonucleotide, nucleotides 16-
FT 20 are replaced by 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT 16
FT /*tag= h
FT /*mod_base= m5c
FT 20
FT /*tag= i
FT /*mod_base= m5c
XX
XX US6277636-B1.
XX
XX 21-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 14-SEP-2000; 2000US-00662249.
XX
XX 14-SEP-2000; 2000US-00662249.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-588921/66.
XX
XX New antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of human Mad
XX gene family MADH6, useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis, treatment of
XX diseases associated with MADH6 expression, e.g. inflammation, infections
XX and tumors.
XX
XX Claim 1; Col 43; 34pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of phosphorothioate oligonucleotide ISIS
XX 101931, an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to nucleotides 37-56
XX (flanking the ATG start codon) of the human MADH6 mRNA sequence given in
XX AAH26681. A related chimeric oligonucleotide (ISIS 101971) has a 'gap'
XX region of 10 2'-deoxynucleotides, flanked on both sides (5' and 3'
XX directions) by 5-nucleotide 'wings' composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)
XX nucleotides. The effects of these oligonucleotides on human MADH6 mRNA
XX levels were determined by quantitative real-time PCR. Inhibition was 58%
XX with the original oligonucleotide and 72% with the chimeric
XX oligonucleotide. MADH6 (also known at MADH9 and SMAD9) is a putative
XX member of a subgroup of SMAD family transcription factors which are
XX regulated by bone morphogenetic proteins, and may be involved in signal
XX transduction, growth inhibition and tumour suppression. Claimed antisense
XX oligonucleotides are used to inhibit expression of MADH6 in cells or
XX tissues (claimed), as a means of treating an animal, particularly a
XX human, having or being prone to a disease or condition associated with
XX MADH6 expression, e.g. to prevent, delay or treat infection, inflammation
XX or tumour formation
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1625 GAGGCCCGACGAGGC 1639
XX ||||| |||||
XX 4 GAGGCCCGACGAGGC 18
XX
Db
XX
XX RESULT 1592
XX AAH26636
XX ID AAH26636 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAH26636;
XX
XX 26-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MADH6 mRNA antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 101932/101972.
XX
XX MADH6; SMAD; transcription factor; human; antisense; inhibition;
XX antitumour; antiinflammatory; therapy; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a

```

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1625 GAGGCCCGCAGGC 1639  
| | | | | | | | | |  
Db 6 GAGGCCACGACGCG 20

RESULT 1593  
AAH42529/c  
ID AAH42529 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAH42529;  
XX  
DT 01-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE PCR primer used to amplify pyrophosphatase-1 (PPase-1) cDNA.  
XX  
KW Pyrophosphatase stress-related protein; PPSRP; pyrophosphatase-1;  
KW PPase-1; stress-tolerance; transgenic plant; environmental stress;  
KW drought; salinity; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Physcomitrella patens.  
XX  
PN WO200145494-A2.  
XX  
PD 28-JUN-2001.  
XX  
PF 22-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US035100.  
XX  
PR 22-DEC-1999; 99US-0171745P.  
XX  
PA (BADI) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH.  
XX  
PI Henkes S, Chen R, Van Thielien N, Da Costa E SilvaO;  
XX WPI; 2001-475787/51.  
XX  
DR Novel pyrophosphatase stress-related protein and nucleic acids for  
PT conferring increased drought, cold and/or salt tolerance to plants.  
XX  
PS Example 8; Page 52; 73pp; English.  
XX  
CC PCR primers AAH42529-30 were used to amplify cDNA encoding a plant  
CC pyrophosphatase stress-related protein (PPSRP) in transgenic plants.  
CC PPSRP is a pyrophosphatase-1 (PPase-1). PPSRP is useful for increasing  
CC stress-tolerance in plants, and is obtained from Physcomitrella patens.  
CC PPSRP coding nucleic acid is useful for producing a transgenic plants  
CC with increased tolerance to environmental stress, including drought,  
CC salinity or temperature, as compared to a wild type variety of the plant.  
CC PPSRP nucleic acid molecules, proteins, vectors and host cells are useful  
CC for identification and mapping of genomes of P. patens and related  
CC organisms, identification and localization of P. patens sequences of  
CC interest, evolutionary and protein structural studies, determination of  
CC PPSRP regions required for function, modulation of a PPSRP activity,  
CC metabolism of one or more cell functions, transmembrane transport of one  
CC or more compounds and stress resistance  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

QY 574 CGTGTGACGCTATCT 588  
| | | | | | | | | |  
Db 19 CGTGTGACGCTATCT 5

RESULT 1594  
AAD41542  
ID AAD41542 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX  
AC AAD41542;  
XX  
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Cystatin M gene specific reverse RT-PCR primer.  
XX  
KW Marker; vitamin D analogue; antiproliferative; cancer; osteodystrophy;  
KW multiple sclerosis; osteoporosis; osteomalacia; hyperparathyroidism;  
KW genoprotective; epidermal wound; chemoprotective; DNA repair mechanism;  
KW cytostatic; psoriasis; neuroprotective; vulnerary; RT-PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Unidentified.  
XX  
PN WO200244403-A2.  
XX  
PD 06-JUN-2002.  
XX  
PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-CA001689.  
XX  
PR 29-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253746P.  
PR 02-MAY-2001; 2001US-0287729P.  
XX  
PA (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.  
XX  
PI White JH;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-537458/57.  
XX  
PT Novel marker for testing analogs of vitamin D expected to be effective in  
PT reducing aberrant activity of vitamin D-responsive cell, comprises gene  
PT pertinent to action of vitamin D for testing the analogs.  
XX  
PS Example 2; Page 48; 89pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a marker for testing analogues of vitamin D  
CC expected to be effective in reducing aberrant activity of vitamin D-  
CC responsive cell, comprises at least one gene pertinent to the action of  
CC vitamin D for testing the analogues and determining analogues capable of  
CC regulating the gene, and is indicative of a chemopreventive or  
CC chemotherapeutic agent. The invention is useful for testing analogues of  
CC vitamin D expected to be effective in reducing aberrant activity of  
CC vitamin D-responsive cell or for testing analogues of vitamin D suspected  
CC to have antiproliferative activity. The invention is useful for reducing  
CC aberrant activity of vitamin D-responsive cell, and for treating a  
CC disorder characterised by an aberrant activity of vitamin D-responsive  
CC cell, where the disorder is selected from cancer, psoriasis, multiple  
CC sclerosis, osteoporosis, osteodystrophy, osteomalacia and  
CC hyperparathyroidism. The invention is useful for identifying regulated  
CC target genes correlated with the antiproliferative effect of vitamin D  
CC and its analogues. The invention is useful for protecting against in vivo  
CC DNA damage, for inducing in vivo DNA repair mechanisms in a mammal, or  
CC for reducing or preventing DNA damage to the skin of a mammal, preferably  
CC human. The invention is useful as a genoprotective or chemoprotective  
CC agent. The invention is useful as a marker for the activity of DNA repair  
CC mechanisms. The invention is useful for testing compounds susceptible of  
CC inhibiting an enzyme which metabolises 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3. The  
CC invention is useful for treating epidermal wounds. The present sequence  
CC is cystatin M gene specific RT-PCR primer  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 CTCAGGACCTCAAA 780  
| | | | | | | | | |  
Db 6 CACACGAGGACTCAAA 20

RESULT 1595  
AAD41116

ID AAD41116 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAD41116;  
XX  
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Primer ON-DinBI-F3 used for DNA sequencing.  
XX  
XX Tumour necrosis-factor; TNF; promoter; autoimmune disorder; cancer;  
KW therapy; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Unidentified.  
OS  
XX WO200246433-A2.  
XX  
XX 13-JUN-2002.  
PD  
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP014412.  
XX  
XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254649P.  
XX  
XX (SAUS/) SAUS J.  
PA  
XX Saus J;  
XX  
XX Saus J;  
PI  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-519670/55.  
DR  
XX  
XX Novel tumor necrosis-factor inducible promoter useful for identifying  
PT candidate compounds for treating/preventing autoimmune disorders/cancer,  
FT or for identifying promoters that are regulated by tumor necrosis factor.  
PT  
XX  
XX Example; Page 18; 95pp; English.  
PS  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a tumour necrosis-factor TNF inducible promoter.  
CC The invention is useful for identifying candidate TNF inducible promoters  
CC by aligning a test sequence consisting of a nucleic acid sequence with a  
CC comparison sequence selected from the invention, using a gap opening  
CC penalty of 50 and a gap extension penalty of 3 to define a test  
CC alignment, shuffling the nucleic sequence of the test sequence at least  
CC one hundred times, while maintaining its length and composition, to  
CC produce a series of randomised sequences, aligning the randomised  
CC sequences with the comparison sequence using a gap opening penalty of 50  
CC and a gap extension penalty of 3, to produce a series of randomised  
CC alignments, determining an average alignment quality of the randomised  
CC alignments, where the average alignment quality of the randomised  
CC alignments represent an alignment expected by chance, comparing the test  
CC alignment with the average alignment quality of the randomised alignments  
CC and identifying a test alignment with a probability value of less than  
CC 0.05 that the alignment is obtained by chance as a candidate TNF  
CC inducible promoter. The invention is useful for identifying candidate  
CC compounds for treating or preventing autoimmune disorders or cancer. The  
CC present sequence is a primer used in the exemplification of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 537 CCCCATCTTTGACAA 551  
DB 4 CCCCACTTTGACAA 18  
  
RESULT 1596  
ABN89213  
ID ABN89213 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABN89213;  
XX  
XX 29-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human Talin antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:26.  
DE

XX Human; Talin; antimicrobial; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; inhibitor;  
KW antisense gene therapy; infection; inflammation; Talin inhibitor; tumour;  
XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX  
PH Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"  
XX  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
XX  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
XX  
XX US6372492-B1.  
PN  
XX  
XX 16-APR-2002.  
PD  
XX  
XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.  
PF  
XX  
XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.  
PR  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX  
XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;  
PI  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-470102/50.  
DR  
XX  
XX New antisense compound useful for inhibiting expression of Talin and for  
PT preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor formation.  
PT  
XX  
XX Claim 14; Col 41; 46pp; English.  
PS  
XX  
XX The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 16 to 30 bases  
CC in length targeted to specific base regions of a nucleic acid encoding  
CC human Talin. Also described: (a) an antisense compound up to 30 bases in  
CC human Talin which inhibits the expression of human Talin; (b) a composition  
CC (ii) comprising (i) or (a); and (c) inhibiting the expression of human  
CC Talin in human cells or tissues comprising contacting the cells or  
CC tissues in vitro with (i) or (a). (i) has antimicrobial, antiinflammatory  
CC and cytostatic activities, and can be used in antisense gene therapy and  
CC as a Talin expression inhibitor. (i) can be used to inhibit the  
CC expression of human Talin in human cells or tissues; to prevent or delay  
CC infection, inflammation or tumor formation; and in diagnostics,  
CC therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and kits. The present  
CC sequence represents a human Talin antisense chimeric phosphorothioate  
CC oligonucleotide, having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings of 5 nucleotides  
CC at the 5' and 3' ends and a 10 nucleotide decoy gap in the middle, which  
CC is used in an example from the present invention  
XX  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1537 AAGGAGGCCAGCCTT 1551  
DB 1 AAGGAGGCCAGCCTT 15  
  
RESULT 1597  
AAL40334  
ID AAL40334 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX  
AC AAL40334;

```
XX 19-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX Human caspase 6 antisense inhibition related oligo SEQ ID No 53.
XX Muscular; cytostatic; neurotropic; neuroprotective; ophthalmological;
XX antileptemic; osteopathic; caspase 6; Rieger's syndrome; bone metabolism;
XX ataxia telangiectasia; hyperproliferative disorder; cholesterol disorder;
XX haematopoietic disorder; cancer; neurological; Alzheimer's disease;
XX apoptotic; human; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200229066-A1.
XX 11-APR-2002.
XX 03-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US030871.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000US-00679299.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Brown-Driver VL, Zhang H, Watt AT;
XX WPI; 2002-471315/50.
XX An antisense oligonucleotide of 8 to 50 nucleotides in length that
XX inhibits caspase 6, is useful for treating Rieger's syndrome.
XX Example 15; Page 89; 141pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide compound of 8 to 50
XX nucleotides in length that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding caspase 6, where the oligonucleotide specifically hybridises
XX with and inhibits the expression of caspase 6. The oligonucleotide of the
XX invention specifically hybridises to and inhibits expression of caspase 6
XX in cells or tissues. The oligonucleotides can be administered
XX therapeutically or prophylactically to treat an animal having a disease
XX or condition associated with caspase 6, such as Rieger's syndrome or
XX ataxia telangiectasia, hyperproliferative disorder, a haematopoietic
XX disorder, a bone metabolism or cholesterol disorder, various types of
XX cancer, neurological conditions such as Alzheimer's disease and other de-
XX regulated apoptotic pathological conditions. This polynucleotide sequence
XX represents a human caspase 6 oligonucleotide relating to the invention.
XX NOTE: This phosphorothioate oligonucleotide sequence has 2'-MOE wings and
XX a deoxy gap
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1628 GCCCAGCAGCAGC 1642
XX |||||
XX Db 6 GCTCCAGCAGCAGC 20
XX
XX RESULT 1598
XX AAD40926/C
XX ID RAD40926 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD40926;
XX DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123707.
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
```

```
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX modified_base 6
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX /tag= d
XX /mod_base= m5C
XX modified_base 9
XX /tag= e
XX /mod_base= m5C
XX modified_base 11..12
XX /tag= f
XX /mod_base= m5C
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX modified_base 18
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX /tag= g
XX modified_base 20
XX /mod_base= m5C
XX /tag= h
XX /mod_base= m5C
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX HDAL DNA
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
```

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 844 GAGTACCTGGACAAG 858  
| | | | | | | | | |  
Db 20 GAGTACCTGGAGAAG 6

RESULT 1599  
ABZ31413  
ID ABZ31413 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ABZ31413;  
XX  
DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5632.  
XX  
KW Fungus; Yeast; tetracycline; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;  
KW signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;  
KW proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Candida albicans.  
XX WO200253728-A2.  
XX  
PN  
XX  
PD 11-JUL-2002.  
XX  
PF 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.  
XX  
PR 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.  
PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.  
PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.  
XX  
XX (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;  
XX WPI; 2002-566694/60.  
XX  
XX Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets  
PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of  
PT a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.  
XX  
XX Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 5632; 167bp + Sequence Listing; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal  
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying  
CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an  
CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by  
CC recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous  
CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the  
CC promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal  
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal  
CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that  
CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that  
CC contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene  
CC that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal  
CC agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus  
CC and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian  
CC disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the  
CC activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon  
CC compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,  
CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division  
CC activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the  
CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for  
CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR  
CC primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for  
CC this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based  
CC on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 656 CCGTCTACAAAGGCA 670  
| | | | | | | | | |  
Db 3 CCGTCTACAAAGGCA 17

RESULT 1600  
AAL48224/C  
ID AAL48224 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX  
AC AAL48224;  
XX  
DT 03-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human IL-10 coding sequence PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KW Human; autoimmune disease; systemic lupus erythematosus; SLE;  
KW rheumatoid arthritis; Sjogren's disease; polymyositis; dermatomyositis;  
KW histone hyperacetylating agent; immunosuppressive; dermatological;  
KW antiinflammatory; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200255017-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-JUL-2002.  
XX  
PF 19-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US043871.  
XX  
PR 21-NOV-2000; 2000US-00718195.  
XX  
XX (UYWA-) UNIV WAKE FOREST.  
XX  
XX Kammer GM, Mishra N;  
XX WPI; 2002-566708/60.  
XX  
XX Use of a histone hyperacetylating agent in the treatment of an autoimmune  
PT disease.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 16; 3lpp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to the use of histone hyperacetylating  
CC agents in the treatment of autoimmune diseases. In particular, they can  
CC be used to treat systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), rheumatoid  
CC arthritis, Sjogren's disease, polymyositis and dermatomyositis. The  
CC present sequence is a PCR primer described in the exemplification of the  
CC invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 38 AGGCGAGGAGCCAG 52  
| | | | | | | | | |  
Db 19 AGTCAAGGAGCCAG 5

RESULT 1601  
ABI97181/c  
ID ABI97181 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX  
AC ABI97181;  
XX  
DT 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#4268 oligo #9.  
DE  
XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;  
KW

```

KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200179548-A2.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX
XX (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
XX oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
XX oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
XX (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
XX for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
XX e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
XX infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
XX Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
XX Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
XX selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
XX medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
XX as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
XX Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
XX involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
XX cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
XX p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
XX method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
XX and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
XX electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
XX particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
XX sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
XX presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
XX AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
XX of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 669 CAAAGCGAGCTCAC 683
XX 19 CAAAGCAAGCGCAC 5
XX
XX RESULT 1602
XX ABK49768/c
XX ID ABK49768 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK49768;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human atopic dermatitis related cDNA 2298-09 real time PCR primer #2.
XX
XX Atopic dermatitis; human; ss; differential display; primer; PCR;

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```

KW eosinophil; allergic disease; antiallergic; dermatological; TagMan;
KW 2298-09.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200226962-A1.
XX
XX 04-APR-2002.
XX
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-JP008247.
XX
XX 26-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00293021.
XX
XX (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
XX
XX Sugita Y, Hashida R, Ogawa K, Fujishima T, Nagasu T, Saito H;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-330097/36.
XX
XX Examining allergic diseases by differential display of genes showing
XX different expression particularly increase in remission stage in
XX eosinophils in patients.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 60; 74pp; Japanese.
XX
XX This invention relates to gene sequences that are differentially
XX expressed in eosinophils from patients with atopic dermatitis in the
XX increment stage as compared with those in the remission stage. These
XX sequences are used in a novel method for examining allergic diseases
XX comprising determining the expression levels of these genes and comparing
XX the expression level with that in the eosinophils of a healthy
XX individual. The method of the invention may have antiallergic or
XX dermatological activities. The method can be used to diagnose allergic
XX diseases particularly atopic dermatitis, and may also be used to screen
XX candidate compounds for remedies. The method of the invention can be
XX performed in high throughput, at low cost. The present sequence
XX represents a real time PCR primer specific for the differentially
XX expressed atopic dermatitis related cDNA sequence 2298-09. This primer is
XX used to quantify expression of the 2298-09 gene of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 407 CTCACGTGAGAGTGC 421
XX 16 CTCACGTGAGAGTGC 2
XX
XX RESULT 1603
XX ABK69328
XX ID ABK69328 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK69328;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #80 for caspase 9 inhibition.
XX
XX Antisense compound; caspase 9; C9; hyperproliferative disorder; stroke;
XX haematopoietic disorder; cholesterol disorder; bone metabolism disorder;
XX brain injury; neurodegenerative disease; infection; inflammation; tumour;
XX phosphorothioate backbone linkage; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE; ss.
XX
XX Mus musculus.
XX Synthetic.
XX Chimeric.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20

```



```
FT FT      /*tag= b
FT FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT      /note= "Phosphorothioate nucleotides, all cytidine
FT FT      residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT FT      /*tag= a
FT FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 15..20
FT FT      /*tag= c
FT FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT      /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX WO200222641-A1.
XX
XX 21-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028233.
XX
XX 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659845.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Zhang H, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-351874/39.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide which modulates expression of caspase 9,
XX useful to treat tumor, inflammation or to prevent infection in humans.
XX
XX Claim 26; Page 94; 145pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a new antisense compound targeted to a
XX nucleic acid molecule encoding caspase 9 (C9). The compound specifically
XX hybridises with and inhibits the expression of caspase 9. The invention
XX also describes an antisense compound that specifically hybridises with an
XX 8 nucleotide portion of an active site of the nucleic acid. The invention
XX is useful for inhibiting the expression of C9 in cells or tissues and is
XX also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
XX associated with C9, including a hyperproliferative, haematopoietic or
XX cholesterol disorder, bone metabolism disorder, stroke, brain injury or
XX neurodegenerative disease. The compound is commonly useful as a research
XX and diagnostics reagent. It is also useful to distinguish between
XX functions of various members of a biological pathway. The invention is
XX also be useful prophylactically e.g. to prevent or delay infection.
XX inflammation or tumor formation. The antisense compound of the invention
XX is often preferred over native form because of enhanced cellular uptake,
XX enhanced affinity for nucleic acid target and increased stability in
XX presence of nucleases. The present nucleic acid sequence represents one
XX of a collection (ABK69249-ABK69396) of chimeric phosphorothioate
XX oligonucleotides having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings. This sequence was
XX used in the methods of the invention for inhibition of caspase 9
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```
XX
XX Human; pol kappa 76; Goodpasture antigen binding protein; GPBP;
XX chromosome 5q12-13; apoptosis; autoimmune disorder; cancer; cytostatic;
XX immunosuppressive; PCR; primer; sequencing; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200246378-A2.
XX 13-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP014409.
XX
XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254649P.
XX (SAUS/) SAUS J.
XX Saus J;
XX WPI; 2002-537563/57.
XX
XX Novel isolated pol kappa76 polypeptide, a 76 kDa alternatively spliced
XX variant of DNA polymerase kappa, useful as target for treating a patient
XX with autoimmune disorder or cancer.
XX
XX Example; Page 17; 90pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of human
XX DNA polymerase pol kappa 76. The gene is found on human chromosome 5q12-
XX 13, in a head-to-head arrangement with the Goodpasture antigen binding
XX protein (GPBP). The detection of the coding sequence can be used for
XX diagnosing an autoimmune condition and identifying cells undergoing
XX apoptosis, and the sequences can be used in the treatment of autoimmune
XX diseases and cancer. The present sequence is a sequencing primer
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

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Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 537 CCCCATCTTTTGACAA 551
Db 4 CCCCAACTTTTGACAA 18

RESULT 1605
AAD41680/c
ID AAD41680 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD41680;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human IL-12 p35 subunit DNA antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #138990.
XX
XX Human; interleukin-12; IL-12 p35 subunit; therapeutic; infection; tumour;
XX inflammation; antisense therapy; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX prophylactic; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (MOE) residues"
```

FT modified\_base 5 /\*tag= d  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 8  
FT /\*tag= e  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 11  
FT /\*tag= f  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 16  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (MOE) residues"  
FT modified\_base 16  
FT /\*tag= g  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 19  
FT /\*tag= h  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT  
FT  
PN US6399379-B1.  
XX  
XX  
PD 04-JUN-2002.  
XX  
XX 07-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851520.  
XX  
XX 07-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851520.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Baker BF, Freier SM;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-535980/57.  
XX  
XX Novel antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding interleukin-  
PT 12 p35 subunit, useful for modulating interleukin-12 p35 subunit  
PT expression and treating diseases associated with expression of the  
PT subunit in humans.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Col 47-48; 44pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides which  
CC specifically hybridize with specific regions of nucleic acids encoding  
CC interleukin-12 (IL-12) p35 subunit and inhibit the expression of human IL  
CC -12 p35 subunit. Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the  
CC expression of human IL-12 p35 subunit in human cells or tissues and for  
CC treating animals, particularly humans suspected of having or being prone  
CC to diseases or conditions associated with expression of IL-12 p35  
CC subunit. They are useful for diagnostics, therapeutics and as research  
CC reagent, e.g. prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, tumour  
CC formation or inflammation. Sequences of the invention are useful for  
CC antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide  
CC targeted to human IL-12 p35 subunit DNA. This sequence is used in the  
CC exemplification of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 337 GAGGACTTGAAGATG 351  
DB 19 GAAGACTTGAAGATG 5

RESULT 1606  
ABZ92732/c  
ID ABZ92732 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABZ92732;  
XX  
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
DE  
XX  
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200285308-A2.  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7974; 872pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1299 CGAGGAGTTCAAGAC 1313  
DB 16 CCAGGAGTTCAAGAC 2

RESULT 1607  
ABZ87042  
ID ABZ87042 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABZ87042;  
XX  
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

```
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX DE
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; gene therapy;
XX KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO200285308-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX PT ubiquinone.
XX PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2284; 872pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1473 GGAGCGGATCCACAA 1487
DB 3 GGAGCGGATCCACAA 17

RESULT 1608
ID ABZ86781/c
ID ABZ86781 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ86781;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

Human oligonucleotide sequence.
Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; gene therapy;
antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
Homo sapiens.
WO200285308-A2.
31-OCT-2002.
23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
WPI; 2003-229219/22.
Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
ubiquinone.
Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2284; 872pp; English.
The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1473 GGAGCGGATCCACAA 1487
DB 3 GGAGCGGATCCACAA 17

RESULT 1608
ID ABZ86781/c
ID ABZ86781 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ86781;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
```

XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX DE  
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
XX KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
XX KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
XX KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
XX KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
XX KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX KW WO200285308-A2.  
XX PN  
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX PA  
XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX PI  
XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX KW  
XX KW Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
XX KW respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
XX KW corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
XX KW ubiquinone.  
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6174; 872pp; English.  
XX CC  
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
XX CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX KW  
XX KW Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX KW  
XX KW Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
XX KW Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
XX KW Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX KW  
XX KW 1480 ATCCCAAACTTCTCT 1494  
XX KW 3 ATCCAGAACTTCTCT 17  
XX KW  
XX KW  
XX KW RESULT 1610  
XX KW ABZ92011  
XX KW ID ABZ92011 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX KW  
XX KW AC ABZ92011;  
XX KW  
XX KW 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX DE  
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
XX KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
XX KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
XX KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
XX KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
XX KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX KW WO200285308-A2.  
XX PN  
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX PA  
XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX PI  
XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX KW  
XX KW Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
XX KW respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
XX KW corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
XX KW ubiquinone.  
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7253; 872pp; English.  
XX CC  
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
XX CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX KW  
XX KW Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 11 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX KW  
XX KW Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
XX KW Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
XX KW Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX KW  
XX KW 236 GTGGTGGCGGCGAGT 250  
XX KW 5 GTGGTGGCGGCGAGC 19  
XX KW  
XX KW  
XX KW RESULT 1611  
XX KW ABZ75745  
XX KW ID ABZ75745 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX KW  
XX KW AC ABZ75745;  
XX KW  
XX KW 15-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Sorting nexin 3 gene specific forward primer AF034546-83P.  
XX KW Gene expression; nucleic acid detection; drug development; forensic;  
XX KW sorting nexin 3; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX OS Synthetic.  
XX XX WO2003008542-A2.  
XX XX 30-JAN-2003.  
XX XX 12-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US021821.  
XX XX 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305154P.  
XX XX (GENE-) GENE LOGIC INC.  
XX XX Scherf U;  
XX DR WPI; 2003-229568/22.  
XX PT Identifying at least one gene expressed across different cell or tissue  
XX PT types by monitoring control genes, useful in medical and biotechnological  
XX PT research and development, diagnostic testing, drug development and  
XX PT forensics.  
XX XX Disclosure; Page 41; 48pp; English.  
XX CC The invention relates to identifying at least one gene that is  
XX CC consistently expressed across different cell or tissue types in an  
XX CC organism. The method involves preparing gene expression profiles for  
XX CC different cell or tissue types, calculating a variation coefficient for  
XX CC at least one gene in each of the profiles across different cell or tissue  
XX CC types, and selecting any gene whose coefficient indicates that the gene  
XX CC is consistently expressed across the cell or tissue types. The methods  
XX CC and compositions of the present invention of quantitative nucleic acid  
XX CC detection assays, are useful in medical and biotechnological research and  
XX CC development, diagnostic testing, drug development and forensics. The  
XX CC present sequence represents a PCR primer specific for the sorting nexin 3  
XX CC gene, used in the course of the invention  
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 985 AAGCCCGAGAACCTG 999  
Db 1 AAGCCCGAGAACCTG 15  
RESULT 1612  
ADA26843/C  
ID ADA26843 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ADA26843;  
XX XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human nuclear receptor subfamily 4 reverse PCR primer #127.  
XX KW Metastasis; neoplastic growth; detection; prediction;  
XX KW neoplastic growth marker; drug screening; cancer; tumour;  
XX KW gastrointestinal; prostate; breast; colorectal; diagnostic imaging;  
XX KW drug targeting; human; cytostatic; reverse transcription-PCR; RT-PCR;  
XX KW primer; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX XX WO2003031930-A2.  
XX XX

PD 17-APR-2003.  
XX XX 02-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US031247.  
XX XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327332P.  
XX XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.  
XX XX Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, Saha S, Bardelli A;  
XX XX WPI; 2003-393457/37.  
XX DR  
XX XX Identifying regions of neoplastic growth in a human body, useful for  
XX PT detecting or predicting metastasis, comprises administering to the human  
XX PT body an antibody or peptide that specifically binds to a protein marker  
XX PT of neoplastic growth.  
XX XX Example 2; Page 22; 42pp; English.  
XX CC The invention relates to methods for identifying regions of neoplastic  
XX CC growth in a human patient, especially for detecting or predicting  
XX CC metastasis. The methods involve determining whether a neoplastic growth  
XX CC marker protein is overexpressed, either by the use of an antibody  
XX CC specific for the protein, or by the use of PCR or hybridisation to detect  
XX CC nucleic acids encoding the marker proteins. A set of neoplastic growth  
XX CC markers are disclosed (SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tags for  
XX CC these are given in ADA26759-ADA26796), with protein tyrosine phosphatase  
XX CC type IVA member 3 (also known as PRL-3) being a preferred neoplastic  
XX CC growth marker. The neoplastic growth markers are specifically expressed  
XX CC at a higher level in metastatic cancers, compared with advanced and early  
XX CC stage cancers and normal cells from which the cancer is derived.  
XX CC Overexpression of the neoplastic growth markers is taken as an indication  
XX CC that the tissue has a propensity to metastasise. The invention also  
XX CC encompasses methods for treating a patient with an advanced or metastatic  
XX CC cancer, and for identifying candidate drugs for treating advanced or  
XX CC metastatic cancers. The methods of the invention are useful for  
XX CC identifying regions of neoplastic growth, for detecting or predicting  
XX CC metastasis, or identifying candidate drugs for treating advanced or  
XX CC metastatic cancers. The invention is particularly applicable to  
XX CC gastrointestinal, prostate, breast or colorectal cancers. Antibodies  
XX CC which bind to the neoplastic growth marker proteins are additionally  
XX CC useful for diagnostic imaging and for targeting cytotoxic or  
XX CC chemotherapeutic drugs. The present sequence represents a reverse  
XX CC transcription-PCR (RT-PCR) primer used to study the upregulation of  
XX CC neoplastic growth marker genes in an example of the invention.  
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 538 CCCATCTTTGACAAAG 552  
Db 16 CCCATCTTTGACAAAG 2  
RESULT 1613  
ACA97213  
ID ACA97213 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ACA97213;  
XX XX 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
XX DT Vpr-driven construct associated primer #46.  
XX DE PCR; primer; Vpr; ss; immune response; immunocompromise; HIV; cancer;  
XX KW gene therapy.  
XX KW Unidentified.  
XX OS  
XX XX US2003017137-A1.  
XX PN

```
XX PD 23-JAN-2003.
XX PF
XX PR 22-JUL-1998; 98US-00120286.
XX PR 22-JUL-1998; 98US-00120286.
XX PA (ALFI/) ALFIERI C.
XX PA (TANN/) TANNER J.
XX PA (ROUX/) ROUX P.
XX PI
XX PI Alfieri C, Tanner J, Roux P;
XX WPI; 2003-438926/41.
XX PT Novel DNA or RNA construct for increasing immune response of warm-blooded
XX PT animal, has vpr activated promoter, DNA segment encoding interleukin 2
XX PT and secretory DNA encoding signal peptide functional in mammary cells.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 16; 28pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a DNA or RNA construct capable of expressing
XX CC interleukin (IL)-2 in a warm-blooded animal or biological preparation,
XX CC comprising a vpr activated promoter, a transcribable DNA segment coding
XX CC for IL-2 and a secretory DNA encoding for a signal peptide functional in
XX CC mammary cells and operably linked between the promoter and the DNA
XX CC segment to facilitate secretion of IL-2. The construct is useful for
XX CC increasing the immune response of a warm-blooded animal or biological
XX CC preparation, by introducing the construct in stem cells, antigen
XX CC presenting cells or immune cell leukocytes, fibroblasts and epithelial
XX CC cells, of the warm-blooded animal or biological preparation to obtain a
XX CC transfected cell populations and administering a pharmaceutically
XX CC effective amount of the transfected cell populations to the warm-blooded
XX CC animal or biological preparation. The warm-blooded animal is an
XX CC immunocompromised patient. The method is useful for stimulating immune
XX CC response in immunocompromised patients affected with HIV, cancer and
XX CC other immunocompromised patients. The present sequence represents a vpr-
XX CC driven construct associated primer. Note: The present sequence is
XX CC displayed in the sequence listing but no further reference is made to it
XX CC in the specification
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 CTCAGGACCTCAAA 780
DB 6 CACAGGACCTCAAA 20

RESULT 1614
ABT34199/c
ID ABT34199 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX AC ABT34199;
XX DT
XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Mouse short heterodimer partner-1 expression oligo SEQ ID No 74.
XX KW Antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant; vasotropic; antiinfective; cytostatic;
XX KW antiinflammatory; inhibitor; antisense gene therapy; atherosclerosis;
XX KW short heterodimer partner-1; abnormal; lipid; cholesterol metabolism;
XX KW cardiovascular disease; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; mouse;
XX KW antisense; ds.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX PN WO2003012033-A2.
XX PN 13-FEB-2003.
XX PD
```

```
XX PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US0232245.
XX PR 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-00919197.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ;
XX WPI; 2003-248161/24.
XX PT New antisense oligonucleotide targeted to a nucleic acid encoding short
XX PT heterodimer partner-1, useful for treating diseases involving abnormal
XX PT lipid or cholesterol metabolism, e.g atherosclerosis or cardiovascular
XX PT diseases.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 95; 121pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel compound of 8 - 50 nucleobases in length
XX CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a short heterodimer partner-
XX CC 1. The novel compound specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid
XX CC molecule encoding the short heterodimer partner-1, and inhibits the
XX CC expression of the nucleic acid molecule. The compound, and a composition
XX CC comprising it are useful for treating a disease or condition associated
XX CC with the short heterodimer partner-1, particularly a condition involving
XX CC abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism such as atherosclerosis or a
XX CC cardiovascular disease. They are also useful in research and diagnostics
XX CC for modulating the expression of short heterodimer partner-1. They can
XX CC also be useful prophylactically in preventing or delaying infection,
XX CC inflammation or tumour formation. This polynucleotide sequence represents
XX CC a mouse antisense oligo relating to the heterodimer partner-1 of the
XX CC invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 169 CGAGGTGGCCGAGGC 183
DB 19 CGAGGTGGCTGAGGC 5

RESULT 1615
ABX78139/c
ID ABX78139 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX AC ABX78139;
XX DT
XX DT 16-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Murine p38-alpha MAPK antisense oligonucleotide ISIS NO 100802.
XX KW p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase; p38 MAPK; phosphorothioate;
XX KW antisense; antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; kinase inhibitor; mouse;
XX KW inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis; gene therapy; ss.
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "nucleotides 1-5 & 16-20 are 2'-methoxyethoxy
XX FT (MOE) nucleotides, nucleotides 1-4 & 16-19 are linked
XX FT via phosphodiester linkages, nucleotides 6-15 are 2'-
XX FT deoxy- nucleotides, nucleotides 5-16 are linked via
XX FT phosphorothioate linkages, all C nucleotides are 5-
XX FT methyl cytosines"
XX PN US6448079-B1.
XX XX
```

PD 10-SEP-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 15-AUG-2000; 2000US-00640101.  
 XX  
 PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-00286904.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Monia BP, Gaarde WA, Nero P, McKay R;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-089122/08.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT New antisense compound, useful for preparing a composition for  
 PT diagnosing, treating or preventing inflammatory diseases, e.g. rheumatoid  
 PT arthritis.  
 XX  
 PS Example 5; Col 27-28; 44pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX This invention describes a novel antisense compound, which is 8-30  
 CC nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding p38  
 CC mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK). The products of the invention  
 CC have antiarthritic and antiinflammatory activity, can act as act as  
 CC kinase inhibitors. The antisense compound is useful for preparing a  
 CC composition for diagnosing, treating or preventing inflammatory diseases,  
 CC e.g. rheumatoid arthritis or for use in antisense gene therapy. This  
 CC sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used in a method to  
 CC inhibit p38 MAPK  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1638 GCAGCGGCTGGAGGG 1652  
 DB 15 GCAGCGGCTGGAGGG 1  
 RESULT 1616  
 ID APT43349  
 AC APT43349 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC APT43349;  
 XX  
 DT 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Neuroblastoma-related DNA sequence #264.  
 XX  
 KW Neuroblastoma; prognosis; ds; oligonucleotide.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 XX WO2002103017-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 27-DEC-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 30-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP005295.  
 XX  
 PR 31-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00163666.  
 PR 24-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00255260.  
 XX  
 XX (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.  
 PA (HISM ) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.  
 XX  
 XX Nakagawara A;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-167523/16.  
 XX  
 XX Nucleic acids isolated from neuroblastoma showing enhanced expression in  
 PT human neuroblastoma with good prognosis, useful in clarifying good/poor  
 PT prognosis of neuroblastoma and providing genetic data.  
 PT

PS Example 5; Page 25; 44pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The invention comprises DNA sequences that show enhanced expression in  
 CC human neuroblastoma with good prognosis. The DNA sequences of the  
 CC invention are useful in clarifying good/poor prognosis of neuroblastoma.  
 CC The present DNA sequence was used in the exemplification of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1299 CGAGGAGTTCAGAC 1313  
 DB 6 CCAGGAGTTCAGAC 20  
 RESULT 1617  
 ID ABX95014/C  
 XX ABX95014 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABX95014;  
 XX  
 DT 05-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human MAGE-C2 gene amplification primer SL115.  
 XX  
 KW TRAP; ss; tumour rejection antigen precursor; cytolytic T-cell; CTL;  
 KW tumour; seminoma; bladder transitional-cell carcinoma; NSCLC; adaptor;  
 KW head-and-neck squamous-cell carcinoma; breast carcinoma; sarcoma;  
 KW cutaneous melanoma; non-small cell lung cancer; PCR; primer; MAGE-C2;  
 human.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US2002176865-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 28-NOV-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 01-MAR-2002; 2002US-00085108.  
 XX  
 XX 25-APR-1997; 97US-00845528.  
 PR 24-APR-1998; 98US-00066281.  
 PR 17-DEC-1999; 99US-00488433.  
 PR 09-FEB-2000; 2000US-00501104.  
 XX  
 XX (LUCA/) LUCAS S.  
 PA (BOON/) BOON-FALLEUR T.  
 XX  
 XX Lucas S, Boon-Falleur T;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-328468/31.  
 XX  
 XX Novel isolated nucleic acid encoding tumor rejection antigen precursor  
 PT MAGE-C3, MAGE-B5, or MAGE-B6, useful as diagnostic probes to determine  
 PT presence of abnormal e.g., tumor cells expressing MAGE-C1, MAGE-B5 or  
 PT MAGE-B6.  
 XX  
 PS Example 11; Page 12; 59pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule which encodes  
 CC a tumour rejection antigen precursor (TRAP) having an amino acid sequence  
 CC of a TRAP encoded by a fully defined MAGE-C3, MAGE-B5, or MAGE-B6  
 CC polynucleotide sequence. Also disclosed is a method which is useful for  
 CC determining presence of cytolytic T-cells specific for complexes of human  
 CC leukocyte antigen (HLA) and a peptide derived from the nucleic acid in a  
 CC cytotoxic T-lymphocyte (CTL)-containing sample. The nucleic acid is  
 CC useful as a diagnostic probe to determine the presence of abnormal  
 CC (tumour) cells such as seminoma, bladder transitional-cell carcinoma,  
 CC head-and-neck squamous-cell carcinoma, breast carcinoma, sarcoma,  
 CC cutaneous melanoma or non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) which express  
 CC MAGE-C1, MAGE-B5 or MAGE-B6. The nucleic acid is useful for diagnosing a

CC disorder characterised by expression of MAGE-C1, MAGE-B5 or MAGE-B6 TRAPS  
CC or tumour rejection antigens (TRAs). The present sequence represents the  
CC human MAGE-C2 gene amplification primer S115  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1430 CCGCAGGATGATGCCA 1444  
Db 15 CCGCAGGATGATGCCA 1

RESULT 1618  
AAD52514  
ID AAD52514 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAD52514;  
XX  
DT 02-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Arabidopsis thaliana gene amplifying reverse PCR primer #14.  
XX  
KW Abscissic acid-inducible and stress responsive protein; ASR; A22; PKABA;  
KW stress-inducible cysteine protease; late embryogenesis abundant protein;  
KW LEA; dehydrin; DHN; abscissic acid-induced protein kinase; gene therapy;  
KW CYS; seed development; plant tolerance; germination; plant protectant;  
KW PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Arabidopsis thaliana.  
XX  
FN WO200290547-A1.  
XX  
PD 14-NOV-2002.  
XX  
PF 07-MAY-2002; 2002WO-AU0000564.  
XX  
PR 07-MAY-2001; 2001AU-000004821.  
XX  
PA (AGRI-) AGRIC VICTORIA SERVICES PTY LTD.  
PA (AGRE-) AGRESEARCH LTD.  
XX  
PI Spangenberg G, Sawbridge TI, Ong EK, Emerling M;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-129183/12.  
XX  
PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding ASR, A22, CYS, LEA, DHN or PKABA  
PT proteins, useful as molecular genetic markers, and in modifying plant  
PT and/or seed development and responses to stresses and adverse  
PT environmental stimuli.  
XX  
PS Example 6; Page 35; 231pp; English.

The invention relates to nucleic acid encoding abscissic acid-inducible  
CC and stress responsive proteins (ASR and A22), stress-inducible cysteine  
CC proteases (CYS), late embryogenesis abundant proteins (LEA), dehydrins  
CC (DHN) and abscissic acid-induced protein kinases (PKABA). The invention  
CC also relates to a method for modification of plant and seed development  
CC and plant responses to stresses and stimuli. The invention is useful as  
CC molecular genetic markers. The method is useful for modifying plant  
CC response to an environmental stimulus, modifying plant tolerance to  
CC abiotic, osmotic and/or temperature stresses, modifying seed dormancy  
CC and/or germination, development, maturation, and modifying a plant  
CC developmental process. They are also useful for modifying plant tolerance  
CC and adaptation to stresses and adverse environmental stimuli. The  
CC invention is also used in gene therapy. The present sequence is a PCR  
CC primer used for amplifying Arabidopsis thaliana gene. This sequence is  
CC used in the exemplification of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1577 GCAGGCAGCTTCC 1591  
Db 6 GCAGGCAGCTTCC 20

RESULT 1619  
ABT32516  
ID ABT32516 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABT32516;  
XX  
DT 08-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Neuroblastoma-related oligonucleotide #293.  
XX  
KW Neuroblastoma; prognosis; spontaneous regression; primer; probe; ds;  
KW high malignancy.  
XX  
OS Unidentified.  
XX  
FN WO200297093-A1.  
XX  
PD 05-DEC-2002.  
XX  
PF 30-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP005294.  
XX  
PR 30-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00162775.  
XX  
PR 24-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00255226.  
XX  
PA (CHIB-) CHIBA PREPECTURE.  
PA (HISM) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.  
XX  
PI Nakagawara A;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-140476/13.  
XX  
PT Nucleic acids having higher expression in human neuroblastoma with poor  
PT prognosis for diagnostic prediction of neuroblastoma prognosis.  
XX  
PS Example 5; Page 28; 111pp; Japanese.

The invention comprises nucleic acids that show increased expression in  
CC human neuroblastomas with poor prognosis over those with a good  
CC prognosis. The nucleic acids of the invention are useful as a tool for  
CC distinguishing neuroblastomas with a favourable prognosis (spontaneous  
CC regression) from neuroblastomas with a poor prognosis (high malignancy).  
CC The DNA sequences ABT3224 - ABT32571 represent oligonucleotides used in  
CC an example of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1299 CGAGGAGTTCAAGAC 1313  
Db 6 CGAGGAGTTCAAGAC 20

RESULT 1620  
ACD23029  
ID ACD23029 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ACD23029;  
XX  
DT 25-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human NEMO gene intron 7 donor sequence.





```
XX Microorganism sequencing primer #83.
DE
XX
XX Microorganism detection; bi-directional DNA sequencing;
KW HLA determination; human leukocyte antigen; reduced error risk;
KW reduced contamination risk; sequencing; primer; ss.
XX
XX Human herpesvirus 4.
OS
XX
XX US2003082535-A1.
PN
XX
XX 01-MAY-2003.
PD
XX
XX 07-MAR-2001; 2001US-00802110.
PF
XX
XX 01-MAY-1996; 96US-00640672.
PR
XX 19-JUL-1996; 96US-00684498.
PR
XX 27-FEB-1997; 97US-00807138.
PR
XX 29-APR-1997; 97WO-US007134.
PR
XX 20-JAN-1998; 98US-00009483.
PR
XX 13-MAY-1999; 99US-00311260.
PR
XX
XX (LEUS/) LEUSHNER J.
PA (HUIW/) HUI W.
PA (DUNN/) DUNN J M.
PA (LACR/) LACROIX J.
XX
XX Leushner J, Hui M, Dunn JM, Lacroix J;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-576607/54.
DR
XX
XX Microorganism detecting composition comprises dideoxynucleotide
PT triphosphate(s) corresponding to one of four deoxynucleotide
PT triphosphate, and thermally stable polymerase enzyme.
PT
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 20; 94pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a microorganism detecting composition. The
CC composition is used for detecting a target microorganism. It is used in a
CC bi-directional DNA sequencing method in several contexts including
CC detection of mutations, particularly mutations of medical significance,
CC in samples derived from a human patient, animal, plant, or microorganism;
CC determination of HLA (human leukocyte antigen) type ancillary to
CC transplant procedures, detection and identification of microorganisms,
CC particularly pathogenic microorganisms, in a sample and in situ
CC sequencing reactions to produce sequencing fragments within a
CC histological specimen which are then removed from a selected location on
CC the tissue preparation and loaded onto a gel for sequence analysis. The
CC invention allows an evaluation to be directly performed on a natural
CC abundance DNA sample. It provides for bi-directional sequencing of DNA
CC which requires combining a complex DNA-containing sample with only a
CC single reaction mixture, thus reducing risk of error and contamination,
CC and increasing the ease with which the procedure can be automated. The
CC present sequence represents a sequencing primer for identification of a
CC microorganism.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1278 GTGGCCAGGCATCTCT 1292
Db 16 GTGTCAGGCATCTCT 2
RESULT 1623
ACD13554
ID ACD13554 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACD13554;
XX
```

```
DT 14-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human bi-directional promoter PCR/sequencing primer ON-DinBI-F3.
XX
XX Human; ss; Goodpasture antigen binding protein; GPBP; COL4A3BP;
KW collagen 4 alpha 3 binding protein; DNA polymerase kappa; Pol kappa;
KW Goodpasture disease; cutaneous lupus; polk76; bi-directional promoter;
KW autoimmune disease; cancer; antisense therapy; PCR; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2003027165-A1.
PN
XX 06-FEB-2003.
PD
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00010920.
PF
XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254649P.
PR
XX (SAUS/) SAUS J.
PA
XX Saus J;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-479531/45.
DR
XX
XX New isolated DNA polymerase, pol kappa 76, useful in identifying
PT autoimmune disorders and in treating cancer and autoimmune disorders by
PT modifying its expression.
PT
XX
XX Example; Page 7; 54pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated pol kappa (k) 76 polypeptide (an
CC alternatively spliced form of DNA polymerase kappa), appearing as
CC ABO07327 (encoded by the cDNA appearing as ACD13492). The gene for
CC POLKappa is located on chromosome 5q12-13 in a head-head arrangement with
CC the gene encoding Goodpasture antigen binding protein (GPBP or collagen 4
CC alpha 3 binding protein (COL4A3BP), associated with autoimmune diseases
CC such as Goodpasture's disease and cutaneous lupus) i.e. has a bi-
CC directional promoter. Also included are a recombinant expression vector
CC comprising the polk76 cDNA, a host cell transfected with the vector,
CC detecting (M1) polk76 (comprising providing a protein sample to be
CC screened, contacting the protein sample to be screened with an anti-
CC polk76 antibody and detecting the formation of an antibody- polypeptide
CC complexes, where the presence of the antibody- polypeptide complexes
CC indicates the presence of polk76), detecting (M2) the polk76 nucleic acid
CC in a sample (comprising contacting the sample with one or more polk76 PCR
CC primer, carrying out PCR to generate PCR products, and identifying the
CC polk76-specific PCR), detecting an autoimmune condition in a patient
CC (comprising providing a tissue or body fluid sample from the patient,
CC providing a control tissue or body fluid sample in which no autoimmune
CC condition is present, and detecting an increase in pol k76 RNA expression
CC in the tissue of body fluid samples compared to the control sample, where
CC the increase indicates the presence of an autoimmune condition) and
CC treating (M3) a patient with an autoimmune disorder or cancer by
CC modifying the expression or activity of pol k76 in the patient. Modifying
CC the expression or activity of polk76 or polk76 nucleic acid, such as by
CC increasing or decreasing their expression or activity using antibodies or
CC antisense therapy, is useful for treating an autoimmune disorder or
CC cancer. The present sequence is a PCR and/or sequencing primer used in
CC the analysis of bi-directional promoters of other genes (and/or of
CC polkappa/GPBP), whose structure and sequence were compared to the
CC polkappa/GPBP bi-directional promoter
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 537 CCCCATCTTTGACAA 551
Db 4 CCCCAACTTTGACAA 18
```

```
RESULT 1624
ADA97855
ID ADA97855 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC
ADA97855;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour necrosis factor (TNF) inducible promoter PCR primer #57.
XX
KW Human; tumour necrosis factor inducible promoter; TNF;
KW autoimmune disorder; cancer; PCR; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; ss;
KW primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003082745-A1.
XX
XX 01-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00008721.
XX
XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254649P.
XX
XX (SAUS/) SAUS J.
XX
XX Saus J;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-606062/57.
XX
XX New tumor necrosis factor inducible promoters, useful for identifying
XX promoters that are regulated by tumor necrosis factor, or for identifying
XX candidate compounds for treating or preventing autoimmune disorders or
XX cancer.
XX
XX Example; Page 8; 57pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a tumour necrosis factor (TNF) inducible
XX promoter. Also disclosed are an expression vector comprising one or more
XX tumour necrosis factor inducible promoters and a recombinant host cell
XX transfected with one or more expression vectors. The TNF inducible
XX promoters, expression vectors and host cells are useful for identifying
XX promoters that are regulated by tumour necrosis factor or for identifying
XX candidate compounds for treating or preventing autoimmune disorders or
XX cancer. This sequence represents a PCR primer used for isolating a tumour
XX necrosis factor inducible promoter of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 537 CCCACCTTTTGACA 551
Dn 4 CCCCAACTTTTGACA 18
XX
RESULT 1625
ADB90005/c
ID ADB90005 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADB90005;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide targeting mouse C3 component, ISIS140093.
XX
XX Mouse; ss; antisense; complement component C3; inflammation;
XX septic shock; multiple organ failure; hyperacute organ failure;
XX autoimmune disorder; CNS inflammation; multiple sclerosis;
XX atherosclerosis; tumour.
```

```
XX Mus musculus.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone and all cytosines are 5
XX -methyl cytosines"
XX
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003096775-A1.
XX
XX 22-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-00001076.
XX
XX 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-00001076.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Graham MJ, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-606441/57.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding complement component C3, useful for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with complement component C3, e.g. autoimmune
XX disorder or infection.
XX
XX Example 16; Page 27; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
XX to a nucleic acid molecule encoding complement component C3. The compound
XX specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX complement component C3 and inhibits the expression of complement
XX component C3, or specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase
XX portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding complement
XX component C3. Also included are a composition comprising the compound and
XX a pharmaceutical carrier or diluent, inhibiting the expression of
XX complement component C3 in cells or tissues (comprising contacting the
XX cells or tissues with the compound cited above) and treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with complement component C3
XX comprising administering to the animal the compound cited above so that
XX expression of complement component C3 is inhibited. The antisense
XX compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of complement
XX component C3 in cells or tissues, or for treating an animal having a
XX disease or condition associated with complement component C3 such as an
XX autoimmune disorder (e.g. multiple sclerosis), an infection, or
XX atherosclerosis, inflammation, septic shock, multiple organ failure,
XX hyperacute organ failure and CNS inflammation. The compounds are also
XX useful as research reagents and diagnostics, in distinguishing functions
XX of various members of a biological pathway, or for preventing or delaying
XX infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence is an
XX antisense oligonucleotide targeting mouse C3.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 338 AGCACTTGAGATGG 352
Dn 20 AGCACTTGACATGG 6
```

```

RESULT 1626
ADCT3020
ID ADC73020 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADC73020;
XX
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
O-glycan alpha2,8-sialyltransferase-related oligo - SEQ ID 10.
XX
XX
O-glycan alpha2,8-sialyltransferase;
KW beta-galactoside alpha2,6-sialyltransferase; cytotatic; virucide;
KW antiinflammatory; neuroprotective; cancer metastasis; viral infection;
KW inflammation; nerve tissue; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
XX
Unidentified.
OS
XX
XX WO2003064655-A1.
XX
XX
PD 07-AUG-2003.
XX
XX
PF 30-JAN-2003; 2003WO-JP000883.
XX
XX
PR 30-JAN-2002; 2002JP-00021159.
XX
XX
PR 24-APR-2002; 2002JP-00122673.
XX
XX
PA (RIKE ) RIKEN KK.
XX
XX
PI Takashima S, Tsujimoto M, Tsuji S;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2003-627613/59.
XX
XX
Sugarc-chain synthases which are sialyltransferases and encoded genes,
PT applicable in drugs for inhibiting cancer metastasis, preventing viral
PT infection, inhibiting inflammation and potentiating nerve tissues.
XX
XX
Example 1; SEQ ID NO 10; 97pp; Japanese.
XX
XX
The invention relates to a novel O-glycan alpha2,8-sialyltransferase
CC having a novel substrate specificity and selectivity and a novel beta-
CC galactoside alpha2,6-sialyltransferase having a novel substrate
CC specificity and selectivity. The enzymes of the invention demonstrate
CC cytotatic, virucide, antiinflammatory and neuroprotective activities and
CC may be applicable in drugs for inhibiting cancer metastasis, preventing
CC viral infection, inhibiting inflammation and potentiating nerve tissues.
CC The current sequence is that of the sugar chain synthase-related
CC oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e-03; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1;

QY 1402 TTGCAGTTTGAGGT 1416
DB 3 TTGCAGTTTGAGGT 17

RESULT 1627
AAQ26202/c
ID AAQ26202 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAQ26202;
XX
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 04-JAN-1993 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE HLA-DR beta sub-type tailed probe DRB98 hybridising region.
KW Tissue typing; identity determination; disease susceptible; ss.

```

```

OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9210589-A1.
XX
XX
PD 25-JUN-1992.
XX
XX
PF 06-DEC-1991; 91WO-US009294.
XX
XX
PR 06-DEC-1990; 90US-00623098.
XX
XX
PA (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
XX
XX
PI Erlich HA, Begovich AB, Bugawan T, Griffith RL, Scharf SJ;
PI Apple RJ;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 1992-234644/28.
XX
XX
Method for determining HLA-DR beta sub-type in DNA sample - comprises
PT amplification and hybridisation with probes and primers, useful in tissue
PT typing.
XX
XX
Example; Page 39; 90pp; English.
XX
XX
The sequence is that of the hybridising region of tailed probe DRB98 for
CC use in a method for determining HLA-DR beta sub-type in a nucleic acid
CC sample. The method allows specific nucleic acid sequences of the second
CC exon of HLA-DR beta genes to be amplified then probed for identification
CC of polymorphic sequences. The amplified DNA is useful for typing
CC homozygous or heterozygous samples from a variety of sources and for
CC detecting allelic variants not distinguishable by serological methods.
CC The typing system can be used in a reverse dot blot format which is
CC simple and rapid to perform, produces detectable signals in minutes and
CC can be utilised in tissue typing, determination of individual identity
CC and identifying disease susceptible individuals. See also AAQ26092-
CC Q26367. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e-03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3;

QY 957 CCGCAGAGAGGTGCTACA 974
DB 18 CGGACAGAGAGGTCTACA 1

RESULT 1628
AAQ30876/c
ID AAQ30876 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAQ30876;
XX
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 26-MAR-1993 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Oligonucleotide corresponding to c-kit cDNA codons 1-6.
XX
XX
Haematological neoplasms; leukaemia; erythroid proliferation;
KW malignant melanoma; testicular; ovarian; tumours; erythropoiesis;
KW inhibitor; bone marrow purging agent; ss.
XX
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX WO9219252-A1.
XX
XX
PD 12-NOV-1992.
XX
XX
PF 08-APR-1992; 92WO-US002854.
XX
XX
PR 09-MAY-1991; 91US-00682812.
XX
XX
XX (UTEM ) UNIV TEMPLE.

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XX Gewirtz AM, Calabretta B;
PI WPI; 1992-398520/48.
DR Pharmaceutical compan. for in- or ex-vivo treatment of haematological
PT neoplasms - comprise carrier and oligo nucleotide having nucleotide
PT sequence complementary to (part of) m-RNA transcription of human C-kit
PT gene.
XX
XX Example; Page 37; 47pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence is that of an oligonucleotide synthesised corresponding to
CC codons 1-6 (scrambled sequence oligomer) of the human c-kit cDNA
CC sequence. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
    Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
    Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
    Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
    QY 953 GCACCGCGCAGAGTGC 970
    DB 18 GCACCTGCAGACGCTC 1
RESULT 1629
AAQ52831/C
ID AAQ52831 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAQ52831;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 26-MAY-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX Cytomegalovirus target sequence 8.
XX
XX RNA; enzyme; enzymatic RNA molecule; ERM; cleave; RNA; mRNA; HnRNA;
KW picornavirus; HIV; immunodeficiency virus; hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW papilloma virus; HPV; Epstein-Barr virus; EBV; TGLV;
KW T-cell leukaemia virus; hepatitis C virus; HCV; cytomegalovirus;
KW influenza virus; HSV; herpes simplex virus; vector; immune response;
KW antibody; ribozyme; viral RNA; treatment; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9323569-AL.
XX
XX 25-NOV-1993.
XX
XX 29-APR-1993; 93WO-US004020.
XX
XX 11-MAY-1992; 92US-00882689.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882712.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882713.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882714.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882823.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882824.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882886.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882888.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882889.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882921.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882922.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00883823.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00883849.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884073.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884074.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884333.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884422.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884431.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884436.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884521.

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PR 31-JUL-1992; 92US-00923738.
PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00935854.
PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936086.
PR 18-SEP-1992; 92US-00948359.
PR 15-OCT-1992; 92US-00963322.
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987129.
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987130.
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987133.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Draper KG, Dudycz LW, Mcswiggen JA, Macejak DG, Holecek JU;
PI Mamone JA;
XX
XX WPI; 1993-386599/48.
XX
XX Enzymatic RNA molecules - used to inhibit viral replication, infection
PT and gene expression.
PT
XX Claim 5; Fig 13; 287pp; English.
XX
XX The sequences (AAQ52824-Q52890) are pref. Cytomegalovirus target
CC sequences for enzymatic RNA molecules. The RNA molecules are
CC complementary to a substrate binding region in the specified gene target.
CC They also have enzymatic activity, in that they specifically cleave RNA
CC in the target. The ERMs interfere with viral replication and therefore
CC have anti-viral properties. They can be used to attenuate viruses to be
CC used in vaccines. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated
CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct
CC PI field.)
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ
    Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
    Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
    Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
    QY 127 GATCGGATGAGAGATC 144
    DB 18 GCTCGGATGAGAGATC 1
RESULT 1630
AAQ77635/C
ID AAQ77635 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAQ77635;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 02-JUN-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Ribonucleotide to tenascin gene consensus mRNA initiation site +10-+27.
XX
XX Antisense; polynucleotide; sense strand; tenascin; complementary;
KW consensus; initiation; extracellular; glycoprotein; muscle; translation;
KW proliferation; growth stimulatory; transcription; vascular stenosis;
KW post-angioplasty; restenosis; cardiac hypertrophy; vascular surgery;
KW organ transplant; ds.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX misc_difference 1.18
XX /tag= a
XX /note= "phosphodiester bonds between nucleotides may be
XX replaced by phosphorothioate bonds"
XX
XX WO9421664-AL.
XX
XX 29-SEP-1994.
XX
XX 24-MAR-1994; 94WO-US003206.
XX

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XX WPI; 1994-316926/39.  
XX Synthetic anti-sense polynucleotide - hybridises to tenascin gene, useful  
XX for inhibiting vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation.  
XX  
XX Claim 5; Page 40; 64pp; English.  
XX  
XX A series of polynucleotides, either DNA (AAQ76388 and AAQ76392-400 and  
XX AAQ77614-18) or RNA (AAQ76390 and AAQ77633-46), directed against the  
XX consensus mRNA initiation site sequence (AAQ77661) for the tenascin gene.  
XX The polynucleotides are based on the degenerate sequence (AAQ76386) of  
XX the tenascin gene. Tenascin is an extracellular matrix glycoprotein  
XX consisting of six disulphide-linked subunits, each having molecular mass of  
XX 190-250 kDa. Tenascin may be important for smooth muscle cell  
XX proliferation as the protein has growth stimulatory activity. The  
XX polynucleotides can be used to inhibit transcription of the gene or  
XX translation of the mRNA encoding tenascin. The method is applicable to a  
XX number of diseases where the proliferation of smooth muscle is involved  
XX e.g. vascular stenosis, post-angioplasty restenosis and other non-  
XX angioplasty procedures such as cardiac hypertrophy, vascular surgery and  
XX organ transplant. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 368 GTGACCCAGGCTTCAGCCA 385  
Db 18 GTGACCTGGCTACTGCCA 1  
RESULT 1633  
AAQ77621  
ID AAQ77621 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AAQ77621;  
XX  
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT 01-JUN-1995 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Antisense polynucleotide binds to tenascin gene consensus at +10-+27.  
XX  
XX Antisense; polynucleotide; sense strand; tenascin; complementary;  
XX consensus; initiation; extracellular; glycoprotein; muscle; translation;  
XX proliferation; growth stimulatory; transcription; vascular stenosis;  
XX post-angioplasty; restenosis; cardiac hypertrophy; vascular surgery;  
XX organ transplant; ds.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FH misc\_difference 1..18  
FT /tag= a  
FT /note= "phosphodiester bonds between nucleotides may be  
FT replaced by phosphorothioate bonds"  
XX  
XX W09421664-A1.  
XX  
XX 29-SEP-1994.  
XX  
XX 24-MAR-1994; 94WO-US003206.  
XX  
XX 25-MAR-1993; 93US-00037025.  
XX  
XX (TEXA-) TEXAS BIOTECHNOLOGY CORP.  
XX  
XX Denner LA, Rege RA, Dixon RAF, Stacy DL;  
XX WPI; 1994-316926/39.  
XX

PT Synthetic anti-sense polynucleotide - hybridises to tenascin gene, useful  
PT for inhibiting vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation.  
XX  
XX Claim 10; Page 44; 64pp; English.  
XX  
XX A series of antisense polynucleotides, either DNA (AAQ76388 and AAQ77619-  
XX 32) or RNA (AAQ76390 and AAQ77647-60) directed against the sense strand  
XX of the gene encoding tenascin. The polynucleotides are based on the  
XX complementary sequence (AAQ76386) of the consensus mRNA initiation site  
XX sequence (AAQ77661) for the tenascin gene. Tenascin is an extracellular  
XX matrix glycoprotein consisting of six disulphide-linked subunits, each  
XX having molecular mass of 190-250 kDa. Tenascin may be important for  
XX smooth muscle cell proliferation as the protein has growth stimulatory  
XX activity. The polynucleotides can be used to inhibit transcription of the  
XX gene or translation of the mRNA encoding tenascin. The method is  
XX applicable to a number of diseases where the proliferation of smooth  
XX muscle is involved e.g. vascular stenosis, post-angioplasty restenosis  
XX and other non-angioplasty procedures such as cardiac hypertrophy,  
XX vascular surgery and organ transplant. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct  
XX PN field.)  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 368 GTGACCCAGGCTTCAGCCA 385  
Db 1 GTGACCTGGCTACTGCCA 18  
RESULT 1634  
AAQ77621  
ID AAQ77621 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AAQ77621;  
XX  
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT 13-MAR-1996 (first entry)  
XX  
XX CMV antisense oligonucleotide (ISIS 5482).  
XX  
XX antisense; cytomegalovirus; CMV; human; therapy; prophylaxis; diagnosis;  
XX intermediate early complex; IE1; IE2; DNA polymerase gene; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FH modified\_base 1..18  
FT /tag= a  
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"  
XX  
XX US5442049-A.  
XX  
XX 15-AUG-1995.  
XX  
XX 25-JAN-1993; 93US-00009263.  
XX  
XX 19-NOV-1992; 92US-00927506.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Baker B, Draper K, Anderson K;  
XX WPI; 1995-292538/38.  
XX  
XX New oligo-nucleotide inhibits cytomegalovirus replication - by binding to  
XX a portion of cytomegalovirus RNA, for the diagnosis, prophylaxis and  
XX treatment of CMV diseases.  
XX  
XX Example 10; Col 17; 66pp; English.  
XX

CC AAT11971-84 are antisense oligonucleotides (ONS) against human  
 CC cytomegalovirus (CMV) that displayed activities of at least 50 % of  
 CC control (ISIS 2922 shown in AAT11961). It was found that up to 4 internal  
 CC mismatches could be tolerated without loss of antiviral activity.  
 CC Antisense ONS targeting CMV DNA or RNA coding for the IE1, IE2 or DNA  
 CC polymerase proteins have been shown to be effective in therapy,  
 CC prophylaxis and diagnosis of CMV infection. The ONS may be modified to  
 CC reduce nuclease resistance and to increase their efficacy. Modifications  
 CC include phosphorothioate backbones, alkyl and halogen-substituted sugar  
 CC moieties at the 2' position. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF  
 CC field.)  
 CC  
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 130 CGGATGAGAGATCAAA 147  
 |||||  
 Db 18 CGCAAGAGAGAGCAAA 1

RESULT 1635  
 AAT01680/c  
 ID AAT01680 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAT01680;

DT 17-DEC-1995 (first entry)

XX Peptide nucleic acid targeting CMV IE2 nuc sig 2.

XX peptide nucleic acid; PNA; cytomegalovirus; CMV; papillomavirus;  
 XX antiviral; diagnostic; ss.

XX Synthetic.

FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT misc\_feature 1..18  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /notes="at least one (and preferably all) of the backbone  
 FT subunits are composed of amide units, so that the  
 FT oligomer consists of the nucleobases attached covalently  
 FT to a polyamide backbone"  
 XX  
 PN WO9504748-A1.

XX 16-FEB-1995.

XX 09-AUG-1994; 94WO-US009039.

XX 09-AUG-1993; 93US-00104438.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Anderson KP, Crooke ST, Mirabelli CK, Becker DV, Cowsett LM;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1995-090841/12.

XX Claim 2; Page 44; 65pp; English.

XX New peptide nucleic acid oligomers hybridisable to cytomegalovirus or  
 PT papillomavirus - are stable anti:sense molecules with high affinity for  
 PT single stranded DNA, used for treating infections.  
 XX

XX  
 PS  
 CC New oligomers are claimed which (A) have at least one peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) subunit and (B) have a sequence hybridisable to AUG region, 5'  
 CC untranslated region, intron/exon (I/E) junction or coding sequence of  
 CC cytomegalovirus gene selected from DNA polymerase, IE1 and IE2, or  
 CC hybridisable to the E, E2, E4, E5, E6, E7, L1 or L2 reading frames of a  
 CC papillomavirus. The PNAs can be used to target RNA and single stranded  
 CC DNA (ssDNA) to produce antisense-type gene regulation moieties. Hence

CC they may be used therapeutically for modulating cytomegalovirus and  
 CC papillomavirus processes and also as diagnostics (e.g., as probes for  
 CC specific mRNAs). PNA oligomers have high affinity for complementary  
 CC single stranded DNA. They are also able to form triple helices in which a  
 CC first PNA strand binds with RNA or ssDNA and a second PNA strand binds  
 CC with the resulting double helix or with the first PNA strand. The PNAs  
 CC possess no significant charge and are water soluble, which facilitates  
 CC cellular uptake. Further, since they contain amides of non-biological  
 CC amino acids, they are biostable and resistant to enzymatic degradation by  
 CC proteases. The present sequence targets CMV IE2 nuclear localisation  
 CC signal 2  
 CC  
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 130 CGGATGAGAGATCAAA 147  
 |||||  
 Db 18 CGCAAGAGAGAGCAAA 1

RESULT 1636  
 AAT91702/c  
 ID AAT91702 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAT91702;

DT 25-MAR-1998 (first entry)

XX Human p53 oncogene mutant exon 8 PCR primer 2.

XX p53 oncogene; mutation; neoplastic disease; cancer; tumour; malignant;  
 XX diagnosis; extracellular nucleic acid; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9734015-A1.

XX 18-SEP-1997.

XX 14-MAR-1997; 97WO-US004010.

XX 15-MAR-1996; 96US-0013497P.

XX 17-SEP-1996; 96US-0026252P.

XX 15-OCT-1996; 96US-0028180P.

XX (PENN-) PENN STATE RES FOUND.

XX Gocke CD, Kopreski MS, Benko FA;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1997-470891/43.

XX Detecting extracellular tumour-related nucleic acid in plasma or serum -  
 by amplifying specific DNA, then eliminating wild type DNA with  
 restriction nuclease digestion, for diagnosis, monitoring of tumours.

XX Example 3; Page 47; 86pp; English.

XX AAT91701 and AAT91702 are PCR primers used to amplify exon 8 of a mutant  
 CC p53 oncogene in a novel method to detect extracellular tumour-derived or  
 CC tumour-associated nucleic acid in a plasma or serum sample. Detection of  
 CC such nucleic acid can be used for diagnosis, detection, monitoring,  
 CC evaluation of treatment and prognosis of neoplastic (benign or malignant)  
 CC or proliferative disease in humans or animals and provides an early and  
 CC rapid detection of malignancies associated with DNA mutations, including  
 CC pre-malignant tumours. The method could also be used to identify subjects  
 CC at risk of developing tumours (by detecting a mutated or variant allele).  
 CC Transcribed RNA can be used to produce proteins or peptides for  
 CC generation of specific antibodies or antisense oligonucleotides, useful  
 CC for regulating gene expression



SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 270 ACGTCTCTCTCTCTGGGA 287  
DB 18 ACGCTCTCTCTCTCTGGGA 1

RESULT 1637  
AAAX70292/c  
ID AAX70292 standard; RNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC AAX70292;  
XX XX  
XX XX  
XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
XX XX  
XX Human flt1 VEGF receptor hairpin ribozyme substrate #60.  
XX XX  
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;  
XX KDR; hammetthead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;  
XX tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
XX fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
XX foetal liver kinase 1; ss.  
XX XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX XX  
XX W09715662-A2.  
XX XX  
XX 01-MAY-1997.  
XX XX  
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.  
XX XX  
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.  
XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-000584040.  
XX XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.  
XX XX  
XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;  
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.  
XX XX  
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA  
XX stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,  
XX rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.  
XX XX  
XX Claim 4; Page 94; 218pp; English.  
XX XX  
XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the  
XX synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more  
XX receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient  
XX (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the  
XX fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
XX receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour  
XX angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be  
XX treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
XX vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
XX of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention  
XX XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 3 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1465 AGTCTGGGGGAGCGGATC 1482  
DB 18 AGTCTGGGGGAGCGGATC 1

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 66 GAAACCCAGGGGAGGGCC 83  
DB 18 GAAGCCAGGGGTGGCC 1

RESULT 1639  
AAV33077  
ID AAV33077 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX XX  
XX AAV33077;  
XX AC  
XX XX  
XX 18-NOV-1998 (first entry)  
XX XX  
XX cdc2 kinase primer 1.  
XX DE  
XX XX  
XX Multiplex competitive PCR reaction; MC-PCR; reverse-transcriptase PCR;  
XX RT-PCR; tagging reaction; competitive amplification reaction; primer;  
XX housekeeping gene; cdc2 kinase; ss.  
XX OS  
XX Synthetic.

RESULT 1638  
AAT58789/c  
ID AAT58789 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX XX  
XX AC AAT58789;  
XX XX  
XX 25-SEP-1997 (first entry)  
XX XX  
XX Primer (set B) for C-CAM1 recombinant adenovirus construction.  
XX XX  
XX C-CAM; cell adhesion molecule; tumour suppressor; detection; treatment;  
XX cancer; prostate; breast; bladder; antisense; inhibit; immortal; primer;  
XX PCR; polymerase chain reaction; ss.  
XX XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX XX  
XX W09700954-A1.  
XX XX  
XX 09-JAN-1997.  
XX XX  
XX 21-JUN-1996; 96WO-US010696.  
XX PF  
XX 23-JUN-1995; 95US-00494622.  
XX PR  
XX (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.  
XX PA  
XX Hsieh J, Lin S;  
XX PI  
XX WPI; 1997-087381/08.  
XX DR  
XX Expression constructs for C-CAM cell adhesion molecule - used for  
XX expressing the C-CAM as a tumour suppressor for treating cancers or for  
XX producing immortalised cells.  
XX PT  
XX Example 6; Page 77; 142pp; English.  
XX PS  
XX AAT58787-92 are primers used in the analysis of the structure of  
XX recombinant adenovirus containing coding sequences for C-CAM1 (a cell  
XX adhesion molecule). The C-CAM1 cDNA can be used in expression constructs  
XX under the control of a promoter functional in eukaryotic cells. C-CAM can  
XX act as a tumour suppressor, and the expression constructs can be used for  
XX restoring C-CAM function in a cell that lacks C-CAM. The constructs can  
XX also be used for the detection and treatment of cancers, eg. prostate,  
XX breast or bladder cancer. The expression constructs with the nucleic acid  
XX in an antisense orientation can be used for inhibiting C-CAM function in  
XX a cell. They can be used for immortalising such cells  
XX XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

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OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO9835088-A2.
XX 13-AUG-1998.
XX 27-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001471.
XX 07-FEB-1997; 97US-0037841P.
XX 18-DEC-1997; 97US-00993731.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Thompson JD;
XX WPI; 1998-447252/38.
XX
XX Determining relative amounts of different nucleic acids by multiplex
XX competitive polymerase chain reaction - involves tagging target and
XX control sequences then amplification with generic primer pair
XX corresponding to tagging sequences, used e.g. to determine response to
XX drugs.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 20; 45pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method for determining the relative
XX amounts of two or more different nucleic acid molecules by using the
XX multiplex competitive PCR reaction (MC-PCR). A MC-PCR reaction involves a
XX reverse-transcriptase (RT-PCR) reaction followed by a tagging reaction
XX and a competitive amplification reaction. The RT-PCR reaction uses a
XX primer #2 to convert target mRNA into cDNA. Primer #1 in combination with
XX primer #2 is then used to convert the region of the resulting cDNA to be
XX amplified during the MC-PCR reaction into a double-stranded molecule.
XX Primers #3 and #4, nested relative to primers #1 and #2 respectively, are
XX used as tagging primers in the tagging reaction. A forward tagging primer
XX has a defined sequence at its 5' end (+TAG sequence) while a reverse
XX tagging primer has a different defined sequence at its 3' end (-TAG
XX sequence). The purpose of the tagging reaction is to introduce the two
XX defined sequences at the correct ends of the sequence to be amplified.
XX The competitive amplification reaction involves using a single pair of
XX generic primers, whose sequences are complementary to the +TAG and -TAG
XX sequences, to amplify the different products generated from the cDNAs
XX during the tagging step. This amplification reaction is competitive due
XX to the use of a single primer pair to amplify the different target RNAs.
XX Probe #5, complementary to the region of target RNA being amplified, is
XX used to specifically detect the amplified product. The MC-PCR reaction
XX can amplify one or more target mRNAs in a sample using the primer set #1-
XX #5 for each target mRNA. In the example given, primers #1, #2, #3, #4 and
XX probe #5 are the cdc2 kinase primers 1, 2 (AAV33078), 3 (AAV33079), 4
XX (AAV33080) and probe 5 (AAV33081) respectively. These primers/probes were
XX used to illustrate the method of the invention. The method claims to
XX allow detection of low-abundance mRNA in small samples (e.g. 10 ng is
XX sufficient) with high precision, and uses housekeeping genes as controls
XX for RNA input and integrity. Also, a large number of samples may be
XX processed simultaneously, making the process suitable for high throughput
XX screening, and does not require continuous monitoring
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 711 CAGACTGGAACATGAGCA 728
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 1 CAGACTAGAAAGTCAGCA 18
XX
XX RESULT 1640
XX AAX17896/c
XX ID AAX17896 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAX17896;

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XX 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX Anti-CMV oligonucleotide #5482.
XX
XX Antisense; oligonucleotide; immediate early; DNA polymerase; CMV;
XX cytomegalovirus; inhibition; replication; sugar modification;
XX phosphorothioate; infection; retinitis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Human herpesvirus 5.
XX WO9845314-A1.
XX 15-OCT-1998.
XX
XX 07-APR-1998; 98WO-US006895.
XX 09-APR-1997; 97US-00838715.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Draper KG, Kisner DL, Anderson KP, Chapman S;
XX WPI; 1998-569330/48.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides that target cytomegalovirus nucleic acid -
XX particularly including 2-methoxyethoxy sugar modifications, especially
XX for treating viral retinitis, with long-lasting retention in the retina.
XX
XX Claim 7; Page 30; 99pp; English.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotides (AAX17861-X17924) are targeted to a nucleic
XX acid (AAX17925-X17948) encoding IE (immediate early) 1 or 2, or DNA
XX polymerase of cytomegalovirus (CMV) and are able to inhibit CMV
XX replication. Optionally the oligonucleotides include at least one 2'-(2-
XX methoxyethoxy) sugar modification or phosphorothioate internucleotide
XX linkages. The oligonucleotides are used to inhibit CMV infections (by in
XX vivo or in vitro contact with cells, tissues or body fluids), especially
XX to treat or prevent CMV infections, particularly retinitis
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 130 CGGATGGAAGACATCAA 147
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 18 CGCAAGAAAGAGAGCAAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1641
XX AAZ08650/c
XX ID AAZ08650 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAZ08650;
XX
XX 02-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX D52-like transcript reverse transcription PCR primer 3'D53INS3.
XX
XX D54; hD54; D52 gene family; detection; diagnosis; breast cancer;
XX gene mapping; expression; +shD53; mbD53; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO9941379-A2.
XX
XX 19-AUG-1999.
XX
XX 17-FEB-1999; 99WO-US003401.

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XX PR 17-FEB-1998; 98US-0074961P.
XX PA (CNRS ) CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX PA (UYST-) UNIV STRASBOURG PASTEUR LOUIS.
XX PA (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX PA (BYRN/) BYRNE J A.
XX PA (INRM ) INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX PI Byrne JA;
XX DR WPI; 1999-494538/41.
XX PT New members of D52 gene family useful for diagnosing breast cancer.
XX PS Example 3; Page 58; 107pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes human D54 (hD54), which is a member of
CC the D52 gene family. The prognosis of breast cancer sufferers may be
CC predicted by assaying the level of hD54 protein or mRNA in normal breast
CC tissue using standard techniques, and comparing it to that in the breast
CC tissue of a patient suspected of having breast cancer. This is because
CC cells derived from breast tumours express significantly larger amounts of
CC hD54 mRNA than normal cells from breast tissue. This method may be
CC applied to any mammals, but particularly humans. hD54 cDNA may be used to
CC isolate cDNAs encoding +5 hD53, mD53 or hD54 from cDNA libraries, for in
CC situ hybridisation of the genes encoding these proteins on metaphase
CC chromosome spreads or in Northern Blot analysis for detecting the mRNAs
CC encoding these proteins in specific tissues. The present sequence
CC represents a D52-like transcript reverse transcription (RT) PCR primer,
CC which is used in an example from the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 668 GCAGAGCAAGCTCAG 685
Db 18 GCACAGCCAGCTCAG 1

RESULT 1642
AAZ18148/C
ID AAZ18148 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ18148;
XX DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX DE STK 13 gene specific primer.
XX KW Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
XX KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
XX KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
XX KW primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9934016-A2.
XX PD 08-JUL-1999.
XX PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
XX PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
XX PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
XX PA (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
XX PI Vider B;
XX DR WPI; 1999-419113/35.
XX DR P-PSDB; AAY14679.

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XX DR WPI; 1999-419113/35.
XX DR P-PSDB; AAY14683.
XX PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
XX PT expression in a selected gene family.
XX PS Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.
XX CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
XX CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
XX CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
XX CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
XX CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
XX CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
XX CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
XX CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
XX CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
XX CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
XX CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
XX CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
XX CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
XX CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
XX CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that can be used
XX CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
XX CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
XX CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
XX CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1153 GACATGTGGGTGGGC 1170
Db 18 GACATGTGGGTGGGC 1

RESULT 1643
AAZ18144/C
ID AAZ18144 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ18144;
XX DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX DE STK 11 gene specific primer.
XX KW Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
XX KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
XX KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
XX KW primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9934016-A2.
XX PD 08-JUL-1999.
XX PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
XX PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
XX PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
XX PA (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
XX PI Vider B;
XX DR WPI; 1999-419113/35.
XX DR P-PSDB; AAY14679.

```

XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene  
PT expression in a selected gene family.  
XX  
XX Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising  
CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell  
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second  
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern  
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a  
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for  
CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its  
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is  
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in  
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the  
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for  
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired  
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction  
CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected  
CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that can be used  
CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The  
CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,  
CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor  
CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1153 GACATGTGGGGTGTGGGC 1170  
|||||  
DB 18 GACATGTGGGGTGTGGGC 1  
RESULT 1644  
AAZ18150/C  
ID AAZ18150 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ18150;  
XX  
DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
DE STX 14 gene specific primer.  
XX  
KW Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;  
KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;  
KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;  
KW primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO9934016-A2.  
XX  
PD 08-JUL-1999.  
XX  
PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.  
XX  
PP 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.  
XX  
PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.  
XX  
PA (GENE-) GENENA LTD.  
XX  
PI Vidar B;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1999-419113/35.  
XX  
DR P-PSDB; AAY14685.  
XX  
PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene  
PT expression in a selected gene family.

XX Claim 4; Page 45; 102pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising  
CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell  
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second  
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern  
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a  
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for  
CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its  
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is  
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in  
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the  
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for  
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired  
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction  
CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected  
CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that can be used  
CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The  
CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,  
CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor  
CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1153 GACATGTGGGGTGTGGGC 1170  
|||||  
DB 18 GACATGTGGGGTGTGGGC 1  
RESULT 1645  
AAZ18142/C  
ID AAZ18142 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ18142;  
XX  
DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
DE STX 10 gene specific primer.  
XX  
KW Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;  
KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;  
KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;  
KW primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO9934016-A2.  
XX  
PD 08-JUL-1999.  
XX  
PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.  
XX  
PP 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.  
XX  
PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.  
XX  
PA (GENE-) GENENA LTD.  
XX  
PI Vidar B;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1999-419113/35.  
XX  
DR P-PSDB; AAY14677.  
XX  
PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene  
PT expression in a selected gene family.  
XX  
PS Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.

CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising  
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell  
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second  
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern  
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a  
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for  
 CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its  
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is  
 CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in  
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the  
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for  
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired  
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction  
 CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected  
 CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that can be used  
 CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The  
 CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,  
 CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor  
 CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1153 GACATGTGGCGTGTGGGC 1170  
 |||||  
 DB 18 GACATGTGGCGTGTGGGC 1

RESULT 1646  
 AAZ18138/c  
 ID AAZ18138 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ18138;  
 XX DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
 XX DE STK 8 gene specific primer.

XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;  
 KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;  
 KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;  
 KW primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO9934016-A2.

XX PD 08-JUL-1999.

XX PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.

XX PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.

XX PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.

XX PA (GENE-) GENENA LTD.

XX PI Vider B;

XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.

DR P-PSDB; AAY14673.

XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene  
 PT expression in a selected gene family.

XX Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.

XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising  
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell  
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second

CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern  
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a  
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for  
 CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its  
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is  
 CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in  
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the  
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for  
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired  
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction  
 CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected  
 CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that can be used  
 CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The  
 CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,  
 CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor  
 CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes  
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1153 GACATGTGGCGTGTGGGC 1170  
 |||||  
 DB 18 GACATGTGGCGTGTGGGC 1

RESULT 1647  
 AAZ18146/c  
 ID AAZ18146 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ18146;  
 XX DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
 XX DE STK 12 gene specific primer.

XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;  
 KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;  
 KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;  
 KW primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO9934016-A2.

XX PD 08-JUL-1999.

XX PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.

XX PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.

XX PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.

XX PA (GENE-) GENENA LTD.

XX PI Vider B;

XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.

DR P-PSDB; AAY14681.

XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene  
 PT expression in a selected gene family.  
 XX Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.

XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising  
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell  
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second  
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern  
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a  
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for

CC Characterizing cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its  
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is  
 CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in  
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the  
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for  
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired  
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction  
 CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected  
 CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that can be used  
 CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The  
 CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,  
 CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor  
 CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1153 GACATGTGGGGTGTGGGC 1170  
 Db 18 GACATGTGGGGTGTGGGC 1

RESULT 1648  
 AAZ18140/C  
 ID AAZ18140 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ18140;  
 XX  
 DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
 DE  
 DE SKK 9 gene specific primer.

XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;  
 KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;  
 KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;  
 KW primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO9934016-A2.

XX 08-JUL-1999.  
 XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.  
 XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.  
 PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.

XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.

XX Vider B;

XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.  
 DR P-PSDB; AAY14675.

XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene  
 PT expression in a selected gene family.

XX Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.

XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterizing  
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell  
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second  
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern  
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a  
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for  
 CC characterizing cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its  
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is  
 CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in

CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the  
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for  
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired  
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction  
 CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected  
 CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that can be used  
 CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The  
 CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,  
 CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor  
 CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1153 GACATGTGGGGTGTGGGC 1170  
 Db 18 GACATGTGGGGTGTGGGC 1

RESULT 1649  
 AAZ22359/C  
 ID AAZ22359 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ22359;  
 XX  
 DT 25-NOV-1999 (first entry)  
 XX

DE Phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide directed against PAN mRNA.

XX Human; PAN; factor associated with N-SMase activation;  
 KW tumor necrosis factor; antisense oligonucleotide; disease;  
 KW inflammatory response; phosphorothioate; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX US5962671-A.

XX 05-OCT-1999.

XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-00156425.

XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-00156425.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Baker BF, Cowseert LM;

XX WPI; 1999-571295/48.

XX Inhibition of the human PAN gene, useful for treating diseases associated  
 PT with an inflammatory response.

XX Claim 3; Col 27; 27pp; English.

XX AAZ22345-84 represent phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide which are  
 CC directed against PAN (factor associated with N-SMase activation) mRNA.  
 CC PAN is a mediator of tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-induced activation of N-  
 CC SMase. The antisense oligonucleotides are 8-30 nucleotides in length. The  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are useful for treating diseases associated  
 CC with an inflammatory response  
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1532 TACAAAAGGAGGCCAGCC 1549  
 |||||

OS	Homo sapiens.
CS	Synthetic.
XX	
WO	W0200006775-A1.
PN	
XX	
PD	10-FEB-2000.
XX	
PP	23-JUL-1999; 99WO-US016632.
XX	
PR	27-JUL-1998; 98US-0094255P.
XX	
PA	(UYVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH.
XX	
PI	Fillmore H, Broadus WC, Gillies GT, Conrad WS;
XX	
WI	WPI; 2000-183137/16.
DR	
XX	
PT	Preparing antisense oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) and long antisense RNA sequences useful for blocking translation of a specific isoform of Tenascin-C protein.
PT	
XX	
PS	Claim 23; Page 83; 17pp; English.
CC	
CC	The present invention describes a method for preparing an antisense oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) sequence for blocking translation of a specific protein isoform that can be expressed as a number of different isoforms. AAA04712 to AAA05243 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate antisense ODNs for blocking translation of Tenascin-C using the method of the invention. The method is useful for preparing an ODN sequence for blocking translation of a specific isoform of Tenascin-C protein. The method is also useful for blocking translation of a specific family of isoforms of a protein. The method can also be performed by producing a long antisense expression vector encoding a long antisense RNA sequence for blocking translation of a specific protein isoform. The ODNs and long antisense constructs are useful in designing models for studying cellular development and differentiation. The method permits selective inhibition of the translation of protein isoforms, which occur as a result of alternative splicing. AAA05244 represent an oligonucleotide from the present invention, which is given in the sequence listing but not mentioned further within the specification
XX	
SQ	Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match            0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
	Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred.No. 1e+03;
	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	1030 GCTGACTTGGCGTGCC 1047
DB	1 GCTGTTCGGCTGGCC 18
	RESULT 1652
AZ	AAZ44153/c
ID	AAZ44153 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX	
AC	AAZ44153;
XX	
DT	24-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human EGR-1 DNA antisense primer #24175.
XX	
KW	EGR-1; early growth response 1; antisense; inhibition; human; primer;
KW	anti-inflammatory; cytostatic; antiviral; detection; diagnosis;
KW	viral infection; inflammation; tumor; es.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US6008048-A.
XX	
PD	28-DEC-1999.
XX	
PF	04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205921.

XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205921.  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Monia BP, Cowser LM;  
 XX WPI; 2000-096375/08.  
 XX Antisense oligonucleotides that inhibit expression of human early growth  
 PT response-1, useful for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of tumors,  
 PT inflammation and infection.  
 XX Claim 1; Col 37-38; 31pp; English.  
 XX This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides (I) capable of  
 CC inhibiting expression of human EGR-1 (early growth response-1). The  
 CC products of the invention have anti-inflammatory, cytostatic and  
 CC antiviral activity. (I) was tested for its effects on EGR-1 mRNA levels  
 CC by real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR), results indicated that 60%  
 CC inhibition was achieved. When (I) was modified by 2'-O-methoxyethyl  
 CC substitution of the first 4 and last 4 residues, and by replacing any C  
 CC in these flanking regions with 5-methyl-C, the degree of inhibition was  
 CC increased to 71%. (I) is used to inhibit expression of EGR-1 in cells and  
 CC tissues in vitro, for research or diagnosis, e.g. detecting EGR-1  
 CC encoding nucleic acid. (I) may also be used to treat or prevent EGR-1-  
 CC associated diseases, particularly viral infections, inflammation and  
 CC tumors. AAZ44124-244169 represent antisense primers used to inhibit the  
 CC human EGR-1 protein  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 17 GATGACAGGATCAGCA 34  
 DB 18 GAAGACCAAGACGACA 1  
 RESULT 1653  
 AAA55598  
 ID AAA55598 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAA55598;  
 AC AAA55598;  
 XX 30-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
 DT TRAF3 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 26816.  
 DE Tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor; TRAF; human;  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiproliferative;  
 KW anti-inflammatory; E-selectin; Jun kinase; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS WO200020435-A1.  
 XX 13-APR-2000.  
 PD 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023171.  
 XX 06-OCT-1999; 98US-00167109.  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Baker BP, Cowser LM, Monia BP, Xu XS;  
 PI WPI; 2000-303732/26.  
 XX Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding human tumor  
 PT necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF), useful for treating

PT diseases associated with TRAF expression such as inflammatory diseases.  
 XX Example 17; Page 56; 170pp; English.  
 PS The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (see AAA5496  
 XX -A55757) which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding a human tumour  
 CC necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF). The antisense  
 CC sequences comprise at least one modified internucleotide linkage, which  
 CC is a phosphorothioate linkage. The oligonucleotides also include at least  
 CC one modified sugar moiety such as a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety.  
 CC Sequences AAA5490-A55495 represent nucleotide sequences encoding human  
 CC TRAF1-6. Included in the invention is a method for treating a human  
 CC having a disease associated with the expression of TRAF comprising  
 CC administering an antisense oligonucleotide. The reduction of Jun kinase  
 CC activation in cells comprises contacting the cells with an antisense  
 CC oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-6. A method for the reduction of E-  
 CC selectin expression in cells or tissues comprises contacting the cells or  
 CC tissues with an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-2 or TRAF-6.  
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides have antiproliferative and anti-  
 CC inflammatory activity and are useful for treating disorders associated  
 CC with cell proliferation and inflammation. The antisense oligonucleotides  
 CC may also be used as a diagnostic probe for studying gene function  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 557 TCAGCGCGCGCTCCGTC 574  
 DB 1 TCAGCGCGCTCCGTC 18  
 RESULT 1654  
 AAZ48544/C  
 ID AAZ48544 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAZ48544;  
 AC AAZ48544;  
 XX 31-MAR-2000 (first entry)  
 DT Human TNFR1 mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS# 18937.  
 DE Tumour necrosis factor receptor type 1; TNFR1; antisense; infection;  
 KW inflammation; tumour formation; TNFR1; anticancer; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX US6007995-A.  
 PN 28-DEC-1999.  
 PD 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00106038.  
 XX 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00106038.  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Baker BP, Cowser LM;  
 XX WPI; 2000-105333/09.  
 DR Antisense inhibition of tumor necrosis factor type 1 expression for  
 PT diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease, particularly tumors.  
 XX Claim 1; Col 25; 34pp; English.  
 PS The invention provides antisense compounds targeted to human tumour  
 CC necrosis factor receptor type 1 (TNFR1) RNA. These antisense compounds  
 CC can be used in a method of inhibiting the expression of TNFR1 human cells  
 CC or tissues. The antisense compounds specifically hybridize with one or



CC more nucleic acids encoding TNFR1 modulating the function of nucleic acid  
CC molecules encoding TNFR1, ultimately modulating the amount of TNFR1  
CC produced. The antisense compounds and method are useful as research  
CC reagents and diagnostics, and in the treatment and prophylaxis of  
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. Sequences AAZ48482-565  
CC represent antisense oligos used for inhibition of the human TNFR1 mRNA

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 981 CCTCAAGCCCGAGACCT 998  
DB 18 CCACAAGCCACAGACCT 1

RESULT 1655  
AAA09398  
ID AAA09398 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAA09398;  
XX  
DT 10-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Coding sequence complementary to back primer #4.  
XX  
KW finger 2 subdomain; BMP; TGF-beta family; protein refolding; OP-1;  
XX fusion protein; osteopathic; antibacterial; cytostatic; mutagenic;  
KW primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200020449-A2.  
XX  
PD 13-APR-2000.  
XX  
PF 07-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023372.  
XX  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103418P.  
PR 16-AUG-1999; 99US-00375333.  
XX  
PA (STYC ) STRYKER CORP.  
XX  
PI Oppermann H, Tai M, McCartney J;  
XX  
PS WPI; 2000-303743/26.  
XX  
DR P-PSDB; AAY92591.

CC A biologically active TGF-beta family member fusion protein competent to  
CC refold, comprising a C-terminal linked TGF-beta family protein.

XX Example 1; Page 77; 160pp; English.

CC AAA09391-400 are primers used in construction of a mutant OP-1,  
CC designated H2460 (see AAY92593). Novel proteins comprise biologically  
CC active TGF-beta family member fusion proteins competent to refold under  
CC suitable refolding conditions. The fusion proteins comprise: (1) a TGF-  
CC beta family protein C-terminal seven cysteine domain, comprising finger  
CC 1, finger 2 and heel subdomains; and (2) a heterologous leader sequence  
CC domain operatively linked to the C-terminal domain. Truncations  
CC heterodimers and mutants of these fusion proteins and methods of  
CC purifying the heterodimers are also claimed. The TGF-beta family proteins  
CC can be used to induce the full cascade of morphogenic events which  
CC culminate in skeletal tissue formation, including cartilage and  
CC endochondral bone formation. They are useful in the binding of fibrin and  
CC fibronectin to the implanted matrix, chemotaxis of cells, proliferation  
CC of fibroblasts, differentiation into chondroblasts, cartilage formation,  
CC vascular invasion, bone formation, remodeling, and bone marrow  
CC differentiation. The proteins have improved physical properties such as  
CC solubility and stability, improved biological activity, including altered  
CC receptor binding and improved targeting capabilities

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 303 GGGCCCACTCAGCTCTGC 320  
DB 1 GGGCCCACTCAGCTCTGC 18

RESULT 1656  
AAA09397/c  
ID AAA09397 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX  
AC AAA09397;  
XX  
DT 10-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX Back primer #4 used to create OP-1 mutant expression vector.  
XX  
KW finger 2 subdomain; BMP; TGF-beta family; protein refolding; OP-1;  
XX fusion protein; osteopathic; antibacterial; cytostatic; mutagenic;  
KW primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO200020449-A2.  
XX  
PD 13-APR-2000.  
XX  
PF 07-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023372.  
XX  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103418P.  
PR 16-AUG-1999; 99US-00375333.

XX (STYC ) STRYKER CORP.

XX Oppermann H, Tai M, McCartney J;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-303743/26.

CC A biologically active TGF-beta family member fusion protein competent to  
CC refold, comprising a C-terminal linked TGF-beta family protein.

XX Example 1; Page 77; 160pp; English.

CC AAA09391-400 are primers used in construction of a mutant OP-1,  
CC designated H2460 (see AAY92593). This primer primes in the T7 promoter  
CC region used in an OP-1 expression vector. Novel proteins comprise  
CC biologically active TGF-beta family member fusion proteins competent to  
CC refold under suitable refolding conditions. The fusion proteins comprise:  
CC (1) a TGF-beta family protein C-terminal seven cysteine domain,  
CC comprising finger 1, finger 2 and heel subdomains; and (2) a heterologous  
CC leader sequence domain operatively linked to the C-terminal domain.  
CC Truncations, heterodimers and mutants of these fusion proteins and  
CC methods of purifying the heterodimers are also claimed. The TGF-beta  
CC family proteins can be used to induce the full cascade of morphogenic  
CC events which culminate in skeletal tissue formation, including cartilage  
CC and endochondral bone formation. They are useful in the binding of fibrin  
CC and fibronectin to the implanted matrix, chemotaxis of cells,  
CC proliferation of fibroblasts, differentiation into chondroblasts,  
CC cartilage formation, vascular invasion, bone formation, remodeling, and  
CC bone marrow differentiation. The proteins have improved physical  
CC properties such as solubility and stability, improved biological  
CC activity, including altered receptor binding and improved targeting  
CC capabilities

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0;

Qy 303 GGGCCCACTCAGCTCTGC 320  
Db 18 GCGCCCACTCAGCTCTGC 1

RESULT 1657  
AAA38551  
ID AAA38551 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
AC AAA38551;  
XX  
XX 11-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
XX Human OP-1 mutagenic primer #4 complement, SEQ ID NO:78.  
XX  
XX Osteogenic protein-1; OP-1; human; TGF-beta superfamily;  
transforming growth factor-beta; developmental regulation;  
finger 2 subdomain; basic region; protein refolding; stability;  
solubility; tissue morphogenesis; regeneration; bone; dental tissue;  
connective tissue; cartilage; vulnary; mutagenic PCR; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
OS  
XX WO200020607-A2.  
XX  
XX 13-APR-2000.  
XX  
XX 07-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023371.  
XX  
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103418P.  
PR 16-AUG-1999; 99US-00374958.  
XX  
XX (STYC ) STRYKER CORP.  
XX  
XX Oppermann H, Tai M, McCartney J;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-303787/26.  
DR P-PSDB; AAB09551.  
XX  
XX Transforming growth factor-beta superfamily member mutant induces tissue  
morphogenesis in e.g. bone, non-mineralized skeletal tissue, dental  
tissue and connective tissue and comprises a substitution in a region of  
the finger 2 domain.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 75; 162pp; English.

The invention relates to mutant TGF-beta (transforming growth factor-beta) superfamily members. These mutants comprise one or more amino acid substitutions in the base region of the finger 2 subdomain, and a C-terminal residue selected from Arg, Ile, Leu, Ser and Ala. In the finger 2 subdomain, basic residues (e.g., Arg, Lys), or residues containing an amide group (e.g., Gln, Asn), are substituted with acidic residues (e.g., Glu, Asp) or residues containing a hydroxyl group (e.g., Ser, Thr). TGF-beta superfamily proteins regulate developmental processes and include proteins such as the osteogenic proteins (OPs), bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs), growth/differentiation factors (GDFs) and inhibitors. Specific examples of TGF-beta superfamily mutants encompassed by the invention are the finger 2 subdomain mutants of human osteogenic protein-1 (OP-1) (AAB09576-B09615). Mutant TGF-beta proteins are used for inducing tissue morphogenesis in bone, non-mineralised skeletal tissue, dental tissue, connective tissue, brain, liver and nerve tissue. The collagen can be used in conjunction with a biocompatible matrix e.g., collagen, hydroxyapatite or carboxymethylcellulose for regenerating bone, cartilage and/or other mineralised skeletal or connective tissues e.g., ligament, tendon, muscle, fibrocartilage, joint capsule and intervertebral discs. The OP-1 mutants can be used to repair diseased or damaged mammalian tissue and to prevent or substantially inhibit immune/inflammatory response-mediated tissue damage and scar tissue formation following an injury. Compared to the wild-type TGF-beta

CC superfamily members, the mutant proteins have improved in vitro refolding  
CC properties in a pH range of 6-9, increased solubility in aqueous solution  
CC and improved stability and/or activity. Sequences AAA38547, AAA38551 and  
CC AAA38553 represent the complements of PCR primers #2, #4 and #5  
CC (AAA38546, AAA38550 and AAA38552) which were used in an exemplification  
CC of the invention to construct DNA encoding the human OP-1 mutant, H2460  
CC (AAB09590)  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 303 GGGCCCACTCAGCTCTGC 320  
Db 1 GCGCCCACTCAGCTCTGC 18  
RESULT 1658  
AAA38550/c  
ID AAA38550 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AAA38550;  
AC  
XX  
XX 11-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
DT Human OP-1 mutagenic PCR primer #4, SEQ ID NO:77.  
XX  
XX Osteogenic protein-1; OP-1; human; TGF-beta superfamily;  
transforming growth factor-beta; developmental regulation;  
finger 2 subdomain; basic region; protein refolding; stability;  
solubility; tissue morphogenesis; regeneration; bone; dental tissue;  
connective tissue; cartilage; vulnary; mutagenesis; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
OS  
XX WO200020607-A2.  
XX  
XX 13-APR-2000.  
XX  
XX 07-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023371.  
XX  
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103418P.  
PR 16-AUG-1999; 99US-00374958.  
XX  
XX (STYC ) STRYKER CORP.  
XX  
XX Oppermann H, Tai M, McCartney J;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-303787/26.  
DR  
XX Transforming growth factor-beta superfamily member mutant induces tissue  
morphogenesis in e.g. bone, non-mineralized skeletal tissue, dental  
tissue and connective tissue and comprises a substitution in a region of  
the finger 2 domain.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 75; 162pp; English.

The invention relates to mutant TGF-beta (transforming growth factor-beta) superfamily members. These mutants comprise one or more amino acid substitutions in the base region of the finger 2 subdomain, and a C-terminal residue selected from Arg, Ile, Leu, Ser and Ala. In the finger 2 subdomain, basic residues (e.g., Arg, Lys), or residues containing an amide group (e.g., Gln, Asn), are substituted with acidic residues (e.g., Glu, Asp) or residues containing a hydroxyl group (e.g., Ser, Thr). TGF-beta superfamily proteins regulate developmental processes and include proteins such as the osteogenic proteins (OPs), bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs), growth/differentiation factors (GDFs) and inhibitors. Specific examples of TGF-beta superfamily mutants encompassed by the invention are the finger 2 subdomain mutants of human osteogenic protein-1 (OP-1) (AAB09576-B09615). Mutant TGF-beta proteins are used for



```
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Cdc 2 kinase hammerhead ribozyme recognition site #28.
DE
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX
XX Mammalia.
OS
XX WO200032765-A2.
PN
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
PF
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
PA
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 18; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
CC restenosis treatment
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 709 ATCAGACTGGAAACATGAA 726
DB 1 ATCAGACTGAAAGTGAA 18
XX
RESULT 1662
AAA52354/C
ID AAA52354 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAA52354;
AC
XX 18-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX ErbB-2 oncogene E2C target sequence, SEQ ID NO:121.
DE
XX erbB-2 oncogene; erbB-3 gene; E2C target sequence; zinc finger domain;
XX alpha helix; nucleotide binding; DNA binding; polydactyl protein;
XX asymmetric target recognition; gene specific transcriptional regulator;
XX gene activator; gene repressor; transcriptional switch; cancer; tumour;
XX gene therapy; transgenic animal; antiviral; anticancer; diagnosis; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200023464-A2.
XX
XX 27-APR-2000.
XX
XX 14-OCT-1999; 99WO-EP007742.
XX
XX
```

```
PR 16-OCT-1998; 98US-00173941.
XX
XX (NOVS ) NOVARTIS AG.
PA (NOVS ) NOVARTIS-ERFINDUNGEN VERW GES MBH.
PA (SCRI ) SCRIPPS RES INST.
XX
XX Barbas CF;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-339648/29.
XX
XX Novel isolated and purified zinc finger nucleotide-binding proteins with
PT specificity for GNN triplet sequences, useful in gene therapy and for
PT regulating gene function.
XX
XX Example 8; Page 33; 48pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to zinc finger nucleotide-binding proteins which
CC comprise 2-12, preferably 2-6, operatively linked motifs selected from
CC sequences AAB02860-B02875. Sequences AAB02860-B02875 represent the alpha
CC helical regions of zinc finger domains which specifically bind to target
CC nucleotide triplets of the sequence 5'-GNN-3'. Such regions may be linked
CC by the peptide linker TGEKP (AAB02970). The Cys2-His2 zinc finger motif
CC is the most frequently utilised nucleic acid binding motif in eukaryotes,
CC and constitutes a beta-beta-alpha fold. Nucleic acid recognition is
CC achieved through specific contacts from side chains of amino acid
CC residues in the alpha helix. Each zinc finger can recognise a subsite of
CC 3 bp in target DNA. Covalent linkage of multiple zinc finger domains
CC allows the recognition of extended contiguous asymmetric DNA sequences.
CC For example, a synthetic polydactyl protein containing six zinc finger
CC domains can recognise an 18 bp sequence, and such proteins are
CC potentially highly gene-specific. The novel nucleotide-binding zinc
CC finger proteins may therefore be used in the development of artificial
CC gene-specific transcriptional regulators. Such transcriptional switches
CC may be used to regulate the expression of oncogenes such as erbB-2,
CC overexpression of which is involved in malignant transformation. The
CC proteins are therefore useful in the treatment of cancers, and may also
CC be used to activate genes involved in fighting diseases, and to treat
CC viral infections by inhibiting the synthesis of viral gene products. They
CC may be used in DNA-based diagnostic applications. The proteins may also
CC be used in producing functional gene knockout or activation in
CC heterozygous transgenic animals. Proteins of the invention can
CC discriminate between sequences which have a single base difference. This
CC is manifested in a >100-fold decrease in affinity for the variant
CC sequence. Gene activation and repression can be achieved by targeting
CC within the gene transcript, suggesting that information obtained from
CC expressed sequence tags may be sufficient for the construction of gene
CC switches. Sequences AAA52361 and AAA52362 respectively represent the E2C
CC zinc finger protein target sequence of the erbB-2 oncogene 5'
CC untranslated region (5' UTR) and the homologous sequence in the related
CC erbB-3 gene 5' UTR, which differs from the E2C target sequence by three
CC nucleotides
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1094 CACTGTGTGATCCGCCCC 1111
DB 18 CACTGCGGCTCCGCCCC 1
XX
RESULT 1663
AAZ77126
ID AAZ77126 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAZ77126;
AC
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:11482.
XX
```

KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9954500-A2.

XX 28-OCT-1999.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX (GEST ) GENSET.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.

DR Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 PT map of the human genome.

XX Claim 9; Page 2678; 2745pp; English.

CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
 CC present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1225 GAGGACAGCTACACTTC 1242

DB 1 GATGGACATCTACACTTC 18

RESULT 1664

AAZ72889/C

ID AAZ72889 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ72889;

XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7245.

XX

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO9954500-A2.

XX 28-OCT-1999.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX (GEST ) GENSET.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 PT map of the human genome.

XX Claim 9; Page 1775; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
 CC present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1521 GGAGATTGAGTACAAA 1538

DB 18 GGAGATTGAGACAGAA 1

RESULT 1665

AAZ57608/C

ID AAZ57608 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ57608;

XX 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)

XX PCR primer #1 for beta defensin amplification.

XX Beta defensin; antimicrobial activity; defensin production; infection;  
 KW Candida albicans; Escherichia coli; rotavirus; gastrointestinal disease;  
 KW respiratory syncytial virus; acute respiratory disease; candidiasis;  
 KW PCR primer; immune system stimulator; ss.

XX Bos sp.

XX WO9959574-A1.

XX 25-NOV-1999.

XX 21-MAY-1999; 99WO-US011202.

XX 21-MAY-1998; 98US-0086275P.

XX (MAGA-) MAGAININ PHARM INC.

PA (FEHL/) FEHLBAUM P.  
 PA (ANDE/) ANDERSON M.  
 PA (ZASL/) ZASLOOF M.  
 PA (RAOM/) RAO M.  
 PI Fehlbaum P, Anderson M, Zasloof M, Rao M;  
 XX WPI; 2000-096882/08.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Production of defensins in eukaryotic cells for prevention and treatment  
 PT of infections and for stimulation of immune system.  
 PT  
 XX Example 1; Page 10; 33pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX PCR primers AAZ57608-257609 are used to amplify beta defensin nucleotide  
 CC sequence from bovine cells. Defensins are cationic, cysteine-rich  
 CC peptides that display broad spectrum antimicrobial activity. Defensins  
 CC have been shown to inhibit the proliferation of bacteria, yeast and  
 CC numerous viruses. Defensins are also an integral part of the  
 CC antimicrobial barrier of mucosal surfaces. The invention relates to a  
 CC method for the production of defensins in eukaryotic cells, through the  
 CC exposure of cells to a composition consisting of isoleucine or its active  
 CC isomers or analogues. The method of defensin production can be used to  
 CC prevent infections caused by viral, bacterial or fungal pathogens such as  
 CC Candida albicans, Escherichia coli, rotavirus or respiratory syncytial  
 CC virus. The composition is utilized for treatment and prevention of  
 CC dermal, oral, ocular, respiratory (acute respiratory disease),  
 CC gastrointestinal (diarrhoea, dysentery, septicemia, acute infantile  
 CC gastroenteritis), colorectal and urogenital or other epithelial cell  
 CC related diseases and also for treatment of candidiasis  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 712 AGACTGGACATGAAGAG 729  
 Db 18 AGACAGGACCGAAGAG 1  
 RESULT 1666  
 AAZ37329/c  
 ID AAZ37329 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAZ37329;  
 XX  
 XX 04-FEB-2000 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Human c-kit fragment.  
 XX  
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide; c-kit; human; haematological neoplasm;  
 KW bone marrow; erythroid cell; proliferation inhibitor; erythropoiesis;  
 KW malignant melanoma; testicular tumour; ovarian tumour; therapy; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US989849-A.  
 PN  
 XX 23-NOV-1999.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00461286.  
 PP  
 XX 09-MAY-1991; 91US-00692812.  
 PR  
 PR 07-OCT-1993; 93US-00129123.  
 XX  
 XX (UTEM ) UNIV TEMPLE.  
 PA  
 XX Calabretta B, Gewirtz AM;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2000-022779/02.  
 DR  
 XX

PT Antisense oligonucleotides to human c-kit gene, useful for treating  
 PT hematological neoplasms, malignant melanoma, testicular or ovarian  
 XX tumors.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Col 11; 14pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX This sequence represents a fragment of human c-kit. The invention relates  
 CC to oligonucleotides that are complementary to at least a portion of the  
 CC mRNA transcript of the human c-kit gene. The antisense oligonucleotides  
 CC can be used in a method for treating bone marrow from an individual with  
 CC a haematological neoplasm. The antisense oligonucleotides to the c-kit  
 CC gene are useful for selectively inhibiting proliferation of erythroid  
 CC cells during erythropoiesis. The antisense oligonucleotides are also  
 CC useful for treating haematological neoplasms, malignant melanoma,  
 CC testicular or ovarian tumors  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 953 GCCACCGGACGAGGTGC 970  
 Db 18 GCGACTGGCAGACGGTGC 1  
 RESULT 1667  
 AAZ29894/c  
 ID AAZ29894 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAZ29894;  
 XX  
 XX 22-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE BMP mutant chimeric protein construction PCR primer SEQ ID NO:77.  
 XX  
 XX Tumour growth factor beta; TGF-beta; morphogenic protein; BMP; OP;  
 KW bone morphogenic protein; osteogenic protein; mutant; modified;  
 KW finger 2 sub-domain; finger 1 domain; heel domain; chimeric protein;  
 KW osteogenic; proliferative; antiinflammatory; tissue morphogenesis;  
 KW tissue repair; regeneration; proliferation; differentiation; PCR primer;  
 KW ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO200020591-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 13-APR-2000.  
 PD  
 XX 07-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023370.  
 PP  
 XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103418P.  
 PR  
 PR 16-AUG-1999; 99US-00374936.  
 XX  
 XX (STRYK ) STRYKER CORP.  
 PA  
 XX Oppermann H, Tai M, McCartney J;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2000-303776/26.  
 DR  
 XX Novel TGF-beta superfamily mutant chimeric protein, useful for inducing  
 PT tissue morphogenesis in e.g. bone, comprises a dimer consisting of one  
 PT monomer containing domains from two family members.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 66; 149pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a tumour growth factor beta (TGF-beta)  
 CC superfamily chimeric protein (I) derived from at least 2 different  
 CC members of the superfamily comprising a dimer with one monomer that  
 CC contains a finger 2 domain derived from a first family member and a  
 CC finger 1 domain and heel domain, both derived from a second family

CC member. The monomer further comprises a conserved C-terminal cysteine  
 CC skeleton. (I) has osteogenic, proliferative and antiinflammatory  
 CC activities. The TGF-beta superfamily chimeric proteins (I) are useful for  
 CC inducing tissue morphogenesis (i.e. molecules capable of tissue repair  
 CC and regeneration and/or inhibiting inflammation) in bone, non-mineralised  
 CC skeletal tissue, dental tissue, connective tissue, brain, liver and nerve  
 CC and for inducing the proliferation and differentiation of uncommitted  
 CC progenitor cells in a tissue-specific manner to support new tissue  
 CC formation. AAA29887 to AAA29897 and AAB02748 to AAB02824 represent  
 CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

QY 303 GGGCCCACTCAGCTCTGC 320

DB 18 GGGCCCACTCAGCTCTAGC 1

RESULT 1668

AAA29895

ID AAA29895 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC AAA29895;

DT 22-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX

DE BMP mutant chimeric protein construction PCR primer SEQ ID NO:78.

XX

KW Tumour growth factor beta; TGF-beta; morphogenic protein; BMP; OP;  
 KW bone morphogenic protein; osteogenic protein; mutant; modified;  
 KW finger 2 sub-domain; finger 1 domain; heel domain; chimeric protein;  
 KW osteogenic; proliferative; antiinflammatory; tissue morphogenesis;  
 KW tissue repair; regeneration; proliferation; differentiation; PCR primer;  
 KW ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN W0200020591-A2.

XX

PD 13-APR-2000.

XX

PF - 07-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023370.

XX

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103418P.

PR

PR 16-AUG-1999; 99US-00374936.

XX

PA (STYC ) STRYKER CORP.

XX

PI Oppermann H, Tai M, McCartney J;

XX

DR WPI; 2000-303776/26.

XX

PT Novel TGF-beta superfamily mutant chimeric protein, useful for inducing

PT

PT tissue morphogenesis in e.g. bone, comprises a dimer consisting of one

PT

PT monomer containing domains from two family members.

XX

PS Example 1; Page 66; 149pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention describes a tumour growth factor beta (TGF-beta)

CC

CC superfamily chimeric protein (I) derived from at least 2 different

CC

CC members of the superfamily comprising a dimer with one monomer that

CC

CC contains a finger 2 domain derived from a first family member and a

CC

CC finger 1 domain and heel domain, both derived from a second family

CC skeletal tissue, dental tissue, connective tissue, brain, liver and nerve  
 CC and for inducing the proliferation and differentiation of uncommitted  
 CC progenitor cells in a tissue-specific manner to support new tissue  
 CC formation. AAA29887 to AAA29897 and AAB02748 to AAB02824 represent  
 CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

QY 303 GGGCCCACTCAGCTCTGC 320

DB 1 GGGCCCACTCAGCTCTAGC 18

RESULT 1669

AAZ35818/C

ID AAZ35818 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC AAZ35818;

DT 02-FEB-2000 (first entry)

XX

DE D53 gene PCR primer 3'D53INS3 SEQ ID NO:56.

XX

KW +5 hD53; hD53; D52 gene family; hD54; detection; breast cancer;  
 KW metastasis; gene mapping; cell proliferation; expressed sequence tag;  
 KW EST; PCR primer; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN W09941378-A1.

XX

PD 19-AUG-1999.

XX

PF 17-FEB-1999; 99WO-US003314.

XX

PR 17-FEB-1998; 98US-0074961P.

XX

PA (CNRS ) CENT NAT RECH SCI.

PA

PA (UYPA-) UNIV PASTEUR LOUIS.

PA

PA (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.

PA

PA (INRM ) INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.

XX

PI Byrne JA, Bassett P;

XX

DR WPI; 2000-061944/05.

XX

PT New genes of the D52 family, useful for prognosis of breast cancer.

XX

PS Example 3; Page 50; 108pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention describes genes expressed in breast carcinoma,  
 CC particularly a murine homologue and a novel isoform of a human gene  
 CC expressed in breast carcinoma (hD53) and a novel member of the D52 gene  
 CC family, hD54. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for the D53  
 CC gene, which is used in an example from the present invention. +5 hD53,  
 CC hD53 and hD54 are useful as breast cancer prognosticators. The genes and  
 CC gene fragments are useful as DNA and RNA probes for gene mapping by in  
 CC situ hybridization with chromosomes and for detecting gene expression in  
 CC human tissues by Northern blot analysis. Defining the mechanisms involved  
 CC in the formation and growth of metastases is still challenging in breast  
 CC cancer research and the processes leading to the formation of metastases  
 CC are complex. Identification of the related molecular events is critical  
 CC for the selection of optimal treatments. hD52 and hD53 are suggested to  
 CC be markers of cell proliferation and may be capable of both homo- and  
 CC heteromer formation

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

RESULT 1671  
AAC71846/c  
ID AAC71846 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AAC71846;  
XX AC  
XX DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1117.  
DE  
XX  
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;  
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;  
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss;  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO200058519-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 05-OCT-2000.  
PD  
XX  
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.  
PF  
XX  
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.  
PR  
XX  
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.  
PA (APPV-) AFFMETRIX INC.  
PA  
XX  
XX Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GO, Ireland JS, Lander ES;  
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;  
PI  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.  
DR  
XX  
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide  
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful  
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and  
PT genetic analysis.  
XX  
XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.  
PS  
XX  
XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single  
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human  
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an  
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing  
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be  
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,  
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,  
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's  
CC diseases  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps  
  
QY 121 GCCATGCGATCGGATGAAG 138  
DB 18 GGCATGCGAGCGGACGAG 1  
  
RESULT 1672  
AAC71849/c  
ID AAC71849 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AAC71849;  
AC  
XX  
XX 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1119.  
DE  
XX  
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;  
KW



KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;  
 XX neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2000059519-A2.

XX 05-OCT-2000.

XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.

XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.

XX (WHEE) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

PA (AFFY-) AFFYNETRIX INC.

XX Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;

PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;

XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.

XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide  
 PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful  
 PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and  
 PT genetic analysis.

XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single  
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human  
 CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an  
 CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing  
 CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be  
 CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,  
 CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,  
 CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's  
 CC diseases

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0

Qy 121 GCCATGATCGGATGAAG 138

Db 18 GGCATGCGGCGGACGAG 1

RESULT 1673

AAA58699

ID AAA58699 standard; RNA; 18 BP.

AC AAA58699;

XX 20-OCT-2000 (first entry)

XX Nucleotide sequence of the N18 domain of a miniribozyme.

XX Miniribozyme; viral disease; herpes simplex virus; AIDS;  
 KW inflammatory disease; arthritis; circulatory disorder; atherosclerosis;  
 KW restenosis; psoriasis; cervical preneplasia; papilloma disease;  
 KW bacterial infection; prokaryotic infection; neoplastic condition;  
 KW chronic myeloid leukemia; anti-viral; anti-fungal; anti-bacterial;  
 KW anti-parasitic; anti-protozoan; anthelmintic; herbicide; pesticide; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200039146-A1.

XX 06-JUL-2000.

XX 24-DEC-1999; 99WO-AU001162.

XX 24-DEC-1998; 98AU-00007951.

XX (CSIR ) COMMONWEALTH SCI & IND RES ORG.

XX Conaty JF, Hendry P, Lockett TJ;

XX WPI; 2000-465731/40.

XX Miniribozyme compounds useful for cleaving a target mRNA in a host cell,  
 PT e.g. for treating AIDS, arthritis, atherosclerosis, restenosis, bacterial  
 PT and prokaryotic infection.

XX Example; Fig 4; 81pp; English.

XX The specification describes miniribozyme compounds. The miniribozymes, or  
 CC oligonucleotide transfer vectors containing a nucleotide sequence  
 CC encoding the miniribozyme, are useful for cleaving a target mRNA in a  
 CC host cell. They are especially used for treating viral diseases caused by  
 CC herpes simplex virus or AIDS and other inflammatory diseases such as  
 CC arthritis and circulatory disorders such as atherosclerosis and  
 CC restenosis, psoriasis, cervical preneplasia, papilloma disease, bacterial  
 CC and prokaryotic infection, neoplastic conditions associated with  
 CC production of aberrant RNAs such as in chronic myeloid leukemia. The  
 CC miniribozymes may be combined with pharmaceutically or veterinarily  
 CC acceptable carriers or may be supplemented in a composition with one or  
 CC more anti-viral, anti-fungal, anti-bacterial, anti-parasitic, anti-  
 CC protozoan or anthelmintic agents, herbicides or pesticides. AAA58685-  
 CC 1433 represent sequences of the N18 domain of miniribozymes of the  
 CC invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 72.2%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3

Qy 1433 CAGAGGATGCCATGAAC 1450

Db 1 CUGAUGAGCCUUGAAG 18

RESULT 1674

AAA49336/C

ID AAA49336 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAA49336;

XX 04-DEC-2001 (first entry)

XX C. glutamicum ATCC 13032 serB PCR primer serB-reverse.

XX Transposon mutagenesis; phosphoserine phosphatase; serB; serC; fodder;  
 KW phosphoserine aminotransferase; coryneform bacteria; detection marker;  
 KW L-serine biosynthesis; food; L-serine production; L-glycine production;  
 KW L-cysteine production; L-tryptophan production; PCR primer; ss.

XX Corynebacterium glutamicum.

XX WO200164899-A2.

XX 07-SEP-2001.

XX 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-EP002283.

XX 01-MAR-2000; 2000DE-01009799.

XX 11-SEP-2000; 2000DE-01044831.

XX (KERJ ) FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM JUELICH GMBH.

XX Ziegler P, Eggeling L, Sahm H, Peters-Wendisch P;

XX WPI; 2001-602566/69.

XX Nucleic acids encoding phosphoserine phosphatase and phosphoserine  
PT aminotransferase from corynebacterium bacteria useful to transform  
PT microorganisms for the microbial production of L-serine.  
XX  
XX PS Disclosure; Page 33; 75pp; German.  
XX  
CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding  
CC phosphoserine phosphatase (serP) and phosphoserine aminotransferase  
CC (serC) from corynebacterium bacteria. The products of the invention are used  
CC to construct vectors, modified microorganisms and probes for identifying  
CC and/or isolating a gene encoding an L-serine biosynthesis protein and a  
CC detection marker. Transposon mutagenesis can be used to identify defects  
CC in serB and serC present in Corynebacterium bacteria. The modified  
CC microorganisms are used to produce L-serine for the food, fodder or  
CC pharmacy industries. The L-serine can be used as a starting product for  
CC producing L-glycine, L-cysteine or L-tryptophan or their derivatives. The  
CC invention provides for improved production of L-serine compared to prior  
CC art. This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify the  
CC Corynebacterium glutamicum ATCC 13032 serB gene described in the method  
CC of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1381 GCCGACCTCTCTCACCAG 1398  
DB 18 GCCGACCTCTCTCTCAG 1  
RESULT 1675  
AAD06112/C  
ID AAD06112 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAD06112;  
XX  
XX 31-JUL-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human ErBB-2 (E2C) target DNA.  
XX  
XX Fusion protein; nucleotide-binding domain; NBD; ligand-binding domain;  
KW LBD; transcription regulating domain; TRD; zinc finger protein; ZFP;  
KW ligand-activated transcriptional regulator; gene regulation;  
KW gene therapy; cell proliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;  
KW pemphigus vulgaris; Behcet's syndrome; lipid histiocytosis; ErBB-2; E2C;  
KW human; ds.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200130843-A1.  
XX  
XX 03-MAY-2001.  
XX  
XX 23-OCT-2000; 2000WO-EP010430.  
XX  
XX 25-OCT-1999; 99US-00433042.  
XX  
XX 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-00586625.  
XX  
XX (NOVS ) NOVARTIS AG.  
XX  
XX (SCRI ) SCRIPPS RES INST.  
XX  
XX Barbas CF, Kadan M, Beerli R;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-308618/32.  
XX  
XX New fusion protein containing nucleotide-binding and ligand-binding  
PT domains, useful e.g. in gene therapy of cancer, provides ligand-activated  
PT control of gene expression.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 76; 218pp; English.

XX The invention relates to fusion protein comprising a nucleotide-binding  
CC domain (NBD), a ligand-binding domain (LBD) of an intracellular receptor  
CC (ICR) and a transcription regulating domain (TRD). NBD is a polydactyl  
CC zinc finger protein (ZFP), or a modular part of it, that interacts  
CC specifically with a contiguous sequence of at least 3 nucleotides. The  
CC fusion protein functions as a ligand-activated transcriptional regulator.  
CC The fusion protein and the nucleic acid encoding it, are used to regulate  
CC gene expression, particularly in gene therapy for treating malignant cell  
CC proliferative diseases (e.g. colon cancer, prostate cancer, renal-cell  
CC carcinoma) and non-malignant cell proliferative diseases (e.g. psoriasis,  
CC pemphigus vulgaris, Behcet's syndrome and lipid histiocytosis). The  
CC fusion protein and its DNA are also useful for treating diseases caused  
CC by viruses in humans/plants, genetic and/or acquired diseases. The fusion  
CC protein can be designed to target any selected gene (endogenous or  
CC exogenous), and can be made to have different selectivity or specificity  
CC for endogenous or exogenous ligands. The present sequence is human ErBB-2  
CC (E2C) target DNA. The ZFP protein specific to this target sequence is  
CC used to construct fusion protein of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1094 CACTGTGTGTCACCGGCC 1111  
DB 18 CACTGTGTGTCACCGGCC 1  
RESULT 1676  
AAH75784  
ID AAH75784 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAH75784;  
XX  
XX 15-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human NOV 12 reverse PCR primer.  
XX  
XX NOV; olfactory; cytostatic; immunomodulator; vulnery; anti-HIV;  
KW antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; neuroprotective;  
KW osteopathic; gene therapy; odorant receptor; olfactory receptor;  
KW G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; neuro-olfactory; trauma; PCR primer;  
KW neoplastic disorder; cancer; adenocarcinoma; lymphoma; prostate cancer;  
KW uterus cancer; immune response; AIDS; asthma; Crohn's disease;  
KW multiple sclerosis; Albright hereditary osteodystrophy; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200155179-A2.  
XX  
XX 02-AUG-2001.  
XX  
XX 29-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002849.  
XX  
XX 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178370P.  
XX  
XX 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178371P.  
XX  
XX 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178406P.  
XX  
XX 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178408P.  
XX  
XX 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178409P.  
XX  
XX 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178413P.  
XX  
XX 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178414P.  
XX  
XX 07-FEB-2000; 2000US-0180634P.  
XX  
XX 24-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220516P.  
XX  
XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221408P.  
XX  
XX 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221943P.  
XX  
XX 21-DEC-2000; 2000US-0257599P.  
XX  
XX 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-0260290P.  
XX  
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

PI Prayaga SK, Padigaru M, Spytek KA, Li L, Tchernev VT, Vernet CM;  
 PI Peyman JA, Macdougall J;  
 XX WPI; 2001-514556/56.  
 XX New NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for treating or  
 PT preventing a syndrome associated with a human disease (e.g. disorders of  
 PT the neuro-olfactory system), as well as in gene therapy.  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; Page 229; 242pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to novel human NOVX proteins and coding  
 CC sequences, where X is any number from 1 to 18 (see AAH75716-AAH75733, and  
 CC AAG6400 and AAG66322-AG66338). NOVX are members of the  
 CC odorant/olfactory receptor (OR) family, which are G-protein coupled  
 CC receptors (GPCRs). The NOVX proteins and coding sequences are useful as  
 CC therapeutics, particularly in the manufacture of a medicament for  
 CC treating a syndrome associated with a human disease/disorders of the  
 CC neuro-olfactory system, e.g. those induced by trauma, surgery and/or  
 CC neoplastic disorders. Furthermore, the coding sequences and proteins are  
 CC useful in treating cancer e.g. adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, prostate cancer,  
 CC uterine cancer, inappropriate immune response, AIDS, asthma, Crohn's  
 CC disease, multiple sclerosis or Albright hereditary osteodystrophy. The  
 CC coding sequences are also useful in gene therapy for treating the above  
 CC conditions. The present PCR primer was used in an example from the  
 CC present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 852 GGACAAAGGACCTGAAGCA 869  
 Db 1 GGCCCAAGGACCTGAAGCA 18  
 RESULT 1677  
 AAH40975  
 ID AAH40975 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAH40975;  
 XX  
 DT 17-AUG-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer used for hdl gene identification.  
 XX  
 KW Rice; photosensitivity; hdl; light sensitive; ear formation; PCR primer;  
 KW ss.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FN WO200132881-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 10-MAY-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 01-NOV-2000; 2000WO-JP007693.  
 XX  
 PR 04-NOV-1999; 99JP-00313846.  
 XX  
 PA (NORQ) JAPAN MIN AGRIC FORESTRY & FISHERIES.  
 PA (BIOO-) BIO-ORIENTED TECHNOLOGY RES ADVANCEMENT.  
 PA (NORQ) SOC TECHNO-INNOVATION AGRIC FORESTRY & FI.  
 XX  
 PI Yano M, Katayose Y, Sasaki T, Ishimaru R, Fuse T, Ashikari M;  
 XX WPI; 2001-316443/33.  
 DR DNA encoding plant proteins that increases light sensitivity for  
 PT controlling ear formation in rice.  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; Page 22; 74pp; Japanese.

XX Sequences AAH40983 - AAH40974 represent rice hdl photosensitivity genes,  
 CC and AAB97389 - AAB97390 represent hdl proteins. The invention includes  
 CC vectors containing hdl DNA, plant cells containing the vectors,  
 CC transformed plants containing the cells, and methods for increasing and  
 CC decreasing light sensitivity in plants by expressing the DNA. The hdl  
 CC genes can be used for controlling ear formation in rice plants. The  
 CC present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of the hdl  
 CC gene of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 126 GGATCGGATGAAGAAGAT 143  
 Db 1 GGACTGGGTGAAGAAGAT 18  
 RESULT 1678  
 AAF85699/c  
 ID AAF85699 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAF85699;  
 XX  
 DT 13-JUL-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Multiple repeated heat process PCR related oligonucleotide #3.  
 XX  
 KW Multiple repeated heat circulation; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;  
 KW target DNA production; DNA synthesis; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 PN CM1278558-A.  
 XX  
 PD 03-JAN-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 22-JUN-1999; 99CN-00114949.  
 XX  
 PR 22-JUN-1999; 99CN-00114949.  
 XX  
 PA (XIAQ/) XIA Q.  
 XX  
 PI Xia Q;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-245741/36.  
 XX  
 PT Asynchronous chain-extending polymerase chain reaction for producing lots  
 PT of target DNA fragments, comprises a multiple repeated heat circulation  
 PT process.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 3; 4pp; Chinese.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a kind of two chains asynchronously-  
 CC elongated DNA amplification technology in vitro, which is characterized  
 CC by that firstly, a pair of specific primers is synthesized according to  
 CC the target DNA sequence to be amplified, then a repetitive sequence  
 CC complementary oligo-repetitive sequence of 3' target DNA chain whose tail  
 CC end is modified and elongation vitality is lost, then the oligo-  
 CC repetitive sequence, chain primer, heat-resisting DNA polymerase, dNTP  
 CC substrate, template DNA, magnesium ion, polymerase chain reaction (PCR)  
 CC buffer solution and ultra-pure water are mixed uniformly and made into a  
 CC reaction system. The reaction system then undergoes the processes of high  
 CC -temp., low-temp., medium-low temp., medium-temp., and repeated heat  
 CC circulation treatment in the heat-circulating instrument to obtain  
 CC million copies of specific target DNA fragments. The invention adopts a  
 CC multiple repeated heat circulation process, so that it can produce lots  
 CC of target DNA fragments. The present sequence was used in the  
 CC exemplification of the invention  
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 555 CCTCAGCGCGCGCTCCG 572  
DB 18 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 1

RESULT 1679  
ID AAF32459 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC AAF32459;  
XX XX  
XX XX  
XX 18-APR-2001 (first entry)  
XX XX  
XX Pseudomonas aeruginosa groEL PCR primer #2.  
XX XX  
XX Pseudomonas aeruginosa; chitinase; groEL; chiA; antigen; vaccine;  
KW diagnosis; detection; infection; immune response; PCR primer; ss.  
XX XX  
XX Pseudomonas aeruginosa.  
XX XX  
XX WO200102577-A1.  
XX XX  
XX 11-JAN-2001.  
XX XX  
XX 03-JUL-2000; 2000WO-GB002554.  
XX XX  
XX 01-JUL-1999; 99GB-00015419.  
XX XX  
XX (PROV-) PROVALIS UK LTD.  
XX XX  
XX Smith CJ, Thompson SE, Smith MW, Peek K, Sizer PJH, Wilkinson MC;  
XX WPI; 2001-080988/09.  
XX XX  
XX Antigenic Pseudomonas aeruginosa proteins, useful in the detection and/or  
PT diagnosis of P. aeruginosa infections and for producing vaccines against  
PT P. aeruginosa.  
XX XX  
XX Example 6; Page 73; 129pp; English.  
XX XX  
XX The present invention describes antigenic Pseudomonas aeruginosa proteins  
CC (PI). The P. aeruginosa proteins have antibacterial activity and can be  
CC used in vaccines and as antagonists. The proteins or their fragments, or  
CC antibodies are useful in the detection and/or diagnosis of P. aeruginosa.  
CC They are also useful for producing a vaccine and inducing an immune  
CC response against P. aeruginosa infection. An agent capable of  
CC antagonising, inhibiting or otherwise interfering with the function or  
CC expression of PI are useful in the manufacture of a medicament for the  
CC treatment or prophylaxis of P. aeruginosa infections. The present  
CC sequence represents a PCR primer for P. aeruginosa groEL which is used in  
XX an example from the present invention  
XX XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 859 GACCTGAAGCAGTACCTG 876  
DB 1 GACCTGAAGCAGCAGTACCTG 18

RESULT 1680  
ID AAF61860 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX XX

AAH61860;  
10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
Cdc 2 kinase hammerhead ribozyme recognition site SEQ ID NO:4284.  
Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;  
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
KW anti-aging; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
XX XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
OS XX  
XX WO200103062-A2.  
XX XX  
XX 03-MAY-2001.  
XX XX  
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
XX XX  
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
XX XX  
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX XX  
XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
XX XX  
XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
XX XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 386; 408pp; English.  
XX XX  
XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,  
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, anti-aging,  
CC ophthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
CC exemplification of the present invention  
XX XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1084 GAGTGTGTGACACTGTGG 1101  
DB 1 GAGGTAGTAACTCTGG 18

RESULT 1681  
AAH61763



KW Lactobacillus; Bifidobacterium; Streptococcus; weight gain; livestock;  
KW feed conversion efficiency; immunostimulant; antiviral; antibacterial;  
KW antifungal; PCR primer; beta-defensin.  
XX Synthetic.  
OS  
XX  
XX WO200168085-A1.  
XX  
XX  
XX  
XX 20-SEP-2001.  
XX  
XX 15-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US008197.  
XX  
XX 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-0189702P.  
XX  
XX (GENA-) GENAERA CORP.  
XX  
XX Fehlbauer P, Anderson M, Rao M, Zasloff M;  
PI WPI; 2002-041170/05.  
XX  
XX Eliciting production of defensins in eukaryotic cells, useful for  
PT treating or preventing viral, bacterial or fungal infection, comprises  
PT exposing cells to isoleucine or its active isomers or analogs.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 11; 35pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to eliciting the production of defensins in  
CC eukaryotic cells involving exposing the cells to a composition comprising  
CC isoleucine or its active isomers or analogues in an amount sufficient to  
CC effect an increase in production. Compositions of the invention may also  
CC comprise other prebiotic substances, non-digestible carbohydrates  
CC including fructo-oligosaccharides, inulin and chicory, (singly or in  
CC combination), live probiotic or commensal bacteria or an antimicrobial  
CC peptide inducing compound or material. The method is useful for  
CC stimulating the immune system, especially defensin production. In  
CC particular, the method is useful for treating or preventing an infection  
CC or disease state in a patient, where the infection is caused by any  
CC viral, bacterial or fungal pathogen, e.g. Candida albicans, Escherichia  
CC coli, Rotavirus or Respiratory Syncytial Virus in humans, farm animals or  
CC domestic species. The method is also useful for stimulating the growth of  
CC beneficial probiotic bacteria, e.g. Lactobacilli, Bifidobacteria or  
CC Streptococci. The method is also useful for improving the general health,  
CC total weight gain, rate of weight gain, efficiency of feed conversion  
CC and/or reduction or elimination of carriage of pathogenic organisms in  
CC livestock. This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify beta-  
CC defensin DNA  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 712 AGACTGGACATGAGAG 729  
DB 18 AGACAGCAGCAGGAAGAG 1  
RESULT 1684  
ABL43130  
ID ABL43130 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC ABL43130;  
XX  
XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
DT  
DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:174.  
XX  
XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; genetic analysis; genome;  
KW PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX

PN JP2001321190-A.  
XX  
XX 20-NOV-2001.  
XX  
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.  
XX  
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.  
XX  
XX (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.  
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
XX  
XX Arraying genome clones.  
XX  
XX Claim 4; Page 8; 528pp; Japanese.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the  
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order  
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each well of longitudinal  
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 219 CCTGGATGAGATGGTGG 236  
DB 1 CCTGGATGAGATGGTAG 18  
RESULT 1685  
ABL43199  
ID ABL43199 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX ABL43199;  
XX  
XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
DT  
DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:243.  
XX  
XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
KW PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX JP2001321190-A.  
XX  
XX 20-NOV-2001.  
XX  
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.  
XX  
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.  
XX



CC contains a defined sequence, by exposing the target nucleotide to the  
 CC polypeptide gene switch in the presence of a ligand that binds one of the  
 CC LBds of the polypeptide, where the DNA binding domain of the polypeptide  
 CC binds the defined sequence, or the functional domain of the polypeptide  
 CC alters the function of the target nucleotide. The gene switch is also  
 CC useful in the field of gene therapy and as a regulator of gene expression  
 CC over transcription. The advantage of the gene switches of the invention  
 CC over existing gene switches is the need for only a single molecular  
 CC switch and a single expression vector for production of that switch  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1094 CACTGTGGTACCGGCC 1111

DB 18 CACTGGGCTCGGCC 1

RESULT 1688

AB97682

ID AB97682 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AB97682;

XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DE Histamine N-methyl transferase (HNMT) sequencing Primer #5.

XX Human; ss; primer: cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;  
 KW cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; LTF;  
 KW adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator;  
 KW aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;  
 KW cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;  
 KW epoxide hydrolase 2; EPXH2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;  
 KW glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;  
 KW HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;  
 KW NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfortransferase thermolabile; STM;  
 KW UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;  
 KW UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; uPA;  
 KW multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;  
 KW multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;  
 KW acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;  
 KW altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;  
 KW central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; sequencing.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

XX WO200257410-A2.

XX 25-JUL-2002.

XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.

XX 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.

XX (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.

XX Guida M, Hall J;

XX WPI; 2002-698522/75.

XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes  
 PT e.g. cytochrome p450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers  
 PT for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for  
 PT disorder-related traits.

XX Example 13; Page 124; 714pp; English.

XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid  
 CC molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known

CC human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP4501A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP4501A2),  
 CC cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADBR1),  
 CC aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator  
 CC (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding  
 CC inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydrolase 2 (EPXH2), 5-lipoxygenase activating  
 CC protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl  
 CC transferase (HNMT), (kallikrein 2) KLK2, nicotinamide-N-methyl  
 CC sulfortransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4  
 CC (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl  
 CC transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (uPA), multidrug resistance 1  
 CC (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3  
 CC (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic  
 CC receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.  
 CC The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as  
 CC genetic linkage markers for locating and characterising the genes that  
 CC are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually  
 CC identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related  
 CC traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive  
 CC expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing  
 CC and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the  
 CC polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2, CYP4502E1,  
 CC ARNT, EPXH2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,  
 CC MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug  
 CC metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2,  
 CC AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for  
 CC susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are  
 CC used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered  
 CC susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central  
 CC nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,  
 CC immunological or haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine  
 CC protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or  
 CC haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and  
 CC peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a  
 CC sequencing primer used to sequence the polymorphic genes of the invention  
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 604 AAATGGAGACCTACATT 621

DB 1 AAATGGAGACCTGCTTT 18

RESULT 1689

ABQ76943

ID ABQ76943 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABQ76943;

XX 27-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX Murine alpha-T cell receptor DNA fragment.

DE Murine; T cell receptor; TCR; hdm2; T cell response; alpha TCR; beta TCR;

XX antigen-recognising sequence; ARS; fusion construct; cytostatic;

XX apoptotic; tumour; leukaemia; immunisation; ds.

XX Mus musculus.

XX DE10109854-A1.

XX 12-SEP-2002.

XX 01-MAR-2001; 2001DE-01009854.

XX 01-MAR-2001; 2001DE-01009854.

XX (STAN/) STANISLAWSKI T.



PI Theobalt M, Voss H, Stanislawski T;  
 XX WPI; 2002-714556/78.  
 XX  
 XX New polypeptide of a murine alpha/beta T-cell receptor, useful for  
 PT treating tumors and leukemia, induces specific lysis or apoptosis of cells  
 PT expressing hdm2 protein.  
 XX  
 XX Example 2; Page 13; 52pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel murine alphabeta T-cell receptor (TCR)  
 CC that mediates a hdm2 protein-specific T cell response, a fusion protein  
 CC (FP) that includes the TCR and nucleic acid encoding it, alpha or beta-  
 CC chains of a TCR that include the antigen-recognizing sequence (ARS) of an  
 CC antibody specific for aa 81-88 of hdm2 (or its complex with HLA-A2-  
 CC specific antibody) and a method for identifying hdm2-specific antigens.  
 CC The TCR of the invention has cytostatic and apoptotic activity. The  
 CC products of the invention are useful for treatment, prevention and  
 CC diagnosis of hdm2-associated diseases, particularly tumours and  
 CC leukaemia, including use for passive or active immunisation. They can  
 CC also be used to screen for therapeutic agents. This sequence encodes a  
 CC murine alpha-T cell receptor fragment used in the construction of the  
 CC fusion constructs described in the disclosure of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 984 CAAGCCCGACGACCTGCT 1001  
 DB 1 CAGAACCCGACGACCTGCT 18  
 RESULT 1690  
 ABK23071  
 ID ABK23071 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK23071;  
 XX  
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human Zmax1 cDNA forward PCR primer #117.  
 XX  
 KW Human; mouse; Zmax1; HBM; high bone mass gene; lipid regulation; stroke;  
 KW lipid-associated condition; arteriosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ss;  
 KW osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; diabetic atherosclerosis; plaque build-up;  
 KW neurovascular condition; wound healing; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe;  
 KW bone development disorder; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular;  
 KW osteopathic; cerebroprotective.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200192891-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016946.  
 XX  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-00578900.  
 XX  
 XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
 XX  
 XX (UYCR-) UNIV CREIGHTON SCHOOL MEDICINE.  
 XX  
 XX Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2002-097784/13.  
 XX  
 XX Identifying molecules involved in lipid regulation, useful for  
 PT diagnosing, treating or preventing e.g., arteriosclerosis, comprises  
 PT identifying a molecule that binds to high bone mass gene or its  
 PT corresponding wild type gene.

XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 39; 409pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a method for identifying a molecule involved in  
 CC lipid regulation comprising identifying a molecule that binds to or  
 CC inhibits binding of a molecule to high bone mass (HBM) or its wild type  
 CC gene, Zmax1. Compounds identified by the method are useful for treating,  
 CC diagnosing, preventing or screening for normal and abnormal lipid-  
 CC associated conditions, including arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular  
 CC disease, stroke, and osteoporosis. The compounds may also be used in the  
 CC treatment or prevention of diabetic atherosclerosis, neurovascular  
 CC conditions caused by plaque build-up, poor circulation due to plaque  
 CC build-up and associated poor wound healing. The methods may be used in  
 CC gene therapy, pharmaceutical development, and diagnostic assays for bone  
 CC development disorders. Molecules identified by comparison of Zmax1 and  
 CC HBM systems can be used as surrogate markers in pharmaceutical  
 CC development, in diagnosis of human or animal bone disease, and in the  
 CC treatment of bone diseases. Sequences ABK22776-ABK23411 represent cDNA  
 CC molecules encoding human Zmax1 and HBM, and PCR primers, probes, linkers  
 CC and adapters of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 942 CTGGCGCTACTGCCACCG 959  
 DB 1 CCTGAGCTACTGCCACAG 18  
 RESULT 1691  
 AAD38484  
 ID AAD38484 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAD38484;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Bovine leukocyte antigen class I exon 2 specific probe, BoLA-C1Ex2A10.  
 XX  
 KW Bovine; immunological rejection; nuclear transfer; NT; immune response;  
 KW MHC-I; major histocompatibility complex; bovine leukocyte antigen;  
 KW embryo transfer; BoLA class I exon 2 DNA; probe; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Bos sp.  
 XX  
 XX WO200229000-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 11-APR-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 03-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US030925.  
 XX  
 XX 03-OCT-2000; 2000US-0237673P.  
 XX  
 XX (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.  
 XX  
 XX Davies CJ, Schlafer DH, Hill JR;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2002-444101/47.  
 XX  
 XX Minimizing immunological rejection of nuclear transfer fetuses, by  
 XX transferring the nuclear transfer embryo into an embryo recipient for  
 XX development of the fetus.  
 XX  
 XX Example 1; Page 16; 103pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a method of minimising immunological  
 CC rejection of a nuclear transfer (NT) foetus by transferring a nuclear  
 CC transfer embryo into an embryo recipient under conditions effective for  
 CC the development of a nuclear transfer foetus with minimal risk of  
 CC immunological rejection of the foetus due to maternal anti-foetal major

CC histocompatibility complex (MHC)-I immune response. The method is useful  
CC for minimising immunological rejection of a NT foetus. It is also useful  
CC for performing embryo transfer. The present DNA sequence is a probe  
CC specific for bovine leukocyte antigen (BOLA) class I exon 2 DNA. This  
CC probe is used in the exemplification of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 1270 GAGGAGACGTGGCAGCC 1287  
Db 1 GAGGAGACGTGGCAGCC 18  
RESULT 1692  
AAF88701  
ID AAF88701 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAF88701;  
XX  
XX 28-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX S. mutans 16S rRNA detecting probe SEQ Nr 2b.  
XX  
XX 16S rRNA; detection; probe; carries progression; cariogenic; ss.  
XX  
XX Streptococcus mutans.  
XX  
XX DE10109012-A1.  
XX  
XX 12-SEP-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001DE-01009012.  
XX  
XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001DE-01009012.  
XX  
XX (LCIB-) LCL BIOKEY GES BIOLOGISCH MEDIZIN DIAGNO.  
XX  
XX Conrads G;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-692539/75.  
XX  
XX Early diagnosis and monitoring of caries, by molecular-genetic detection  
XX of bacterial markers, especially Streptococcus of the mutans group.  
XX  
XX Claim 11; Page 11; 12pp; German.  
XX  
XX This invention describe a novel method for the early detection and  
XX monitoring of caries progression in which a cariogenic marker bacterium,  
XX especially a Streptococcus, is detected by a molecular-genetic method,  
XX without use of culture medium. The method is simple, inexpensive and more  
XX reliable than known culture-based methods. This sequence represents a  
XX probe used to detect the 16S rRNA gene from Streptococcus mutans  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 589 GAGATTGGCTTTGGGAAA 606  
Db 1 GAGATTGGCTTTGACAGA 18  
RESULT 1693  
AAD38935/c  
ID AAD38935 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AAD38935;  
AC

XX  
DT 23-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human Her-2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #27962.  
DE  
XX  
XX Human; Her-2; epidermal growth factor receptor 2; infection; cancer;  
XX hyperproliferative disorder; prophylaxis; inflammation; antisense;  
KW tumour; gene therapy; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.  
KW  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX  
XX Location/Qualifiers  
Key 1..18  
FT modified\_base /tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
FT modified\_base 1..4  
FT /tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"  
FT modified\_base 1  
FT /tag= d  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 2  
FT /tag= e  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 3  
FT /tag= f  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 11  
FT /tag= g  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 15..18  
FT /tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"  
FT modified\_base 16  
FT /tag= h  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 17  
FT /tag= i  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
XX  
XX WO200222636-A1.  
XX  
XX 21-MAR-2002.  
XX  
XX 12-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028572.  
XX  
XX 15-SEP-2000; 2000US-00663834.  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-471192/50.  
XX  
XX Novel antisense oligonucleotide which modulates the expression of Human  
XX Epidermal Growth Factor receptor, Her2, is useful for treating tumors  
XX inflammation or to prevent infection in humans.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; Page 89; 116pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to a nucleic acid  
XX molecule encoding Her2 (human Epidermal Growth Factor receptor 2) that  
XX specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of Her2.  
XX Antisense compounds of the invention are used for treating disorders e.g.  
XX conditions associated with Her2 such as hyperproliferative disorders e.g.  
XX lung, breast, gastric, oesophageal, colon, bladder, salivary, neural or  
XX cardiac cancer. They are also useful prophylactically e.g. to prevent or  
XX delay infection, inflammation and tumour formation. The invention is also  
XX used in gene therapy. The present sequence is an antisense  
CC

CC oligonucleotide targetted to human Her-2  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 651 TGGCAGCTCTACAAGG 668  
DB 18 TGGCAGCTCTACAAGG 1

RESULT 1694  
ABX34391  
ID ABX34391 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC ABX34391;  
XX  
XX  
XX 11-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
XX PCR primer #2 for S. atroolivaceus leinamycin gene cluster ORF lnmP.  
DE  
XX  
XX Leinamycin biosynthesis gene cluster; lnm; open reading frame; ORF;  
KW anti-tumour antibiotic; broad spectrum antimicrobial activity;  
KW Gram-positive; Gram-negative bacteria; chemical modification; metabolite;  
KW apo-carrier protein; holo-carrier protein; tumour; polyketide;  
KW hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolite; lnm production; cytostatic;  
KW PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Streptomyces atroolivaceus.  
OS  
XX WO200277179-A2.  
XX  
XX 03-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 22-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US008937.  
XX  
XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278935P.  
XX  
XX (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.  
PA (KYOW ) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.  
PA  
PI Shen B, Cheng Y, Tang G;  
XX WPI; 2003-018907/01.  
XX  
XX Novel gene cluster responsible for synthesis of leinamycin in  
PT Streptomyces atroolivaceus useful for making various peptide and/or  
PT polyketide, and/or hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolites.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; Page 29; 185pp; English.

The present invention relates to the isolation of the Streptomyces  
atroolivaceus leinamycin (lnm) biosynthesis gene cluster containing 71  
open reading frames (ORFs) (ORFs -35 through -1, ORFs lnmA through lnmZ,  
and ORFs +1 through +9). Leinamycin is a novel anti-tumour antibiotic  
produced by several Streptomyces species. It exhibits broad spectrum  
antimicrobial activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria,  
but not against fungi. The polypeptides encoded by the lnm biosynthesis  
gene cluster ORFs are useful for chemically modifying a molecule in a  
host cell. The host cell is a bacterium or eukaryotic cell, including a  
mammalian, yeast, plant, fungal, or insect cell. The molecule is an  
endogenous metabolite produced by the host cell or exogenously supplied  
metabolite, or an amino acid, and the polypeptide is a peptide synthetase  
or amino transferase. The polypeptides encoded by the lnm gene cluster  
are useful for converting an apo-carrier protein to a holo-carrier  
protein. lnm shows potent antitumour activity in tumour models in vivo.  
The lnm gene cluster modules and/or catalytic domains are useful for  
making various peptide and/or polyketide, and/or hybrid  
polypeptide/polyketide metabolites. The proteins encoded by the ORFs are  
useful alone, or in combination with other active domains to modify  
various target substrates. The lnm gene cluster is useful to upregulate

CC endogenous lnm production to permit lnm production in cells and/or to  
CC make various modified lnm. lnm, its analogue, or other polyketide,  
CC peptide or hybrid polyketide/peptide metabolites are useful as  
CC therapeutic agents, to treat a number of disorders depending upon the  
CC type of metabolites. ABX34290-ABX34431 represent PCR primers used to  
CC amplify individual ORFs of the S. atroolivaceus leinamycin biosynthesis  
CC gene cluster  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;

QY 557 TCAGCGCGCGCTCGTC 574  
DB 1 TCATCGCGCGCTCGTC 18

RESULT 1695  
ACF34402  
ID ACF34402 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC ACF34402;  
XX  
XX 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Oligonucleotide tag universal forward primer annealing region (UPS), #9.  
DE  
XX  
XX Oligonucleotide identification tag; non-nucleic acid target assay;  
KW tagged reporter ligand; tagged reporter substrate; tagged antagonist;  
KW detection; enzyme activity; multiple target assay; disease diagnosis;  
KW prognosis; universal primer binding region; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX WO2003031591-A2.  
XX  
XX 17-APR-2003.  
XX  
XX 10-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032627.  
XX  
XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327763P.  
XX  
XX (SUPE-) SUPERARRAY INC.  
XX  
XX Shen L, Cen H, Yu X;  
XX WPI; 2003-381710/36.  
XX  
XX Assaying non-nucleic acid targets e.g. proteins, in sample, or assaying  
PT enzyme activities in sample, by using oligonucleotide identification tags  
PT such as tagged reporter ligands, antagonists, or reporter substrates.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 69; 115pp; English.

The invention relates to a method for assaying several different non-  
nucleic acid targets in a sample, or assaying the activities of several  
enzymes in a sample, involving the use of oligonucleotide identification  
tags. The tags are bound to reporter ligands, reporter substrates or  
antagonists which interact with the target molecule, and are  
distinguishable from each other by their sequence or other identifiable  
property other than oligonucleotide length. A typical tag may contain  
regions capable of annealing to universal 5' and 3' primers (UPS and  
UP3), a unique synthetic identifier sequence (ID) and optionally a region  
that anneals to a TaqMan quantitative PCR probe (TMP) and spacer regions.  
CC The method of the invention can be used to assay a variety of non-nucleic  
CC acid target molecules, including polypeptides, lipids, carbohydrates,  
CC small organic molecules, steroids, polymers, whole cells or  
CC microorganisms. The method is useful for assaying several different non-  
CC nucleic acid targets in a sample, preferably a cell, where the targets  
CC are associated with a cellular component or are comprised in fixed cells,  
CC tissue sections, cell surface or in insoluble cellular components. The

CC method is also useful for detecting and measuring multiple targets in a  
 CC single assay, or for assaying the activities of several enzymes in a  
 CC sample. Information collected using the method of the invention can be  
 CC used in the diagnosis of disease states, the prognosis for recovery,  
 CC determination of the onset of future disease states, or assessment of  
 CC health or medical condition. The present sequence represents a region of  
 CC an oligonucleotide tag of the invention that anneals to a universal PCR  
 CC primer  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Length 18;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 37 TAGGCAGGAGGACCAACA 54  
 Db 1 TAGGCAGGAGGACCAACA 18  
 RESULT 1696  
 ACF34407  
 ID ACF34407 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC ACF34407;  
 XX  
 XX 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE UP5 universal 5' PCR primer for oligonucleotide tag, #16.  
 XX  
 KW Oligonucleotide identification tag; non-nucleic acid target assay;  
 KW tagged reporter ligand; tagged reporter substrate; tagged antagonist;  
 KW detection; enzyme activity; multiple target assay; disease diagnosis;  
 KW prognosis; universal; primer; PCR; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Optionally conjugated to fluorescent dye Cy3 or  
 FT Cy5"  
 XX  
 XX WO2003031591-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 17-APR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 10-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032627.  
 XX  
 XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327763P.  
 XX  
 XX (SUPE-) SUPERARRAY INC.  
 XX  
 XX Shen L, Cen H, Yu X;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-391710/36.  
 XX  
 XX Assaying non-nucleic acid targets e.g. proteins, in sample, or assaying  
 PT enzyme activities in sample, by using oligonucleotide identification tags  
 PT such as tagged reporter ligands, antagonists, or reporter substrates.  
 XX  
 XX Example 1; Page 72; 115pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to a method for assaying several different non-  
 CC nucleic acid targets in a sample, or assaying the activities of several  
 CC enzymes in a sample, involving the use of oligonucleotide identification  
 CC tags. The tags are bound to reporter ligands, reporter substrates or  
 CC antagonists which interact with the target molecule, and are  
 CC distinguishable from each other by their sequence or other identifiable  
 CC property other than oligonucleotide length. A typical tag may contain  
 CC regions capable of annealing to universal 5' and 3' primers (UP5 and  
 CC UP3), a unique synthetic identifier sequence (ID) and optionally a region

CC that anneals to a TaqMan quantitative PCR probe (TMP) and spacer regions.  
 CC The method of the invention can be used to assay a variety of non-nucleic  
 CC acid target molecules, including polypeptides, lipids, carbohydrates,  
 CC small organic molecules, steroids, polymers, whole cells or  
 CC microorganisms. The method is useful for assaying several different non-  
 CC nucleic acid targets in a sample, preferably a cell, where the targets  
 CC are associated with a cellular component or are comprised in fixed cells,  
 CC tissue sections, cell surface or in insoluble cellular components. The  
 CC method is also useful for detecting and measuring multiple targets in a  
 CC single assay, or for assaying the activities of several enzymes in a  
 CC sample. Information collected using the method of the invention can be  
 CC used in the diagnosis of disease states, the prognosis for recovery,  
 CC determination of the onset of future disease states, or assessment of  
 CC health or medical condition. The present sequence represents a universal  
 CC PCR primer for amplifying oligonucleotide tags of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 37 TAGGCAGGAGGACCAACA 54  
 Db 1 TAGGCAGGAGGACCAACA 18  
 RESULT 1697  
 ACA60605/c  
 ID ACA60605 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACA60605;  
 XX  
 XX 11-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Antisense inhibition of human cyclin D2 related oligonucleotide #42.  
 XX  
 KW Human; cyclin D2; diagnostic; therapeutic; prophylaxis;  
 KW cyclin 2 inhibition; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US6492173-B1.  
 XX  
 PD 10-DEC-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920760.  
 XX  
 XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920760.  
 XX  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX Cowser LM;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-361492/34.  
 XX  
 XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating diseases associated with  
 PT Cyclin D2 expression, comprises an oligonucleotide comprising up to 50  
 PT nucleobases in length, which inhibits expression of Cyclin D2 in cells or  
 PT tissues in vitro.  
 XX  
 XX Example 15; Col 45-46; 40pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention describes a compound (I) of up to 50 nucleobases in length,  
 CC which inhibits the expression of Cyclin D2. (I) is useful for inhibiting  
 CC the expression of Cyclin D2 in cells or tissues in vitro. (I) is thus  
 CC useful for treating disease associated with Cyclin D2 expression. (I) is  
 CC useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research  
 CC reagents and kits. This sequence represents human cyclin D2 inhibition  
 CC associated oligonucleotide  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 984 CAGACCCCGAGACCTGCT 1001  
DB 18 CAGACCCCGAGACCTGCT 1

RESULT 1698  
ACAC2217/5  
ID ACAC2217 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC  
XX ACA02217;  
XX DT 23-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Proto-oncogene c-erbB-2 E2C recognition sequence.  
XX KW Proto-oncogene; ds; c-erbB-2; E2C; gene switch; gene regulation.  
XX OS Unidentified.  
XX PN US2002168714-A1.  
XX PD 14-NOV-2002.  
XX PF 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908153.  
XX PR 18-JUL-2000; 2000US-00325747.  
XX PA (SCRI ) SCRIPPS RES INST.  
XX PI Barbas CF, Beerli R, Schopfer U;  
XX WPI; 2003-328405/31.  
XX PT Novel polypeptide gene switch useful for regulating gene function,  
PT comprises two ligand binding domains derived from nuclear hormone  
PT receptors operatively linked to a functional domain.  
XX Example 2; Page 13; 33pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to a non-naturally occurring polypeptide (or  
CC polypeptide gene switch) comprising two ligand binding domains derived  
CC from nuclear hormone receptors operatively linked to a first functional  
CC domain. The polypeptide is useful for regulating the function of a target  
CC nucleotide that contains a defined sequence, by exposing the target  
CC nucleotide to the polypeptide in the presence of a ligand that binds one  
CC of the ligand binding domains of the polypeptide, where the DNA binding  
CC domain of the polypeptide binds the defined sequence or alters the  
CC function of the target nucleotide. The gene switches can be produced  
CC using a single molecular switch and a single expression vector. The  
CC present sequence represents the E2C recognition sequence in the 5'-UTR of  
CC the proto-oncogene c-erbB-2  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY 1094 CACTGTGTACCGGCCCC 1111  
DB 18 CACTGTGTACCGGCCCC 1

RESULT 1699  
ACC45654  
ID ACC45654 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC  
XX ACC45654;

DT 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX Human HBM STS marker forward primer #117.  
XX Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;  
KW gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;  
KW bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;  
KW osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200292764-A2.  
XX DN 21-NOV-2002.  
XX PD 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014876.  
XX PF 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.  
XX PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.  
XX PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.  
XX PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.  
XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
XX (AMHP ) WYETH.  
XX Babij P, Bex RJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;  
XX WPI; 2003-129278/12.  
XX New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone  
PT density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone  
PT diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by  
PT reduced bone density.  
XX Disclosure; Page 55; 603pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high  
CC bone mass (HBM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene,  
CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or expressing  
CC an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control sequence introduced  
CC by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The transgenic animals are  
CC for the study of bone density modulation or bone mass modulation. The  
CC invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity. The polynucleotides of  
CC the invention may have a use in gene therapy. The transgenic animals and  
CC nucleic acids are for the study of bone density modulation, where the  
CC bone mass is modulated relative to non-transgenic animals of the same  
CC species in more than one parameter selected from bone density, bone  
CC strength, trabecular number, bone size, or bone tissue connectivity. The  
CC transgenic animals, nucleic acids and methods are useful for identifying  
CC molecules involved in bone development, and for developing pharmaceutical  
CC compositions, which may be employed for treating or preventing bone  
CC diseases, e.g. osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or  
CC neoplasms of the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also  
CC useful in methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development,  
CC or characterized by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is  
CC used in the exemplification of the invention  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 942 CCTGGCCTACTGCCCG 959  
DB 1 CCTGAGCTACTGCCAG 18

RESULT 1700  
ABX04788  
ID ABX04788 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC  
XX ABX04788;

```

XX 15-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Guanylate kinase gene associated oligonucleotide #6.
XX
XX Herpesviridae; thymidine kinase; TK; DRH nucleoside binding region;
XX viral inhibitor; bacterial inhibitor; parasite inhibitor; tumour;
XX autoreactive immune cell; cancer; hyperkeratosis; psoriasis;
XX prostate hypertrophy; hyperthyroidism; endocrinopathy; allergy;
XX autoimmune disease; restenosis; viral disease; AIDS; hepatitis; HCV; HBV;
XX acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; intracellular parasitic disease;
XX gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; Alzheimer's disease; ss;
XX guanylate kinase.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6451571-B1.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 17-MAR-1999; 99US-00270956.
XX
XX 02-MAY-1994; 94US-00237592.
XX
XX 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432871.
XX
XX 02-NOV-1995; 95US-00552304.
XX
XX (UNIW ) UNIV WASHINGTON.
XX
XX Loeb LA, Black ME;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-045581/04.
XX
XX Novel Herpesviridae thymidine kinase mutant useful for inhibiting
XX pathogens e.g. viruses, bacteria, tumor in animals, has one or more
XX mutations encoding amino acid substitutions upstream from the DRH
XX nucleoside binding site.
XX
XX Example 9; Col 47; 78pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an isolated Herpesviridae thymidine kinase (TK)
XX comprising a 12 amino acid (aa) nucleoside binding region having a site 3
XX made up of a DRH nucleoside binding site and a site 4 and mutation(s), at
XX least one of the mutations being an aa substitution 2 or 3 aa upstream or
XX 5 or more aa downstream from the DRH motif that increases a biological
XX activity, preferably ability of TK to phosphorylate a nucleoside
XX analogue, as compared to unmutated TK. TK mutants are useful for
XX inhibiting a pathogenic agent such as viruses, bacteria, parasites,
XX tumor cells or autoreactive immune cells in a warm-blooded animal. TK
XX mutant is useful for inhibiting a tumour or cancer in a warm-blooded
XX animal, for treating a variety of disease e.g., hyperkeratosis
XX (psoriasis), prostate hypertrophy, hyperthyroidism, endocrinopathies,
XX autoimmune diseases, allergies, restenosis, viral diseases such as
XX acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) hepatitis (HCV or HBV),
XX intracellular parasitic diseases, and to correct aberrant expression of a
XX gene within a cell, or to replace a specific gene which is defective in
XX proper expression using gene therapy, e.g. including adenosine deaminase
XX deficiency, and Alzheimer's diseases. The mutants are utilised as a
XX conditionally lethal marker for homologous recombination. This sequence
XX represents an oligonucleotide used in the isolation, purification and
XX characterisation of guanylate kinase
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 850 CTGGCAGGACCTGGAG 867
XX 1 CTGGCAGGACCTGGAG 18
XX
XX RESULT 1701
XX
XX PCR primer; oligonucleotide detection; diagnosis; disease screening; COP;
XX competitive oligonucleotide priming; genetic polymorphism detection;
XX genetic disease diagnosis; linkage analysis; tissue typing; gene mapping;

```

```

ADB98352
ID ADB98352 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ADB98352;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Sequence tagged site #233 used to prepare Zmax1 (LRP5) gene region map.
XX
XX Osteopathic; Gene therapy; High Bone Mass; HBM; LRP5; Zmax1; LRP6;
XX bone mass modulation; osteoporosis; STS; sequence tagged site; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200292000-A2.
XX
XX 21-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014877.
XX
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
XX
XX 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
XX
XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
XX
XX 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
XX
XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
XX (AMHP ) WYETH.
XX
XX Allen K, Anisowicz A, Graham JR, Morales A, Yaworsky PJ, Liu W;
XX WPI; 2003-129214/12.
XX
XX New nucleic acid comprising a mutation in LRP5 or LRP6, useful for
XX diagnosing a HBM-like phenotype in a subject and for preparing a
XX composition for modulating bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject
XX suffering from e.g. osteoporosis.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 62; 629pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to High Bone Mass (HBM), LRP5 (Zmax1) and
XX LRP6 mutants, which results in a HBM-like phenotype when expressed in a
XX cell. The HBM-like phenotype results in bone mass modulation and/or lipid
XX level modulation. The invention is useful for diagnosing a HBM-like
XX phenotype in a subject and for preparing a composition for modulating
XX bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject suffering from e.g.
XX osteoporosis. The present sequence is a Sequence Tagged Site (STS)
XX marker, which was used to prepare a physical map of the Zmax1 (LRP5) gene
XX region.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 942 CCTGGCCTACTGCCACG 959
XX 1 CCTGGCCTACTGCCACG 18
XX
XX RESULT 1702
XX
XX AAZ48738/C
XX
XX ID AAZ48738 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAZ48738;
XX
XX 15-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human alpha1-antitrypsin gene fragment.
XX
XX PCR primer; oligonucleotide detection; diagnosis; disease screening; COP;
XX competitive oligonucleotide priming; genetic polymorphism detection;
XX genetic disease diagnosis; linkage analysis; tissue typing; gene mapping;

```

KW human; alaph-antitrypsin; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX EP333465-A.  
 XX 20-SEP-1989.  
 XX 15-MAR-1989; 89EP-00302569.  
 XX 18-MAR-1988; 88US-00170214.  
 XX (BAYU ) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.  
 XX Caskey CT, Gibbs RAL;  
 XX WPI; 1989-272222/38.  
 XX Detection of mutations in DNA - by adding competitive oligo:nucleotide  
 PT primers to nucleic acids, hybridising, etc.  
 XX Example 4; Page 12; 21pp; English.  
 XX This sequence represents a fragment of the human alaph-antitrypsin gene  
 CC sequence. The invention relates to a method for detecting the presence or  
 CC absence of a specific known oligonucleotide, or distinguishing between  
 CC specific and different nucleic acid (NA) sequences, comprising: (1)  
 CC addition of at least two oligonucleotide primers to a sample or mixture  
 CC of NA where one primer (a) is substantially complementary to a specific  
 CC NA sequence and the other primer (b) has a single base mismatch with the  
 CC specific sequence; (2) preferentially hybridising (a) to the specific NA  
 CC sequence under competitive conditions; (3) extension of (a) from its 3'  
 CC terminus to produce an extension product complementary to the strand  
 CC hybridised to by (a); and (4) identifying the extension product by  
 CC determining the presence or absence of labels attached to at least one of  
 CC the primers. The method (referred to as competitive oligonucleotide  
 CC priming (COP)) can be used in detecting genetic polymorphisms,  
 CC particularly in detecting genetic diseases, screening for disease  
 CC association by linkage analysis, tissue typing, gene mapping, screening  
 CC for neoplasms, detection of known pathogens, determining purity of animal  
 CC strains, and disease screening in animals. With this method, primers may  
 CC be used that are shorter than those used in PCR, as the binding to  
 CC template is competitive its sequence can be inferred. The target sequence  
 CC of the gene need not be precisely known as only the specific sequence for  
 CC the primers is required  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 918 GTTCTGTTCAGTGTCT 935  
 DB 18 GTTCATTTTCAGTGTCT 1  
 RESULT 1703  
 AAQ06520  
 ID AAQ06520 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC AAQ06520;  
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 22-FEB-1991 (first entry)  
 XX (BOTE-) KO TECHNOLOGY INC.  
 DE Probe/primer TB-9 derived from mycobacterial gene.  
 XX mycobacterial antigen; actinomycetales; tuberculosis; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS WO9012875-A.  
 FN

XX 01-NOV-1990.  
 PD 17-APR-1989; 89FR-00005057.  
 XX 17-APR-1989; 89FR-00005057.  
 XX (INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MED.  
 PA (INSP ) INST PASTEUR.  
 XX Hance A, Grandchamp B, Levyfriebau V, Gicouel B;  
 FI WPI; 1990-348478/46.  
 DR Nucleotide sequences of actinomycetales - used as primers for synthesis  
 XX of DNA of actinomycetales.  
 PT Claim 29; Page 40; 61pp; French.  
 XX This sequence is based on a fragment of a mycobacterial gene which  
 CC encodes a protein homologous to the 65KD antigen of mycobacterium. TB-9  
 CC is used in a pair with another primer to amplify mycobacterial genes to  
 CC detect mycobacteria. The oligonucleotide can also be used as a labelled  
 CC probe to detect amplified mycobacterial sequences. See also AAQ06505-  
 CC Q06519, AAQ06521-Q06523 and AAQ08336. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct  
 CC PA field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 762 CCTGCTCAAGGACCTCAA 779  
 DB 1 CCTGCTCAAGGACCTCAA 18  
 RESULT 1704  
 AAQ83729  
 ID AAQ83729 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC AAQ83729;  
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 06-OCT-1995 (first entry)  
 XX Primer D5, to generate a dihydrofolate reductase cDNA gene fragment.  
 DE primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplification; DHFR;  
 KW dihydrofolate reductase; loss of heterozygosity; LOH; cancer cell; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS WO9503335-A1.  
 FN 02-FEB-1995.  
 PD 26-JUL-1994; 94WO-US008473.  
 XX 26-JUL-1993; 93US-00095597.  
 XX (KOTE-) KO TECHNOLOGY INC.  
 PA Housman DB;  
 PI WPI; 1995-090555/12.  
 DR Inhibitor of one alternative allele of a gene encoding a protein vital  
 XX for cell viability or cell growth - used to treat patients suffering from  
 PT cancer.  
 XX Example C; Page 34; 43pp; English.  
 PS

XX The dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) gene encodes a protein essential for  
 CC cell proliferation. The gene is located on chromosome 5q11.2-q13.2, a  
 CC region frequently reduced to homozygosity in colorectal and liver  
 CC cancers. The DHFR cDNA sequence was subdivided, which comprises 979 bp  
 CC into 5 overlapping fragments. The fragments were generated by PCR using  
 CC 10 specific primers (D1-D10; Q83725-34) and cDNA isolated from tumour  
 CC cells. PCR fragments of between 219 and 263 bp were generated and  
 CC analysed. 2 DNA polymorphisms, at nucleotides 721 and 829 (numbering from  
 CC Genbank, J00140) were identified. 3/22 cDNAs were heterozygous for T or C  
 CC at position 829, the other 19 were homozygous for C. At position 721,  
 CC 4/20 were heterozygous for A or T, the other 16 were homozygous for T.  
 CC These nucleotide substitutions, which do not result in an amino acid  
 CC exchange, are ideal targets to develop antisense oligonucleotides or  
 CC ribozymes which will specifically discriminate between the different  
 CC polymorphisms. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX

Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1438 GATGCCATGAACATCCA 1455  
 DB 1 GAAGCCATGATCACCAC 18  
 |||||  
 |||||

RESULT 1705  
 AAQ82064/C  
 ID AAQ82064 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ82064;  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 30-AUG-1995 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Chromosome 11 (locus D11S1016) STS primer cSRL-1c5-tz.  
 DE  
 XX sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;  
 KW cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX WO9429486-A1.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 22-DEC-1994.  
 XX  
 XX 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006810.  
 PF  
 XX 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00078471.  
 PR 07-SEP-1993; 93US-00117952.  
 XX  
 XX (SALK ) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.  
 PA  
 XX Evans GA, Smith MW;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1995-036508/05.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid library - by  
 PT sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone then correlating with  
 PT spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for mammalian chromosomes.  
 XX  
 XX Example 4; Page 64; 128pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific cosmids  
 CC by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning. A sample of 371  
 CC DNA sequence fragments were determined and of these, 277 were suitable  
 CC for STS primer prediction by computer analysis (using the "primer"  
 CC program available from B.Lander, MIT). The STSs and cosmids were mapped  
 CC by in situ hybridisation, somatic cell hybrid analysis or both. Using  
 CC this method, 370 STSs specific for human chromosome 11 were generated and  
 CC most of them were regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel

CC method for sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled  
 CC mapping". The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the  
 CC completion of high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the  
 CC complete sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones. See  
 CC AAQ82001-Q82706 for STS primers. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN  
 CC field.)  
 XX

Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1395 CAGCGTGTTCAGTTGGA 1412  
 DB 18 CAGCGTGTTCAGTTGGA 1  
 |||||  
 |||||

RESULT 1706  
 AAT47458/C  
 ID AAT47458 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT47458;  
 XX  
 DT 09-SEP-1997 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Foldback triplex forming oligonucleotide target.  
 DE  
 XX Initiation codon; human immunodeficiency virus; type 1; HIV-1; gag;  
 KW triplex; stranded; foldback triplex forming oligonucleotide; helix;  
 KW triple; FTFO; abasic; linker; Hoogsteen domain; null; skipping; residue;  
 KW 2-aminobutyl-1,3-propanediol; pyrimidine nucleotide; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO9640710-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 19-DEC-1996.  
 PD  
 XX 05-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009093.  
 PF  
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00473096.  
 PR  
 XX (HYBR-) HYBRIDON INC.  
 PA  
 XX Kandimalia E, Agrawal S;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1997-052214/05.  
 DR  
 XX Foldback triplex-forming oligo:nucleotide - contg. abasic linker in  
 PT triplex forming region to skip over pyrimidine nucleotide(s) in target  
 PT nucleic acid.  
 XX  
 XX Example 1; Fig 2; 62pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX A 19 bp sequence from the initiation codon region of human  
 CC immunodeficiency virus type 1 gag mRNA (AAT47450) was selected as a  
 CC target, a purine rich sequence with 3 pyrimidine base interruptions.  
 CC Targeting the site through "traditional" foldback triplex formation was  
 CC not successful as the 3 pyrimidine bases are difficult to target by  
 CC triplex formation. To overcome this problem, several foldback triplex  
 CC forming oligonucleotides (FTFO) with an abasic linker placed in the  
 CC Hoogsteen domain (3rd strand), i.e. as a "null" or "skipping" residue  
 CC against T:A or C:G base pairs, were synthesised. These new FTFO contained  
 CC one to three 2-aminobutyl-1,3-propanediol linkers in the Hoogsteen domain  
 CC opposite to pyrimidine nucleotides (T or C) in the target. For comparison  
 CC several control oligonucleotides without the linker with perfectly  
 CC matched, or with mismatched bases were also synthesised. AAT47457, a FTFO  
 CC containing one abasic linker, hybridises to the target AAT47458 with a Tm  
 CC of 70.5 degrees C  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;



Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 826 TCCCTCACCTGTGTTT 843  
 18 TCTCTCACCTGTCTCT 1

Db

RESULT 1707  
 AAV53063/C  
 ID AAV53063 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAV53063;  
 XX  
 DT 11-JAN-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Cytochrome c oxidase COX 3 gene L strand primer #5.  
 XX  
 KW COX 2 gene; cytochrome c oxidase; Alzheimer's disease; diagnosis;  
 KW mitochondrial DNA; oligonucleotide ligation assay; PCR; primer; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9838335-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 03-SEP-1998.  
 XX  
 XX 27-FEB-1998; 98WO-US003429.  
 XX  
 PR 28-FEB-1997; 97US-00810599.  
 XX  
 PA (MITO-) MITOKOR.  
 XX  
 PI Parker WD, Herrnstadt C, Ghosh S, Fahy ED;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1998-481216/41.  
 XX  
 XX Detecting the presence or risk of Alzheimer's disease - by detecting  
 PT mutations in the sequence of a mitochondrial cytochrome C oxidase gene in  
 PT mitochondrial nucleic acid.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 36; 125pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Light strand primer #5 is used with primer #6 (see AAV53064) in the PCR  
 CC amplification of a fragment of the human mitochondrial cytochrome c  
 CC oxidase subunit III COX 3 gene (see AAV53092). Primers (see AAV53037-66)  
 CC are provided for amplification of full-length COX 1 (see AAV53011), COX 2  
 CC (see AAV53012) and COX 3 genes, and for COX gene fragment amplification,  
 CC from mitochondrial DNA of Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients and from  
 CC normal individuals. PCR products are sequenced and analysed for AD-  
 CC associated mutations e.g. by oligonucleotide ligation assay (see AAV53013  
 CC -30). The invention provides methods for detecting such mutations, as a  
 CC diagnostic of AD, either before or after the onset of clinical symptoms  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1151 TTGACATGTGGGTGTGG 1168  
 19 TGGACAGTGTGTGTGG 2

Db

RESULT 1708  
 AAV41350  
 ID AAV41350 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAV41350;  
 XX

DT 07-OCT-1998 (first entry)  
 DE M. catarrhalis strain O35E UspA1 DNA amplifying primer P4.  
 XX  
 KW Moraxella catarrhalis; UspA1; UspA2; antigen; genetic vaccination;  
 KW vaccine; otitis media; sinusitis; lower respiratory tract infection;  
 KW immunity enhancer; immunoassay reagent; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Moraxella catarrhalis.  
 XX  
 PN WO9828333-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 02-JUL-1998.  
 XX  
 PF 19-DEC-1997; 97WO-US023930.  
 XX  
 PR 20-DEC-1996; 96US-0033599P.  
 XX  
 XX (TEXA ) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.  
 XX  
 PI Hansen EJ, Aebi C, Cope LD, Maciver I, Fiske MJ, Predenburgh R;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1998-377595/32.  
 XX  
 XX New peptide(s) containing the core epitope of Moraxella catarrhalis Usp  
 PT proteins - useful in, e.g. vaccines to prevent or treat M. catarrhalis  
 PT infection, and antibodies for passive immunisation.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 9; 237pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This primer is used for the PCR amplification of the DNA encoding a UspA1  
 CC antigen of Moraxella catarrhalis strain O35E. Nucleic acid sequences  
 CC encoding the UspA1 and A2 antigens of M. catarrhalis isolates O35E, O46E,  
 CC TTA24 and TTA37 can be used in genetic vaccination. An antigenic  
 CC composition or vaccine containing antigenic peptides from UspA1 or UspA2  
 CC antigens are used to induce an immune response in mammals against M.  
 CC catarrhalis and can be used to treat infections such as otitis media,  
 CC sinusitis, lower respiratory tract infections. They can also be used as  
 CC immunity enhancers for other bacterial, parasitic or viral antigens, to  
 CC raise antibodies and as immunoassay reagents for detecting specific  
 CC antibodies. The antibodies are useful for passive immunisation and as  
 CC immunoassay reagents. Detection of the epitopic core sequence, by  
 CC immunoassay or by PCR, is used to diagnose infection. The Usp antigens  
 CC encoding nucleic acid sequences are also used to produce recombinant  
 CC proteins and for screening for potential anti-M. catarrhalis agents,  
 CC while their fragments are useful as diagnostic probes or primers or to  
 CC isolate variant sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 468 CAAGCGCCTATCACTACC 485  
 2 CAAGCTGATCACTACC 19

Db

RESULT 1709  
 AAX56025  
 ID AAX56025 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX56025;  
 XX  
 DT 14-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Wild-type E-cadherin PCR primer EX2F SEQ ID NO:5.  
 XX  
 KW E-cadherin; Maori; familial gastric cancer; germline mutation; detection;  
 KW human; breast cancer; colorectal cancer; prostate cancer; thyroid cancer;  
 KW kidney cancer; bladder cancer; liver cancer;

KW hereditary diffuse gastric cancer; HDGC; PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9920168-A2.

XX 29-APR-1999.

XX 19-OCT-1998; 98WO-N2000160.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97NZ-00328994.

XX (UYOT-) UNIV OTAGO.

XX (TEWH-) TE WHETU WHANAU TRUST LTD.

XX Reeve AE, Guilford PJ;

XX WPI; 1999-288129/24.

XX Determining predisposition to cancer by detecting a mutation in the E-cadherin gene.

XX Disclosure; Page 18; 85pp; English.

XX The present invention a method for detecting the presence or absence of mutations in the E-cadherin gene, which is indicative of a predisposition to cancer. The method can be used to identify predisposition to cancers such as breast cancer, colorectal cancer, gastric cancer, prostate cancer, thyroid cancer, kidney cancer, bladder cancer, and liver cancer. The method is particularly useful for identifying predisposition to hereditary diffuse gastric cancer (HDGC). Compounds which increase the expression or prevent the decrease of E-cadherin would be potential cancer chemopreventative agents. Gene therapy can also be used to supply wild-type E-cadherin. The key to cancer treatment is early detection. The method allows the identification of individuals with a predisposition to cancer, particularly to hereditary cancer, which enables detection before the appearance of clinical symptoms, and thus allows treatment, or other courses of action, to commence as soon as possible. Also, families with histories of familial cancer will be able to undergo tests to search for E-cadherin gene mutations. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for E-cadherin

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 435 TCCCCCAGCGAAGATCTC 452

DB 2 TCCCCCAGCGCGAGTCTC 19

RESULT 1710

AZ20383/c

ID AAZ20383 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAZ20383;

XX 17-NOV-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer for bacterial general essential protein genes.

XX General essential protein; pathogenic bacteria; pathogen; inhibitor;

XX bacterial growth; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Streptococcus pneumoniae.

XX WO9933871-A2.

XX 08-JUL-1999.

PD

XX

XX 30-DEC-1998; 98WO-US027918.

XX 31-DEC-1997; 97US-0070116P.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Youngman P, Fritz C, Murphy C, Guzman L;

XX WPI; 1999-430230/36.

XX Streptococcus pneumoniae general essential protein genes and proteins, useful for identification of antibacterial agents.

XX Disclosure; Page 25; 124pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a PCR primer used to isolate the Streptococcus pneumoniae general essential protein (GEP) genes of the invention. The genes encoding the GEP polypeptides are useful molecular tools for identifying similar genes in pathogenic microorganisms, such as pathogenic strains of Bacillus. In addition, the operons containing genes encoding GEP and the polypeptides themselves, are useful targets for identifying compounds that are inhibitors of the pathogens in which the GEP are expressed. Such inhibitors are useful for inhibiting bacterial growth by being bacteriostatic or bacteriocidal

XX Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1700 ACTCTGCTGCTACCTGCC 1717

DB 19 ATTCTGCTGCTTCTGCC 2

RESULT 1711

AAX84403/c

ID AAX84403 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAX84403;

XX 09-SEP-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer for S. capsulata IFO12533 aminopeptidase coding sequence.

XX Aminopeptidase; amino acid removal; protein hydrolysis production;

XX hydrolysis; flavour development; enzyme deactivation; PCR primer;

XX peptide sequence cleavage; post-translational processing;

XX precursor protein activation; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Novosphingobium capsulatum.

XX WO9931226-A1.

XX 24-JUN-1999.

XX 13-NOV-1998; 98WO-DK000495.

XX 16-DEC-1997; 97DK-00001465.

XX 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069719P.

XX 15-MAY-1998; 98DK-00000670.

XX (NOVO ) NOVO-NORDISK AS.

XX (NOVO ) NOVO NORDISK BIOTECH INC.

XX (ASAH ) ASAH CHEM IND CO LTD.

XX Blinkovsky A, Byun TS, Klotz AV, Sloma A, Brown K, Tang M;

XX Fujii M, Marumoto C;

XX WPI; 1999-418769/35.

DR

XX New isolated aminopeptidase polypeptides used in, e.g. food industry.  
 PT Example 9; Page 49; 84pp; English.  
 XX  
 PS This sequence is a PCR primer for DNA encoding the *Sphingomonas capsulata*  
 CC IF012533 aminopeptidase of the invention. The aminopeptidase polypeptides  
 CC catalyse the removal of amino acids from the N-terminal end of peptides,  
 CC oligopeptides or proteins. They can be used in the production of protein  
 CC hydrolysates for enhancing the degree of hydrolysis and flavour  
 CC development, particularly in foods. They can also be used to deactivate  
 CC enzymes. They can also be used for specific cleavage of peptide  
 CC sequences, e.g. to provide the necessary post-translational processing to  
 CC activate precursor proteins  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 850 CTGGACAGGACCTGAAG 867  
 DB 18 CTGGACAGGACGAAAG 1  
 RESULT 1712  
 AAX18419  
 ID AAX18419 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX18419;  
 XX  
 DT 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer bE5(+) for bovine amelogenin gene.  
 XX  
 KW Amelogenin gene; cow sexing; Holstein dairy cow; bAML intron 5;  
 KW bovine embryo sexing; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Bos sp.  
 XX  
 FN US5876942-A.  
 XX  
 PD 02-MAR-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 24-JUL-1997; 97US-00899811.  
 XX  
 PR 24-JUL-1997; 97US-00899811.  
 XX  
 PA (NASC-) NAT SCI COUNCIL REPUBLIC OF CHINA.  
 XX  
 PI Choo K, Wang C, Cheng WT, Chen C, Hu C;  
 XX WPI; 1999-189629/16.  
 XX  
 DR New oligonucleotide primers based on bovine amelogenin gene, intron 5  
 PT sequences - useful for sexing cows by Polymerase Chain Reaction studies.  
 PT Disclosure; Col 7; 28pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX This sequence is a PCR primer for the Holstein cow amelogenin (bAML) gene  
 CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide primer set, useful for bovine  
 CC embryo sexing, that comprises two primers, each of which can hybridise  
 CC specifically and simultaneously, to an intron 5 sequence of bAML, located  
 CC on the bovine X and Y chromosomes. The primers may be used in a rapid,  
 CC highly reproducible and sensitive method for determining the sex of  
 CC bovine embryos, which involves PCR of the bAML genes located on the X  
 CC Y chromosomes of Holstein dairy cattle. In order to use PCR in sex-  
 CC determination studies, a nucleotide sequence, specific against sex, has  
 CC to be produced (e.g. one associated with testis determining factor).  
 CC However, in this PCR based method, each primer can only recognise DNA  
 CC fragments from one, not both, of the sex chromosomes, therefore, internal  
 CC control primers, derived from the subject gene have to be added to the  
 CC reaction. This can result in competition between the primers, or the  
 CC formation of dimer primers during amplification, rendering the results  
 CC inaccurate. The primers overcome this problem, as they are homologous to  
 CC both the X and Y chromosomes, and so amplify DNA from both chromosomes  
 CC simultaneously, allowing gender to be determined by quick, simple and  
 CC accurate PCR and electrophoresis

CC control primers, derived from the subject gene have to be added to the  
 CC reaction. This can result in competition between the primers, or the  
 CC formation of dimer primers during amplification, rendering the results  
 CC inaccurate. The primers overcome this problem, as they are homologous to  
 CC both the X and Y chromosomes, and so amplify DNA from both chromosomes  
 CC simultaneously, allowing gender to be determined by quick, simple and  
 CC accurate PCR and electrophoresis  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 10 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 180 AGCATAGACAGACCAA 197  
 DB 1 AGCAACAGACAGACCAA 18  
 RESULT 1713  
 AAX18421  
 ID AAX18421 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX18421;  
 XX  
 DT 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer bE5(+) for bovine amelogenin gene.  
 XX  
 KW Amelogenin gene; cow sexing; Holstein dairy cow; bAML intron 5;  
 KW bovine embryo sexing; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Bos sp.  
 XX  
 FN US5876942-A.  
 XX  
 PD 02-MAR-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 24-JUL-1997; 97US-00899811.  
 XX  
 PR 24-JUL-1997; 97US-00899811.  
 XX  
 PA (NASC-) NAT SCI COUNCIL REPUBLIC OF CHINA.  
 XX  
 PI Choo K, Wang C, Cheng WT, Chen C, Hu C;  
 XX WPI; 1999-189629/16.  
 XX  
 DR New oligonucleotide primers based on bovine amelogenin gene, intron 5  
 PT sequences - useful for sexing cows by Polymerase Chain Reaction studies.  
 PT Disclosure; Col 7; 28pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX This sequence is a PCR primer for the Holstein cow amelogenin (bAML) gene  
 CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide primer set, useful for bovine  
 CC embryo sexing, that comprises two primers, each of which can hybridise  
 CC specifically and simultaneously, to an intron 5 sequence of bAML, located  
 CC on the bovine X and Y chromosomes. The primers may be used in a rapid,  
 CC highly reproducible and sensitive method for determining the sex of  
 CC bovine embryos, which involves PCR of the bAML genes located on the X  
 CC Y chromosomes of Holstein dairy cattle. In order to use PCR in sex-  
 CC determination studies, a nucleotide sequence, specific against sex, has  
 CC to be produced (e.g. one associated with testis determining factor).  
 CC However, in this PCR based method, each primer can only recognise DNA  
 CC fragments from one, not both, of the sex chromosomes, therefore, internal  
 CC control primers, derived from the subject gene have to be added to the  
 CC reaction. This can result in competition between the primers, or the  
 CC formation of dimer primers during amplification, rendering the results  
 CC inaccurate. The primers overcome this problem, as they are homologous to  
 CC both the X and Y chromosomes, and so amplify DNA from both chromosomes  
 CC simultaneously, allowing gender to be determined by quick, simple and  
 CC accurate PCR and electrophoresis

```
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 10 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 180 AGGCATAGACAGACCAA 197
DB 1 AGCAACAGACAGACCAA 18

RESULT 1714
AAZ29215/C
ID AAZ29215 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAZ29215;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer IFN6 used for amplification of human IFNA2 genomic DNA.
XX
KW Interferon alpha 2; IFNA2; genomic sequence; transcription start site;
KW upstream; targeting sequence; regulatory sequence; marker gene; PCR;
KW homologous recombination; recombinant cell; gene therapy; DNA construct;
KW Papilloma virus; Hepatitis B virus; Hepatitis C virus; Vaccinia virus;
KW Herpes simplex virus; Herpes zoster varicellous virus; Rhinovirus;
KW Primer IFN6; human leukocyte genomic library lambda; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO9957292-A1.
XX
PD 11-NOV-1999.
XX
PF 05-MAY-1999; 99WO-US009925.
XX
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084648P.
XX
PR 21-MAY-1998; 98US-0086555P.
XX
PA (TRAN-) TRANSKARYOTIC THERAPIES INC.
XX
PI Treco DA, Heartlein MW, Selden RF;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-072236/06.
XX
PT Novel genomic sequences used to treat human diseases and disorders.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 12; 68pp; English.
XX
CC The present DNA sequence is the primer IFN6, that is used to amplify the
CC human genomic sequence of interferon alpha 2 (IFNA2). This primer is used
CC to generate an oligonucleotide probe, to screen the human leukocyte
CC genomic library lambda, to obtain the genomic DNA upstream of the coding
CC region of the IFNA2 gene. The 5' end of the primer corresponds to position
CC +69 of IFNA2
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 926 TCCAGCTGCTCGTGCGCC 943
DB 18 TCAAGCTGCTCTGTGGCC 1

RESULT 1715
AAA04857
ID AAA04857 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
```

```
AC AAA04857;
XX
DT 18-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Tenascin-C phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:146.
XX
KW Human; Tenascin-C; extracellular matrix protein; phosphorothioate;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; exon deletion; therapy;
KW cellular development; differentiation; translation; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO200006775-A1.
XX
PD 10-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 23-JUL-1999; 99WO-US016632.
XX
PR 27-JUL-1998; 98US-0094255P.
XX
PA (UVVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH.
XX
PI Fillmore H, Broadus WC, Gillies GT, Conrad WS;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-183137/16.
XX
PT Preparing antisense oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) and long antisense RNA
PT sequences useful for blocking translation of a specific isoform of
PT Tenascin-C protein.
XX
PS Claim 23; Page 78; 177pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for preparing an antisense
CC oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) sequence for blocking translation of a
CC specific protein isoform that can be expressed as a number of different
CC isoforms. AAA04712 to AAA05243 represent specifically claimed
CC phosphorothioate antisense ODNs for blocking translation of Tenascin-C
CC using the method of the invention. The method is useful for preparing an
CC ODN sequence for blocking translation of a specific isoform of Tenascin-C
CC protein. The method is also useful for blocking translation of a specific
CC family of isoforms of a protein. The method can also be performed by
CC producing a long antisense expression vector encoding a long antisense
CC RNA sequence for blocking translation of a specific protein isoform. The
CC ODNs and long antisense constructs are useful in designing models for
CC studying cellular development and differentiation. The method permits
CC selective inhibition of the translation of protein isoforms, which occur
CC as a result of alternative splicing. AAA05244 represent an
CC oligonucleotide from the present invention, which is given in the
CC sequence listing but not mentioned further within the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1030 GCTGACTTGGCTGGCC 1047
DB 2 GCTGCTTGGCTGGCC 19

RESULT 1716
AAA04858
ID AAA04858 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAA04858;
XX
DT 18-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Tenascin-C phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:147.
XX
KW Human; Tenascin-C; extracellular matrix protein; phosphorothioate;
```

KW antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; exon deletion; therapy;  
KW cellular development; differentiation; translation; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.

PN WO200006775-A1.

XX 10-FEB-2000.

XX 23-JUL-1999; 99WO-US016632.

XX 27-JUL-1998; 98US-0094255P.

XX (UVVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH.

PI Fillmore H, Broadus WC, Gillies GT, Conrad WS;

XX WPI; 2000-183137/16.

XX Preparing antisense oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) and long antisense RNA  
PT sequences useful for blocking translation of a specific isoform of  
PT Tenascin-C protein.

XX Claim 23; Page 79; 177pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for preparing an antisense  
CC oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) sequence for blocking translation of a  
CC specific protein isoform that can be expressed as a number of different  
CC isoforms. AAA04712 to AAA05243 represent specifically claimed  
CC phosphorothioate antisense ODNs for blocking translation of Tenascin-C  
CC using the method of the invention. The method is useful for preparing an  
CC ODN sequence for blocking translation of a specific isoform of Tenascin-C  
CC protein. The method is also useful for blocking translation of a specific  
CC family of isoforms of a protein. The method can also be performed by  
CC producing a long antisense expression vector encoding a long antisense  
CC RNA sequence for blocking translation of a specific protein isoform. The  
CC ODNs and long antisense constructs are useful in designing models for  
CC studying cellular development and differentiation. The method permits  
CC selective inhibition of the translation of protein isoforms, which occur  
CC as a result of alternative splicing. AAA05244 represents an  
CC oligonucleotide from the present invention, which is given in the  
CC sequence listing but not mentioned further within the specification

XX Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e-03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1030 GCTGACTTGGCCTGGCC 1047

DB 1 GCTGTCTTCGCTTGGCC 18

RESULT 1717

AAZ57250/c

ID AAZ57250 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAZ57250;

XX 30-MAR-2000 (first entry)

DE Human mitochondrial DNA cytochrome C oxidase PCR primer SEQ ID NO:49.

XX Human; mitochondrial DNA; extramitochondrial DNA; mtDNA; exmtDNA;  
KW diagnosis; quantification; detection; dystonia; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW Huntington's disease; Parkinson's disease; schizophrenia; stroke;  
KW non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; mitochondrial encephalopathy;  
KW lactic acidosis; myoclonic epilepsy ragged red fibre syndrome;  
KW Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9966075-A2.

XX 23-DEC-1999.

XX 14-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013426.

XX 15-JUN-1998; 98US-00097889.

XX 15-JUN-1998; 98US-00098079.

XX 30-APR-1999; 99US-00302681.

XX (MITO-) MITOKOR.

XX Herrnstadt C, Ghosh SS, Clevenger W, Fahy ED, Davis RE;

XX WPI; 2000-097754/08.

XX Quantification of extramitochondrial DNA for diagnosis of, e.g.  
PT Alzheimer's, Huntington's and Parkinson's disease.

XX Disclosure; Page 31; 157pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for the quantification of  
CC extramitochondrial DNA (exmtDNA) by determining the ratio of a first and  
CC second biological sample containing exmtDNA and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA)  
CC to determine the risk or presence of a disease associated with altered  
CC mitochondrial function. The method can be used to determine the risk of  
CC or presence of a disease associated with altered mitochondrial function,  
CC especially Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's  
CC disease, dystonia, schizophrenia, non-insulin dependent diabetes  
CC mellitus, mitochondrial encephalopathy, lactic acidosis, stroke,  
CC myoclonic epilepsy ragged red fibre syndrome and Leber's hereditary optic  
CC neuropathy. The method can also be used to identify agents suitable for  
CC treating such diseases, in particular Alzheimer's disease. AAZ57202 to  
CC AAZ57313 represent nucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of  
CC the present invention. More specifically AAZ57206 to AAZ57313 are PCR  
CC primers used in the detection of exmtDNA and mtDNA

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1151 TTGACATGTGGGTGTGG 1168

DB 18 TGGACAGGTGGGTGTGG 1

RESULT 1718

AAZ57251/c

ID AAZ57251 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAZ57251;

XX 30-MAR-2000 (first entry)

DE Human mitochondrial DNA cytochrome C oxidase PCR primer SEQ ID NO:50.

XX Human; mitochondrial DNA; extramitochondrial DNA; mtDNA; exmtDNA;  
KW diagnosis; quantification; detection; dystonia; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW Huntington's disease; Parkinson's disease; schizophrenia; stroke;  
KW non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; mitochondrial encephalopathy;  
KW lactic acidosis; myoclonic epilepsy ragged red fibre syndrome;  
KW Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9966075-A2.

XX 23-DEC-1999.

XX 14-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013426.

XX PR 15-JUN-1998; 98US-00097889.  
XX PR 15-JUN-1998; 98US-00098079.  
XX PR 30-APR-1999; 99US-00302681.  
XX PA (MITO-) MITOKOR.  
XX PI Herrnstadt C, Ghosh SS, Clevenger W, Fahy ED, Davis RE;  
XX XX WPI; 2000-097754/08.  
XX DR Quantification of extramitochondrial DNA for diagnosis of, e.g.  
XX PT Alzheimer's, Huntington's and Parkinson's disease.  
XX XX Disclosure; Page 31; 157pp; English.  
XX XX The present invention describes a method for the quantification of  
XX CC extramitochondrial DNA (exmtDNA) by determining the ratio of a first and  
XX CC second biological sample containing exmtDNA and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA)  
XX CC to determine the risk or presence of a disease associated with altered  
XX CC mitochondrial function. The method can be used to determine the risk of  
XX CC or presence of a disease associated with altered mitochondrial function,  
XX CC especially Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's  
XX CC disease, dystonia, schizophrenia, non-insulin dependent diabetes  
XX CC mellitus, mitochondrial encephalopathy, lactic acidosis, stroke,  
XX CC myoclonic epilepsy ragged red fibre syndrome and Leber's hereditary optic  
XX CC neuropathy. The method can also be used to identify agents suitable for  
XX CC treating such diseases, in particular Alzheimer's disease. AAZ57202 to  
XX CC AAZ57313 represent nucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of  
XX CC the present invention. More specifically AAZ57206 to AAZ57313 are PCR  
XX CC primers used in the detection of exmtDNA and mtDNA  
XX XX  
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1151 TTGACATGTGGGTGTGG 1168  
DB 19 TGGACAGTGTGTGTGG 2  
RESULT 1719  
AAA83633  
ID AAA83633 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AC AAA83633;  
XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX DE cdk-we-hu ribozyme binding site #108.  
XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
XX XX Mammalia.  
XX OS WO200032765-A2.  
XX PN 08-JUN-2000.  
XX PD 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
XX PF 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
XX PR (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX PA Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
XX PI WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
XX DR New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
XX PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
XX XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX PS Disclosure; Page 54; 109pp; English.  
XX XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
XX CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
XX CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
XX CC restenosis treatment  
XX XX  
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 281 CTGGGGAACCTTCGTCTG 298  
DB 1 CTGGAGATTGTTCTG 18  
RESULT 1720  
AAA82982  
ID AAA82982 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AC AAA82982;  
XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX DE cdk6 ribozyme binding site #42.  
XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
XX XX Mammalia.  
XX OS WO200032765-A2.  
XX PN 08-JUN-2000.  
XX PD 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
XX PF 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
XX PR (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX PA Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
XX PI WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
XX DR New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
XX PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
XX XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX PS Disclosure; Page 54; 109pp; English.  
XX XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
XX CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
XX CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
XX CC restenosis treatment  
XX XX  
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 281 CTGGGGAACCTTCGTCTG 298  
DB 1 CTGGAGATTGTTCTG 18  
RESULT 1720  
AAA82982  
ID AAA82982 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AC AAA82982;  
XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX DE cdk6 ribozyme binding site #42.  
XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
XX XX Mammalia.  
XX OS WO200032765-A2.  
XX PN 08-JUN-2000.  
XX PD 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
XX PF 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
XX PR (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX PA Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
XX PI WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
XX DR New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
XX PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
XX XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX PS Disclosure; Page 54; 109pp; English.  
XX XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
XX CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
XX CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
XX CC restenosis treatment  
XX XX  
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX XX Disclosure; Page 54; 109pp; English.  
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
XX CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
XX CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
XX CC restenosis treatment  
XX XX  
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 281 CTGGGGAACCTTCGTCTG 298  
DB 1 CTGGAGATTGTTCTG 18  
RESULT 1720  
AAA82982  
ID AAA82982 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AC AAA82982;  
XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX DE cdk6 ribozyme binding site #42.  
XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
XX XX Mammalia.  
XX OS WO200032765-A2.  
XX PN 08-JUN-2000.  
XX PD 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
XX PF 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
XX PR (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX PA Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
XX PI WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
XX DR New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
XX PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
XX XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX PS Disclosure; Page 54; 109pp; English.  
XX XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
XX CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
XX CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
XX CC restenosis treatment  
XX XX  
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 928 CAGCTGCTCCGTGGCCCTG 945  
DB 2 CAGCTTCTCCGAGGCTG 19

RESULT 1721  
ID AAA83091 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AAA83091;  
XX  
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
DE cdk7 ribozyme binding site #12.  
XX  
KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
XX  
OS Mammalia.  
XX  
PN WO200032765-A2.  
XX  
PD 08-JUN-2000.  
XX  
PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
XX  
PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
XX  
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX  
PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
XX  
DE cdk7 ribozyme binding site #12.  
XX  
KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
XX  
OS Mammalia.  
XX  
PN WO200032765-A2.  
XX  
PD 08-JUN-2000.  
XX  
PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
XX  
PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
XX  
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX  
PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
XX  
DE New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX  
PF Disclosure; Page 56; 109pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX  
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
XX AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
XX inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
XX ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
XX restenosis treatment  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
XX  
DE New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX  
PF Disclosure; Page 56; 109pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX  
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
XX AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
XX inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
XX ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
XX restenosis treatment  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. NO. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 653 CCACCGTCTACAAAGGCA 670  
DB 1 CCACCGTTTACAAAGGCA 18

RESULT 1722  
ID AAA84344 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AAA84344;  
XX  
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Cyclin D2 ribozyme binding site #41.  
XX  
KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
XX  
OS Mammalia.  
XX

PN WO200032765-A2.  
XX  
PD 08-JUN-2000.  
XX  
PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
XX  
PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
XX  
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX  
PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
XX  
DE New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX  
PF Disclosure; Page 75; 109pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX  
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
XX AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
XX inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
XX ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
XX restenosis treatment  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. NO. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 983 TCACGCCCCAGACCTGC 1000  
DB 2 TCACGCTCAGGAGCTGC 19

RESULT 1723  
ID AAA82641 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AAA82641;  
XX  
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
DE cdk2 ribozyme binding site #78.  
XX  
KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
XX  
OS Mammalia.  
XX  
PN WO200032765-A2.  
XX  
PD 08-JUN-2000.  
XX  
PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
XX  
PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
XX  
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX  
PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
XX  
DE New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX  
PF Disclosure; Page 49; 109pp; English.  
XX

```
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
CC restenosis treatment
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1030 GCTGACTTTGGCTGGCC 1047
    |||||
Db 2 GCAGACTTTGGACTAGCC 19

RESULT 1724
AAA82642
ID AAA82642 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC AAA82642;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX cdk2 ribozyme binding site #79.
XX
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX Mammalia.
XX WO2000032765-A2.
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Disclosure; Page 49; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
XX ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
XX restenosis treatment
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1035 CTTTGGCTGGCCGAGC 1052
    |||||
Db 1 CTTTGGACTAGCCAGC 18
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```
RESULT 1725
AAA86304
ID AAA86304 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAA86304;
AC AAA86304;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX PCBA HH ribozyme binding site #36.
XX
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX Mammalia.
XX WO2000032765-A2.
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Disclosure; Page 105; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
XX ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
XX restenosis treatment
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 694 GTGGCACTCAAGGAGATC 711
    |||||
Db 2 GAGGCACTCAAGGACCTC 19

RESULT 1726
AAA83760/C
ID AAA83760 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAA83760;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX cdk-we-hu ribozyme binding site #235.
XX
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX Mammalia.
XX WO2000032765-A2.
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000.
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XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Disclosure; Page 66; 109pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
XX ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
XX restenosis treatment
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 388 TCCTCGGATGAGTGCAG 405
XX 19 TTCTCGGAGAGGTTTCAG 2
XX
XX RESULT 1727
XX AAA83198
XX ID AAA83198 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAA83198;
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX cdk7 ribozyme binding site #119.
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX Mammalia.
XX WO200032765-A2.
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Disclosure; Page 58; 109pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
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XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
XX ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
XX restenosis treatment
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1158 GTGGGCTGTGGGCTGCAT 1175
XX 1 GTGGGCTGTGGGCTGTA 18
XX
XX RESULT 1728
XX AAA84464
XX ID AAA84464 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAA84464;
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX Cyclin D3 ribozyme binding site #76.
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX Mammalia.
XX WO200032765-A2.
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Disclosure; Page 77; 109pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
XX ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
XX restenosis treatment
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1623 CCGAGGCCCGCAGGCA 1640
XX 2 CCGGGGCTCCAGCAGCA 19
XX
XX RESULT 1729
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AA82980  
ID AAA82980 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
AC AA82980;  
XX  
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
DE cdk6 ribozyme binding site #40.  
XX  
KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
XX  
OS Mammalia.  
XX  
FN WO200032765-A2.  
XX  
PD 08-JUN-2000.  
XX  
PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
XX  
PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
XX  
FA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX  
PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
XX  
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 54; 109pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
CC restenosis treatment  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 924 GTTCAGCTGCTCCGTGG 941  
DB 1 GTTCAGCTGCTCCGAGG 18  
RESULT 1730  
AAZ76680  
ID AAZ76680 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ76680;  
XX  
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:11036.  
XX  
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
KW diagnosis; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FN WO954500-A2.  
XX  
XX

PD 28-OCT-1999.  
XX  
PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
XX  
AC  
XX  
DT 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
XX  
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
XX  
PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
XX  
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
XX  
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
PT map of the human genome.  
XX  
XX Claim 9; Page 2583; 2745pp; English.  
XX  
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
CC present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 964 AAGTGCTACACCGAGAC 981  
DB 1 AAGTGCTAGACCCAGAC 18  
RESULT 1731  
AAZ77139/C  
ID AAZ77139 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ77139;  
XX  
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:11495.  
XX  
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
KW diagnosis; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FN WO954500-A2.  
XX  
PD 28-OCT-1999.  
XX  
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
XX  
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
XX  
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
XX  
PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
XX

XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 XX DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 XX PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 XX map of the human genome.  
 XX PS Claim 9; Page 2681; 2745pp; English.  
 XX CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
 CC present invention  
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 505 GAGGGCTACTCGGAGAAG 522  
 DB 19 GAGGACTACTCGGCAAG 2  
 |||||  
 RESULT 1732  
 AAZ74676/c  
 ID AAZ74676 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC AAZ74676;  
 XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:9032.  
 XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO9954500-A2.  
 XX PD 28-OCT-1999.  
 XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
 XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
 XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
 XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
 XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 XX DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 XX PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 XX map of the human genome.

PS Claim 8; Page 2156; 2745pp; English.  
 XX CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
 CC present invention  
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1686 CATCTTCCTGCTTACTC 1703  
 DB 18 CTCTTCCTGCTTACTC 1  
 |||||  
 RESULT 1733  
 AAC67410/c  
 ID AAC67410 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC AAC67410;  
 XX DT 14-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 XX DE Alzheimer's disease-linked mitochondrial SNP PCR primer #110.  
 XX KW Human; mitochondrial genome; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; mtDNA; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200063441-A2.  
 XX PD 26-OCT-2000.  
 XX PF 19-APR-2000; 2000WO-US010906.  
 XX PR 20-APR-1999; 99US-0130447P.  
 XX PR 22-OCT-1999; 99US-0160901P.  
 XX PA (MITO-) MITOKOR.  
 XX PI Herrnstadt C, Davis RE;  
 XX DR WPI; 2000-672748/65.  
 XX PT Diagnosing a subject at the risk for or having Alzheimer's disease  
 XX comprises determining at least one single nucleotide polymorphism in  
 XX mitochondrial DNA associated with the disease in the sample from the  
 XX subject.  
 XX PS Example 4; Page 40; 89pp; English.  
 XX CC The present invention describes a novel method for determining the risk  
 CC of or diagnosing Alzheimer's disease using single nucleotide  
 CC polymorphisms (SNPs) present in an individual's mitochondrial DNA  
 CC (mtDNA). In addition, the SNPs identified can be used to identify agents  
 CC suitable for use in treating Alzheimer's disease. Sequences AAC67301-  
 CC C67610 are PCR primers used to demonstrate the method of the invention

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1151 TTGACATGTGGGTGG 1168  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Db 18 TGGACAGTGGTGTGG 1

RESULT 1734  
AAC67411/c  
ID AAC67411 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAC67411;  
XX DT 14-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
XX DE Alzheimer's disease-linked mitochondrial SNP PCR primer #111.

XX KW Human; mitochondrial genome; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;  
XX KW Alzheimer's disease; mtDNA; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200063441-A2.

XX PD 26-OCT-2000.  
XX PF 19-APR-2000; 2000WO-US010906.  
XX PR 20-APR-1999; 99US-0130447P.  
XX PR 22-OCT-1999; 99US-0160901P.  
XX PA (MITO-) MITOKOR.

XX PI Herrnstadt C, Davis RE;  
XX XX WPI; 2000-672748/55.

XX PT Diagnosing a subject at the risk for or having Alzheimer's disease  
PT comprises determining at least one single nucleotide polymorphism in  
PT mitochondrial DNA associated with the disease in the sample from the  
PT subject.

XX PS Example 4; Page 40; 89pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a novel method for determining the risk  
CC of or diagnosing Alzheimer's disease using single nucleotide  
CC polymorphisms (SNPs) present in an individual's mitochondrial DNA  
CC (mtDNA). In addition, the SNPs identified can be used to identify agents  
CC suitable for use in treating Alzheimer's disease. Sequences AAC67301-  
CC C67610 are PCR primers used to demonstrate the method of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1151 TTGACATGTGGGTGG 1168  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Db 19 TGGACAGTGGTGTGG 2

RESULT 1735  
AAD06122/c  
ID AAD06122 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAD06122;  
XX DT 31-JUL-2001 (first entry)

Human e2c-a target DNA for E2C(zif268) zinc finger protein.

XX DE Human e2c-g target DNA for E2C(F2) zinc finger protein.

XX KW Fusion protein; nucleotide-binding domain; NBD; ligand-binding domain;  
XX LBD; transcription regulating domain; TRD; zinc finger protein; ZFP;  
XX ligand-activated transcriptional regulator; gene regulation;  
XX gene therapy; cell proliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;  
XX pemphigus vulgaris; Behcet's syndrome; lipid histiocytosis; human; F2;  
XX finger 2; e2c-g; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200130843-A1.

XX PD 03-MAY-2001.

XX PF 23-OCT-2000; 2000WO-EPO10430.

XX PR 25-OCT-1999; 99US-00433042.

XX PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-00586625.

XX PA (NOVS ) NOVARTIS AG.

XX PA (SCRI ) SCRIPPS RES INST.

XX PI Barbas CF, Kadan M, Beerli R;

XX DR WPI; 2001-308618/32.

XX FT New fusion protein containing nucleotide-binding and ligand-binding  
XX domains, useful e.g. in gene therapy of cancer, provides ligand-activated  
XX control of gene expression.

XX PS Example 1; Page 81; 218pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to fusion protein comprising a nucleotide-binding  
XX domain (NBD), a ligand-binding domain (LBD) of an intracellular receptor  
XX (ICR) and a transcription regulating domain (TRD). NBD is a polydactyl  
XX zinc finger protein (ZFP), or a modular part of it, that interacts  
XX specifically with a contiguous sequence of at least 3 nucleotides. The  
XX fusion protein functions as a ligand-activated transcriptional regulator.  
XX The fusion protein and the nucleic acid encoding it, are used to regulate  
XX gene expression, particularly in gene therapy for treating malignant cell  
XX proliferative diseases (e.g. colon cancer, prostate cancer, renal-cell  
XX carcinoma) and non-malignant cell proliferative diseases (e.g. psoriasis,  
XX pemphigus vulgaris, Behcet's syndrome and lipid histiocytosis). The  
XX fusion protein and its DNA are also useful for treating diseases caused  
XX by viruses in humans/plants, genetic and/or acquired diseases. The fusion  
XX protein can be designed to target any selected gene (endogenous or  
XX exogenous), and can be made to have different selectivity or specificity  
XX for endogenous or exogenous ligands. The present sequence is human (erbB-  
XX 2) e2c-g target DNA for E2C(F2) zinc finger protein. The E2C(F2) ZFP is  
XX used to construct fusion protein of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 11 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1094 CACTGTGGTACCGGCCCC 1111  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Db 18 CACTGGCGCTCGGCCCC 1

RESULT 1736  
AAD06123/c  
ID AAD06123 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAD06123;

XX DT 31-JUL-2001 (first entry)

XX Fusion protein; nucleotide-binding domain; NBD; ligand-binding domain;  
KW LBD; transcription regulating domain; TRD; zinc finger protein; ZFP;  
KW ligand-activated transcriptional regulator; gene regulation;  
KW gene therapy; cell proliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;  
KW pemphigus vulgaris; Behcet's syndrome; lipid histiocytosis; human;  
KW Zif268; e2c-a; ds.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX  
XX WO200130843-A1.  
XX  
XX 03-MAY-2001.  
XX  
XX 23-OCT-2000; 2000WO-EP010430.  
XX  
XX 25-OCT-1999; 99US-00433042.  
XX 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-00586625.  
XX  
XX (NOVS ) NOVARTIS AG.  
XX (SCRI ) SCRIPPS RES INST.  
XX  
XX Barbas CF, Kadan M, Beerli R;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-308618/32.  
XX  
XX New fusion protein containing nucleotide-binding and ligand-binding  
PT domains, useful e.g. in gene therapy of cancer, provides ligand-activated  
PT control of gene expression.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 81; 218pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to fusion protein comprising a nucleotide-binding  
CC domain (NBD), a ligand-binding domain (LBD) of an intracellular receptor  
CC (ICR) and a transcription regulating domain (TRD). NBD is a polydactyl  
CC zinc finger protein (ZFP), or a modular part of it, that interacts  
CC specifically with a contiguous sequence of at least 3 nucleotides. The  
CC fusion protein functions as a ligand-activated transcriptional regulator.  
CC The fusion protein and the nucleic acid encoding it, are used to regulate  
CC gene expression, particularly in gene therapy for treating malignant cell  
CC proliferative diseases (e.g. colon cancer, prostate cancer, renal-cell  
CC carcinoma) and non-malignant cell proliferative diseases (e.g. psoriasis,  
CC pemphigus vulgaris, Behcet's syndrome and lipid histiocytosis). The  
CC fusion protein and its DNA are also useful for treating diseases caused  
CC by viruses in humans/plants, genetic and/or acquired diseases. The fusion  
CC protein can be designed to target any selected gene (endogenous or  
CC exogenous), and can be made to have different selectivity or specificity  
CC for endogenous or exogenous ligands. The present sequence is human (erbB-  
CC 2) e2c-a target DNA for E2C(Zif268) zinc finger protein. The E2C(Zif268)  
CC ZFP is used to construct fusion protein of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1094 CACTGTGTGTACCGCCGCC 1111  
DB 18 CACTGGGGCTCCGGCCCC 1  
  
RESULT 1737  
AAH39217  
ID AAH39217 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AAH39217;  
XX  
XX 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 2013.  
XX  
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;

SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;  
KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolemia;  
KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;  
KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;  
KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200129262-A2.  
XX  
XX 26-APR-2001.  
XX  
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.  
XX  
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.  
XX  
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.  
XX  
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.  
XX  
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,  
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic  
PT acid sample.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; Page 60; 83pp; English.  
XX  
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide  
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking  
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention  
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the  
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a  
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.  
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by  
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The  
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or  
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to  
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of  
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being  
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.  
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular  
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease,  
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic  
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial  
CC diseases, including a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune  
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,  
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic  
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and  
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific  
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1203 CCTCTTTCGGGCTCCAC 1220  
DB 1 CCTGTTTCTGGGCTCGAC 18  
  
RESULT 1738  
AAH26290/C  
ID AAH26290 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AAH26290;  
XX  
XX 02-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX IgG transporting Fc receptor alpha-chain PCR primer HUFC3.  
XX

KW Fc receptor; FcRn; immunoglobulin; IgG; transport; milk; colostrum;  
KW transgenic animal; ruminant; cattle; human; PCR primer; ss.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200157088-A1.  
XX 09-AUG-2001.  
XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-SE000202.  
XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0180130P.  
XX (HAWK/) HAMMARSTROEM L.  
XX (KACS/) KACSKOVICS I.  
XX Hammarstroem L, Kacskovics I;  
XX WPI; 2001-483419/52.  
XX New DNA molecule encoding immunoglobulin G transporting ruminant Fc  
PT receptor, FcRn, useful for producing colostrum or milk with enhanced  
PT levels of immunoglobulins or proteins fused to immunoglobulin gamma  
PT chains.  
XX Disclosure; Page 6; 45pp; English.  
XX The present sequence is that of primer HUF3, which was used with primer  
CC HUF2 (see AAH26289) in the RT-PCR amplification of human placental RNA,  
CC generating a 549 bp fragment encoding the alpha-2, alpha-3, and  
CC transmembrane regions of the human IgG transporting Fc receptor (FcRn)  
CC alpha-chain. This amplified cDNA fragment was used as a probe to screen  
CC the amplified cDNA obtained from cattle liver using primers (see AAH26286  
CC -87) based on human, mouse and rat FcRn conserved regions. Full-length  
CC cDNA (see AAH26284) for cattle FcRn (see AAH2604) was subsequently  
CC obtained. The invention relates to ruminant major histocompatibility  
CC complex class I-like Fc receptors, especially cattle, camel and sheep  
CC FcRn DNA molecules, and the proteins encoded by them. It also provides a  
CC method of producing milk or colostrum with enhanced levels of  
CC immunoglobulins or proteins fused to immunoglobulin gamma-chains or their  
CC FcRn interacting regions  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 377 CTTGAGCCACGCTCTCGG 394  
DB 19 CTCGAGCCAAAGTCTCCG 2  
RESULT 1739  
AAH42354  
ID AAH42354 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AAH42354;  
AC AAH42354;  
XX 17-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
DT PCR primer for human xylosyltransferase (XT) isoform XT-II cDNA.  
DE UDP-xylose:proteoglycan core protein beta-D-xylosyltransferase; XT;  
XX XT-I; XT-II; glycosaminoglycan; sclerotic disease; PCR primer;  
KW chronic inflammatory joint disease; diagnostic marker; gene marker; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200149831-A2.  
XX 12-JUL-2001.  
PD Example 2; Page 65; 127pp; English.

PF 28-DEC-2000; 2000WO-EF013311.  
XX 30-DEC-1999; 99EP-00126194.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00126233.  
XX (KLEE/) KLEESIEK K.  
XX Kleesiek K, Brinkmann T, Goetting C, Kuhn J;  
PI WPI; 2001-441872/47.  
DR UDP-xylose:proteoglycan core protein beta-D-xylosyltransferase and the  
XX nucleic acids that encode it, useful for preventing, diagnosing and  
XX treating sclerotic diseases and chronic inflammatory joint diseases.  
XX Example 24; Page 30; 80pp; English.  
XX The present sequence represents a PCR primer for a cDNA fragment encoding  
CC an isoform of UDP-xylose:proteoglycan core protein beta-D-  
CC xylosyltransferase (XT). The XT enzyme occurs in at least two isoforms  
CC (XT-I) and (XT-II). XT is involved in the biosynthesis of  
CC glycosaminoglycans. XT polypeptides and polynucleotides may be used in  
CC the production of an agent (inhibitors and antagonists of XT) for the  
CC treatment of sclerotic diseases and chronic inflammatory joint diseases,  
CC or as a diagnostic marker. The XT DNA may be used as a gene marker. Anti-XT  
CC antibodies are used as a diagnostic tool in an immunological assay for  
CC detection of a protein having XT activity  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 22 ACAGGAATGCAGAGTAG 39  
DB 1 AAAGAGGCGAGAGAG 18  
RESULT 1740  
AAD08660/c  
ID AAD08660 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AAD08660;  
AC AAD08660;  
XX 04-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
DT Human testis cDNA amplifying EST-2 PCR primer.  
XX Human; cytostatic; gene therapy; vaccine; fibrosarcoma cancer;  
KW cancer associated antigen; PCR primer; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200140271-A2.  
XX 07-JUN-2001.  
XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032750.  
XX 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0168353P.  
XX 26-APR-2000; 2000US-00559013.  
XX (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.  
XX Ono T, Nakayama E;  
PI WPI; 2001-397941/42.  
DR Isolated polypeptide, useful in treating disorders such as cancer, is  
XX encoded by a nucleic acid (NA) Group 3 or 4 molecule.  
XX Example 2; Page 65; 127pp; English.

XX The invention relates to cancer associated antigens and their nucleic  
 CC acids which are expressed in methylcholanthrene-induced fibrosarcoma  
 CC cancer cells from mice. Cancer associated antigens and a pharmaceutical  
 CC composition containing nucleic acid molecules encoding cancer associated  
 CC antigens are used to treat a condition e.g. cancer. Cancer associated  
 CC antigens, the nucleotides encoding them, antibodies against them and the  
 CC pharmaceutical compositions comprising them are useful for diagnosing,  
 CC monitoring and treating the diseases characterised by the expression of  
 CC one or more cancer associated antigens, e.g. fibrosarcoma cancer, and for  
 CC research purposes. Cancer associated antigens DNA is also useful in gene  
 CC therapy. The present sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying human  
 CC testis cDNA which is used in the identification of acrosomal protein,  
 CC sp32, a human cancer/testis antigen. The present sequence is derived from  
 CC human testis EST clone z86804.r1  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 350 TGGGGTCTGATGGGAGA 367  
 |||||  
 Db 18 TGGAGTGGATGGGAGA 1  
 |||||  
 RESULT 1741  
 AAH58142  
 ID AAH58142 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAH58142;  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk6 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:566.  
 XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
 KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seboreic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX WO200130362-A2.  
 XX 03-MAY-2001.  
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
 XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
 XX Example 1; Page 113; 408pp; English.  
 PS  
 CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a

CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,  
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,  
 CC ophthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seboreic wart. They can  
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 924 GTTCCAGCTGCTCCGTGG 941  
 |||||  
 Db 1 GTTCCAGCTTCTCCGAGG 18  
 |||||  
 RESULT 1742  
 AAH58253  
 ID AAH58253 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAH58253;  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk7 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:677.  
 XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
 KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seboreic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX WO200130362-A2.  
 XX 03-MAY-2001.  
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
 XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
 XX Example 1; Page 121; 408pp; English.  
 PS  
 CC

CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic, dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling, ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis, squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3

QY 653 CCACCGTCTACAGGCA 670  
DB 1 CCACCGTCTACAGGCA 18

RESULT 1743  
AAH58360  
ID AAH58360 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AAH58360;  
AC AAH58360;  
XX  
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk7 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:784.  
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX WO200130362-A2.  
XX  
XX 03-MAY-2001.  
XX  
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
XX  
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
XX  
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX  
XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
XX  
XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.

PS Example 1; Page 129; 408pp; English.  
XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic, dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling, ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis, squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3

QY 1158 GTGGGGTGTGGCTGCAT 1175  
DB 1 GTGGGGTGTGGCTGCAT 18

RESULT 1744  
AAH58922/C  
ID AAH58922 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AAH58922;  
AC AAH58922;  
XX  
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Cdk-we-hu ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1346.  
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX WO200130362-A2.  
XX  
XX 03-MAY-2001.  
XX  
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
XX  
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
XX  
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX  
XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
XX  
XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix



metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.

Example 1; Page 169; 408pp; English.

The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a nucleic acid segment encoding (i). (i) can have antiproliferative, dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling, ophthalmological, vulvar, keratolytic and virucide activities, and cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis, squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention

Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 388 TCCTCGGATGAGTGCAG 405  
DB 19 TTCTCGGAGAGTTCAG 2

RESULT 1745  
AAH57804  
ID AAH57804 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
AC AAH57804;  
XX  
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE  
XX  
KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulvar;  
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX WC200130362-A2.  
XX  
XX 03-MAY-2001.  
XX  
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
XX  
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
XX  
XX (INMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX  
XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
XX

Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.

Example 1; Page 88; 408pp; English.

The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative, dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling, ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis, squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention

Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1035 CTTTGGCTGCGCCGAGC 1052  
Db 1 CTTTGGACTAGCCGAGC 18  
||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 1746  
AAH58144  
ID AAH58144 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AAH58144;  
AC AAH58144;  
XX  
XX  
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk6 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:568.  
XX  
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX WO2001030362-A2.  
XX  
XX 03-MAY-2001.  
PD  
XX  
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
PF  
XX  
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
PR  
XX  
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
PA  
XX  
XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
XX

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DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX
XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 113; 408pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipapillary,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiskinning,
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 928 CAGCTGCTCCGTCGCTG 945
DB ||||| ||||| |||||
2 CAGCTTCTCCGAGCTG 19
RESULT 1747
AAH59506
ID AAH59506 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAH59506;
AC
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Cyclin D2 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1930.
DE
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
KW antipapillary; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antiskinning; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200130362-A2.
PN
XX
XX 03-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX
XX (IMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
XX
XX
XX

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PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX
XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 212; 408pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipapillary,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiskinning,
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 983 TCAAGCCCGACGACCTGC 1000
DB ||||| ||||| |||||
2 TCAAGCCTCAGGAGCTGC 19
RESULT 1748
AAH58795
ID AAH58795 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAH58795;
AC
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Cdk-we-hu ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1219.
DE
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
KW antipapillary; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antiskinning; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200130362-A2.
PN
XX
XX 03-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX
XX
XX
XX

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PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
 PI WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 160; 408pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,  
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,  
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retnopathy of  
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 281 CTGGGGAACCTTCCTCTG 298  
 DB 1 CTGGAGAAATTCGTTCTG 18  
 RESULT 1749  
 AAH57803  
 ID AAH57803 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAH57803;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DS Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk2 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:227.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO200130362-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 03-MAY-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
 XX  
 XX

PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
 PI WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 88; 408pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,  
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,  
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retnopathy of  
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1030 GCTGACTTTGGCTGGCC 1047  
 DB 2 GCAGACTTTGGACTAGCC 19  
 RESULT 1750  
 AAH59626  
 ID AAH59626 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAH59626;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DS Cyclin D3 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2050.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO200130362-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 03-MAY-2001.  
 XX  
 XX

PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.

XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;

XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.

XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.

XX Example 1; Page 221; 408pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,  
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,  
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
CC exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1623 CCGAGGCCCCGAGGCA 1640

Db 2 CCGGGGCTCCAGAGCCA 19

RESULT 1751

AAH61466

ID AAH61466 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAH61466;

XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX PCNA HH ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3890.

XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200130362-A2.

XX

PD 03-MAY-2001.

XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.

XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;

XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.

XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.

XX Example 1; Page 354; 408pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,  
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,  
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
CC exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 694 GTGGCACTCAAGGAGATC 711

Db 2 GAGGCACTCAAGGACCTC 19

RESULT 1752

AAF97790/C

ID AAF97790 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAF97790;

XX 31-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX Human nerve growth factor beta (1p13) PCR primer SEQ ID NO:4.

XX Human; chromosome 1; 1p36; neuroblastoma cell line; NB-1; anticancer;  
KW tumour suppressor; human 1p36 homozygosity deletion domain; tumour;  
KW diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200116311-A1.

XX 08-MAR-2001.

XX 31-AUG-2000; 2000WO-JP005930.

XX 31-AUG-1999; 99JP-00245962.

XX 09-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00136266.

PR

XX (HISM ) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.  
PA (CHIB-) CHIBA PREPECTURE.  
XX Nakagawara A;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2001-226686/23.  
DR  
XX Human 1p36 homozygosity deletion domain from the 36-position of first  
XX chromosome short arm in human neuroblastoma cell lines, applicable e.g.  
PT in gene diagnosis of tumors as well as in developing anti-cancer drugs.  
PT  
XX Example 4; Page 15; 226pp; Japanese.  
PS  
XX The present invention describes a homozygosity deletion domain co-  
XX existing in the 36-position of the first chromosome short arm (1p36) in  
CC human neuroblastoma. Also described are base sequences from the 1p36  
CC position of human neuroblastoma cell lines (NB-1 and MASS-NB-SCH-1),  
CC which are tumour suppressor genes in human neuroblastoma. The genes are  
CC tumour suppressor genes, base sequence data of which are applicable as  
CC tumour markers and reagents in studying mechanism of tumour body  
CC formation, and gene diagnosis of tumours as well as in developing anti-  
CC cancer drugs. AAF97787 to AAF97829 represent PCR primers used in the  
CC exemplification of the present invention, and AAF97830 to AAF97874  
CC represent sequences given in the exemplification of the present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 267 CACACGTCGCTCCCTGG 284  
DB 19 CACATGACGACTCCTGG 2  
RESULT 1753  
AAS18854/C  
ID AAS18854 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AAS18854;  
AC AAS18854;  
XX  
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Growth hormone 1 gene (GH1), specific primer GH1DR.  
XX  
KW Growth hormone 1; GH1; osteopathic; gene therapy; protein therapy;  
KW diabetes; obesity; infection; acromegaly; gigantism; sodium retention;  
KW water retention; metabolic syndrome; mood disorder; sleep disorder;  
KW Growth hormone dysfunction; familial growth hormone deficiency;  
KW short stature; pituitary storage defect; human; primer; GH1DR;  
KW denaturing high performance liquid chromatography; DHPLC; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200185993-A2.  
PN  
XX 15-NOV-2001.  
PD  
XX 14-MAY-2001; 2001WO-GB002126.  
PF  
XX 12-MAY-2000; 2000GB-00011459.  
PR  
XX 14-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00306004.  
PR  
XX (UYWA-) UNIV WALES COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.  
PA  
XX Cooper DN, Procter AM, Gregory J, Millar DS;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2002-089798/12.  
DR  
XX Detecting growth hormone variants (GH1), useful in screening patients for  
PT growth hormone irregularities, comprises comparing the nucleotide

PT sequence of a GH1 gene from a test sample with that of a standard  
XX sequence of the human GH1.  
XX Claim 11; Page 76; 95pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention described a method of detecting variation in growth hormone  
CC 1 (GH1), and therefore GH dysfunction in an individual. The method  
CC comprises comparing the nucleotide sequence of GH1 gene obtained from the  
CC test sample with a standard human GH1 gene sequence, in order to identify  
CC variation (GH1 variant). The method is useful in screening patients for  
CC growth hormone irregularities or producing variant proteins for treating  
CC irregularities, and for the early detection and appropriate clinical  
CC management of familial GH deficiency. The GH1 variants are useful in  
CC therapeutic, diagnostic or detection method, particularly for determining  
CC binding defects and susceptibility to a disease such as diabetes, obesity  
CC or infection; for treating acromegaly or gigantism conditions associated  
CC with lactogenic, diabetogenic, lipolytic and protein anabolic effects,  
CC conditions associated with sodium and water retention, metabolic  
CC syndromes, mood and sleep disorders; diagnosing GH dysfunction and  
CC determining pituitary storage defects. The GH1 variants are especially  
CC useful in gene therapy or protein therapy. The GH1 or GH variant may also  
CC be used in the preparation of a medicament, diagnostics composition or  
CC kit, or detection kit. The method has the advantage of: expanding the  
CC know spectrum of GH1 gene mutations; evaluating the role of GH1 gene  
CC mutations in the etiology of short stature; identifying of the mode of  
CC inheritance of novel lesions; evaluation the effects of GH1 mutations on  
CC the structure and function of the GH molecule and development of rapid  
CC diagnostic tests for inherited GH deficiency. This sequence is the GH1  
CC gene specific primer, GH1DR, used in the denaturing high performance  
CC liquid chromatography (DHPLC) analysis of the GH1 gene to identify  
CC sequence variants, described in the method of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 762 CCTGCTCAAGGACCTCAA 779  
DB 19 CCAGCTCAGGATCCCAA 2  
RESULT 1754  
ABL89182  
ID ABL89182 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ABL89182;  
XX  
DT 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:404.  
DE  
KW Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;  
KW reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.  
XX  
XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.  
OS  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX EP1174518-A1.  
XX  
XX 23-JAN-2002.  
PD  
XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
PF  
XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
PR  
XX (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.  
PA  
XX Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2002-156696/21.  
DR  
XX

PT Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,  
PT especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially  
PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high  
XX significance.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 105; 166pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a  
CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative  
CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to  
CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family  
CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of  
CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,  
CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining  
CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the  
CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample  
CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of  
CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for  
CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a  
CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL89321 represent  
CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present  
CC invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 866 AGCAGTACCTGGATGACT 883  
D5 1 ATCAATACGTGGATGACT 18  
RESULT 1755  
ABL89189  
ID ABL89189 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ABL89189;  
XX  
DT 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:411.  
XX  
DE Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;  
XX reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.  
XX  
OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN EP1174518-A1.  
XX  
PD 23-JAN-2002.  
XX  
PF 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
XX  
PR 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
XX  
PA (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.  
XX  
PI Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-156696/21.  
XX  
DR Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,  
XX especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially  
XX all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high  
XX significance.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 106; 166pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a  
CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative

CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to  
CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family  
CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of  
CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,  
CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining  
CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the  
CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample  
CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of  
CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for  
CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a  
CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL89321 represent  
CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present  
CC invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 866 AGCAGTACCTGGATGACT 883  
D5 1 ATCAATACGTGGATGACT 18  
RESULT 1755  
ABL89186  
ID ABL89186 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ABL89186;  
XX  
DT 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:408.  
XX  
DE Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;  
XX reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.  
XX  
OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN EP1174518-A1.  
XX  
PD 23-JAN-2002.  
XX  
PF 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
XX  
PR 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
XX  
PA (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.  
XX  
PI Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-156696/21.  
XX  
DR Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,  
XX especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially  
XX all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high  
XX significance.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 106; 166pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a  
CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative  
CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to  
CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family  
CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of  
CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,  
CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining  
CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the  
CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample  
CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of  
CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for

CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a  
CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL9321 represent  
CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present  
CC invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 866 AGCAGTACTCGATGACT 883  
DB 1 ATCAGTACATGGATGATT 18  
  
RESULT 1757  
ABL89190  
ID ABL89190 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ABL89190;  
XX  
DT 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:412.  
XX  
KW Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;  
KW reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.  
XX  
OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN EP1174518-A1.  
XX  
PD 23-JAN-2002.  
XX  
PF 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
XX  
PR 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
XX  
PA (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.  
XX  
PI Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-156696/21.  
XX  
PT Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,  
PT especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially  
PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high  
PT significance.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 107; 166pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a  
CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative  
CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to  
CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family  
CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of  
CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,  
CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining  
CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the  
CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample  
CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of  
CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for  
CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a  
CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL9321 represent  
CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present  
CC invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 866 AGCAGTACTCGATGACT 883  
DB 1 ATCAGTACATGGATGATT 18  
  
RESULT 1758  
ABL89193  
ID ABL89193 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ABL89193;  
XX  
DT 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:415.  
XX  
KW Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;  
KW reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.  
XX  
OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN EP1174518-A1.  
XX  
PD 23-JAN-2002.  
XX  
PF 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
XX  
PR 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
XX  
PA (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.  
XX  
PI Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-156696/21.  
XX  
PT Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,  
PT especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially  
PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high  
PT significance.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 107; 166pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a  
CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative  
CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to  
CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family  
CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of  
CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,  
CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining  
CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the  
CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample  
CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of  
CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for  
CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a  
CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL9321 represent  
CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present  
CC invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 866 AGCAGTACTCGATGACT 883  
DB 1 ACCAGTACATGGATGATT 18  
  
RESULT 1759  
AAL43638

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 866 AGCAGTACTCGATGACT 883  
DB 1 ATCAGTACATGGATGATT 18  
  
RESULT 1758  
ABL89193  
ID ABL89193 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ABL89193;  
XX  
DT 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:415.  
XX  
KW Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;  
KW reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.  
XX  
OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN EP1174518-A1.  
XX  
PD 23-JAN-2002.  
XX  
PF 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
XX  
PR 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
XX  
PA (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.  
XX  
PI Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-156696/21.  
XX  
PT Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,  
PT especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially  
PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high  
PT significance.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 107; 166pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a  
CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative  
CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to  
CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family  
CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of  
CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,  
CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining  
CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the  
CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample  
CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of  
CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for  
CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a  
CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL9321 represent  
CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present  
CC invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 866 AGCAGTACTCGATGACT 883  
DB 1 ACCAGTACATGGATGATT 18  
  
RESULT 1759  
AAL43638

ID AAL43638 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC AAL43638;  
 XX DT 05-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human galectin-4 (Clnl14) colon specific gene forward PCR primer.  
 XX KW Human; ss; PCR; primer; gastrointestinal cancer; stomach cancer;  
 KW KW small intestine cancer; colon cancer; gastrointestinal specific gene;  
 KW KW GSG; galectin-4; Clnl14; carbonic anhydrase I; Clnl15;  
 KW KW gastrointestinal cancer marker.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX FN US2002042088-A1.  
 XX PD 11-APR-2002.  
 XX PF 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-00802674.  
 XX PR 09-MAR-2000; 2000US-0188061P.  
 XX PA (MACI//) MACINA R A.  
 XX PA (PIDE//) PIDERIT A.  
 XX PA (SUNY//) SUN Y.  
 XX FI Macina RA, Piderit A, Sun Y;  
 XX DR WPI; 2002-507213/54.  
 XX PT Diagnosing, monitoring, staging, imaging and treating cancers, e.g.  
 PT PT gastrointestinal cancers such as stomach, small intestine and colon  
 PT PT cancer, associated with the expression of gastrointestinal specific genes  
 PT Clnl14 and Clnl15.  
 XX Example 1; Page 13; 23pp; English.  
 XX PS The invention comprises a method for diagnosing the presence of  
 CC gastrointestinal cancers (e.g. cancers of the stomach, small intestine  
 CC and colon) associated with two gastrointestinal specific genes (GSGs).  
 CC The two GSGs are human galectin-4 (Clnl14) and human carbonic anhydrase I  
 CC (Clnl15). It has been found that Clnl14 and Clnl15 serve as useful  
 CC markers in the diagnosis of gastrointestinal cancer. The method of the  
 CC invention is useful for detecting, diagnosing, monitoring, staging,  
 CC prognosticating, imaging and treating gastrointestinal cancers associated  
 CC with the expression of GSGs Clnl14 and Clnl15. The present DNA sequence  
 CC represents a PCR primer that is specific for the human galectin-4  
 CC (Clnl14) gene  
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1711 ACTGCTGAGCCATGTT 1728  
 DB 2 ACCCGCTGTGCATATT 19  
 RESULT 1760  
 ABL44665/C  
 ID ABL44665 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC ABL44665;  
 XX DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1709.  
 XX KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
 KW KW PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX FN JP2001321190-A.  
 XX PD 20-NOV-2001.  
 XX PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.  
 XX PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.  
 XX PA (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.  
 XX PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
 XX DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
 XX PT Arraying genome clones.  
 XX PS Claim 4; Page 38; 528pp; Japanese.  
 XX CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the  
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order  
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal  
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention  
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1719 GAGCCATGTTCACTGCC 1736  
 DB 19 GAGCCATCATCCACTGCC 2  
 RESULT 1761  
 ABK8952/C  
 ID ABK8952 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC ABK8952;  
 XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma) DNA PCR primer #1.  
 XX KW Interferon-gamma; IFN-gamma; PCR; ss; Th1-type T cell response; primer;  
 KW KW Th2 cytokine; demyelinating disease; multiple sclerosis; antineumatic;  
 KW KW experimental autoimmune encephalitis; rheumatoid arthritis; antidiabetic;  
 KW KW insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective;  
 KW KW antinflammatory; antiarthritic.  
 XX OS Unidentified.  
 XX FN US2002068715-A1.  
 XX PD 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)



PD 06-JUN-2002.  
XX  
PF  
XX 05-SEP-2001; 2001US-00947770.  
XX  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006233.  
XX  
XX (STEI/) STEINMAN L.  
PA (RUIZ/) RUIZ P.  
PA (GARR/) GARREN H.  
XX  
XX Steinman L, Ruiz P, Garren H;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-582492/62.  
XX  
XX Treating autoimmune diseases, e.g. demyelinating diseases in a mammal by  
PT co-administering a DNA encoding an autoantigen associated with the  
PT disease and DNA encoding a Th2 cytokine, particularly encoding  
PT interleukin-4.  
XX  
XX Example 3; Page 15; 36pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to treating an autoimmune disease in a mammal  
CC comprising introducing a DNA expression cassette with a sequence encoding  
CC at least a portion of an autoantigen associated with a pro-inflammatory,  
CC Th1-type T cell response under regulatory control of a promoter under  
CC conditions where the sequence is expressed and pro-inflammatory response  
CC of T cells that respond to the autoantigen is decreased. The construct  
CC can be incorporated in a vaccine also comprising a sequence encoding a  
CC Th2 cytokine under the regulatory control of a promoter that is active in  
CC a mammalian host. The method is useful for treating an autoimmune  
CC disease, preferably a demyelinating disease such as experimental  
CC autoimmune encephalitis and multiple sclerosis in a mammal, rheumatoid  
CC arthritis and insulin dependent diabetes mellitus. This sequence  
CC represents a PCR primer used to amplify DNA encoding interferon-gamma  
CC (IFN-gamma), used in the scope of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 31 CAGAGGTAGGCGGAGGA 48  
Db 18 CAGAGGTAGGCGGAGGA 1

RESULT 1762  
ABN89751  
ID ABN89751 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABN89751;  
XX  
XX 18-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human ABCA6 specific PCR primer SEQ ID NO:162.  
XX  
XX Human; ABCA5; ABCA6; ABCA9; ABCA10; ATP-binding cassette transporter;  
XX chromosome 17; chromosome 17q; chromosome 17q24; antiarteriosclerotic;  
XX gene therapy; cholesterol; lipophilic molecule; inflammation;  
XX prostaglandin; prostacyclin; arteriosclerosis; transport; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200246458-A2.  
XX  
XX 13-JUN-2002.  
XX  
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015401.  
XX  
XX 07-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00403440.  
XX  
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263231P.  
XX

PA (AVET ) AVENTIS PHARMA SA.  
XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.  
XX  
PI Deneffe P, Rosier-Montus M, Prades C, Arnould-Reguigne I;  
PI Duverger N, Allikmets R, Dean M;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-557584/59.  
XX  
XX A novel nucleic acid corresponding to ATP-binding cassette transporter  
PT genes and the encoded polypeptide, useful for preventing or treating a  
PT dysfunction in reverse transport of cholesterol.  
XX  
XX Claim 9; Page 106; 216pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes human ATP-binding cassette transporters  
CC (ABC). Specifically described are the human ABCA5, ABCA6, ABCA9 and  
CC ABCA10 genes (see ABN89594 to ABN89597) which encode the proteins given  
CC in ABN81574 to ABN81577). ABN89598 to ABN89715 represent ABCA5, ABCA6,  
CC ABCA9 and ABCA10 nucleotide fragments; and ABN89716 to ABN89806 represent  
CC primers for ABCA5, ABCA6, ABCA9 and ABCA10 genes which are used in the  
CC amplification of the present invention. The ABC sequences have  
CC antiarteriosclerotic activities and can be used in gene therapy. ABC  
CC sequences can be used in the manufacture of a medicament intended for the  
CC prevention and/or treatment of a subject affected by a dysfunction in the  
CC reverse transport of cholesterol. The ABC proteins are involved in the  
CC reverse transport of cholesterol, in membrane transport of lipophilic  
CC molecules, in particular inflammation mediating substance such as  
CC prostaglandins and prostacyclins, or in any pathology whose candidate  
CC chromosomal region is situated on chromosome 17. They are also useful for  
CC the manufacture of a medicament intended for prevention of  
CC arteriosclerosis in various forms. The ABCA5, ABCA6, ABCA9 and ABCA10  
CC genes are located to chromosome 17, more specifically to the 17q24 locus  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1316 ACAACTACCCCAAGTACC 1333  
Db 1 ACACTTCCCGAGAAC 18

RESULT 1763  
ABZ58552/c  
ID ABZ58552 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABZ58552;  
XX  
XX 13-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX PCR primer S8P for diagnosis of spinocerebellar ataxia type 8.  
XX  
XX Spinocerebellar ataxia type 8; SCA8; diagnosis;  
XX microcapillary electrophoresis; human; trinucleotide repeat; screening;  
XX PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2003014396-A1.  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2003.  
XX  
XX 06-AUG-2002; 2002WO-KR001489.  
XX  
XX 06-AUG-2001; 2001KR-00047301.  
XX  
XX (BIOM-) BIOMEDLAB CORP.  
XX  
XX Kim J, Lee Y, Baik S, Kim H, Han S;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-256603/25.  
XX

XX Diagnosing multiplication disease of repeated trinucleotide sequences  
PT e.g. Huntington's disease, by amplifying repeated trinucleotide sequence  
PT region, migrating and separating product by microcapillary  
PT electrophoresis.  
XX  
PS Claim 15; Page 8; 45pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to a method for diagnosis of a  
CC multiplication disease of repeated trinucleotide sequence. The methods  
CC involves amplification of the repeated trinucleotide sequence by PCR,  
CC analysis of the amplified product on microcapillary electrophoresis (CE),  
CC and determining the number of repeated trinucleotide repeats on the basis  
CC of the size of the amplified product. In spinocerebellar ataxia type 8  
CC (SCA8), in genetic region 13q21, a CTG trinucleotide is repeated 16-37  
CC times in healthy subjects and 110 to over 500 times in affected  
CC individuals. The present sequence is that of forward primer S8f which is  
CC specific to the SCA8 repeated trinucleotide sequence region. It is used  
CC with reverse primer S8r (see AB258553) to detect SCA8. A diagnosis kit  
CC comprising these primers is claimed. In a healthy subject, a PCR product  
CC of 190 bp is produced. Use of CE, especially fabricated as an on-chip  
CC analysis system, allows the size of the PCR product to be measured  
CC rapidly, with accuracy and reproducibility. The method allows diagnosis  
CC before the disease develops and determination of whether a silent carrier  
CC will develop the disease or not. It can be applied as a general screening  
CC test  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1453 CCATTCCTTCCTCAGTCTG 1470  
Db 19 CCATCACTTCCTCAGTCTG 2  
  
RESULT 1764  
ACC58405/c  
ID ACC58405 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ACC58405;  
XX  
DT 26-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human growth hormone GH1 gene PCR primer GH1DR.  
XX  
KW Growth hormone; GH1 gene; human; cytostatic; antidiabetic; anorectic;  
KW antimicrobial; cardiant; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FN WO2003042245-A2.  
XX  
PD 22-MAY-2003.  
XX  
PF 12-NOV-2002; 2002WO-GB005112.  
XX  
PR 12-NOV-2001; 2001GB-00027214.  
XX  
PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001GB-00027328.  
XX  
PA (UYWA-) UNIV WALES COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.  
XX  
PI Cooper DN, Procter AM, Gregory J, Millar DS, Lewis M, Ulled A;  
XX WPI; 2003-449559/42.  
XX  
XX New polynucleotide comprising a variant of the human growth hormone  
PT nucleic acid sequence, GH1, useful for diagnosing or treating obesity,  
PT diabetes, infection, cancer or cardiac conditions.  
XX  
XX Example 3; Page 33; 62pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of primer GH1DR, which is one of a set of  
CC primers (see ACC58404-17) used for the denaturing high-pressure liquid  
CC chromatography (DHPLC) analysis and DNA sequencing of human growth  
CC hormone GH1 genes from a cohort of short stature patients. The primer  
CC corresponds to nucleotides -8 to +11 of the GH1 gene (see ACC58424).  
CC Novel GH1 gene mutations and polymorphisms were identified. The invention  
CC provides methods for detecting these variants of the GH1 gene, for  
CC screening patients for growth hormone irregularities, and for producing  
CC variant proteins for use in therapeutic, diagnostic or detection methods,  
CC e.g. for determination of susceptibility of an individual to diabetes,  
CC obesity, infection, cancer or a cardiac condition, and in gene therapy  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 762 CCTGCTCAAGGACCTCAA 779  
Db 19 CCAGCTCAAGGATCCCAA 2  
  
RESULT 1765  
ACC79668/c  
ID ACC79668 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ACC79668;  
XX  
DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human fibroblast growth factor 3 mutagenesis primer SEQ ID NO:3.  
XX  
KW Human; fibroblast growth factor 3; FGF3; flat epithelial cell; cancer;  
KW flat epithelial cell cancer; mutagenesis; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FN JP2002272474-A.  
XX  
PD 24-SEP-2002.  
XX  
PF 22-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00083352.  
XX  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00083352.  
XX  
PA (ZERI) ZERIA SHINYAKU KOGYO KK.  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-345602/33.  
XX  
PT Inspection of flat epithelial cell, screening of treating or preventive  
PT agents for flat epithelial cancers, the treating or preventive agents for  
PT flat epithelial cancer.  
XX  
PS Example; Page 8; 18pp; Japanese.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a method for the inspection of flat  
CC epithelial cells in which it is judged that flat epithelial cells  
CC separated from an organism can proceed to flat epithelial cancer when the  
CC 2128th base in fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) gene of the cells  
CC is mutated from guanine to thymine. Also described is a method for  
CC screening treating or preventive agents for flat epithelial cancers in  
CC which a candidate substance of treating agent for flat epithelial cancer  
CC is applied to flat epithelial cancer cells producing FGFR protein in  
CC which the 2128th (exon 17) amino acid in FGFR3 gene is mutated from  
CC guanine to thymine or the 697th amino acid is mutated from glycine to  
CC cysteine and said candidate substance is selected by using the facts that  
CC the 2128th base in the flat epithelial cell FGFR3 gene after the  
CC application returned to guanine and that the 697th amino acid of FGFR3  
CC protein produced returned to glycine as the indices. The method is used  
CC for the inspection of flat epithelial cells. The present sequence

CC represents a mutagenesis primer for human FGFR3, which is used in an  
CC example from the present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 23 CAGGATGCGAGGCTAGG 40  
DB 19 CAGGATGCGAGGCTAGG 2  
RESULT 1766  
ID ABQ84790 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ABQ84790;  
XX  
XX 26-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human target 924-021 (3p12.3) probe.  
XX  
XX Genome analysis; restriction site tagged microarray; human;  
KW chromosome 3p12.3; probe; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX WO200286163-A1.  
PN  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
PD  
XX  
XX 22-APR-2002; 2002WO-SB000788.  
PF  
XX  
XX 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0284925P.  
PR  
XX  
XX (KARO-) KAROLINSKA INNOVATIONS AB.  
PA  
XX  
XX Zabarovsky E, Ernberg I, Li J, Protodopov A, Vorontsova O;  
PI Wahlestedt C, Kashuba V, Zabarovska V;  
PI  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-058731/05.  
DR  
XX  
XX Preparing immobilized nucleic acid reference material to generate  
PT fragments for genome analysis, comprises digesting the material to get  
PT fragments surrounding a recognition site, selecting fragments associated  
PT with the site.  
XX  
XX Example; Page 39; 59pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a method (M) for preparing nucleic acid  
CC and/or modified nucleic acid (NA/MNA) reference material bound to a solid  
CC phase. (M) comprises digesting NA/MNA reference material using  
CC biochemical and/or chemical approaches, to obtain sequence fragments  
CC surrounding a specific recognition site, and selecting the NA/MNA  
CC sequence fragments associated with a specific recognition site. Also  
CC described: (1) fragments (I) obtained by (M); (2) nucleic acid and/or  
CC modified nucleic acid microarray (II) containing (I); (3) representation  
CC (III) of the genome or a part of the genome of an organism, comprising  
CC multiple copies of (I), or its selection, obtained by (M); and (4) NotI  
CC cloning of deleted sequences (CODE) genomic subtraction method based on  
CC the use of (I). (M) is useful for preparing nucleic acid and/or modified  
CC nucleic acid reference material bound to a solid phase. (III) is useful  
CC for discriminating between different genomes, detecting methylations,  
CC deletions, mutations and other changes within genomic material, obtained  
CC from the same individual at different points of time, or in the genomic  
CC material obtained from one individual as compared to a standard  
CC representation obtained from at least one other individual, or their  
CC combination. The present sequence represents a probe which is used in the  
CC exemplification of the present invention

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1185 GATGCCACAGCGCTCC 1202  
DB 2 GCTGGCCACAGCGCTGC 19  
RESULT 1767  
ID AAD55890 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AAD55890;  
XX  
XX 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human AP gene amplifying reverse RT-PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Adipose-derived stem cell; ADSC; transgene; cell therapy; gene therapy;  
KW primer; reverse transcription; RT; PCR; alkaline phosphatase; AP; human;  
XX ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO2003022988-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 20-MAR-2003.  
PD  
XX  
XX 31-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024374.  
PF  
XX  
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-00952522.  
PR  
XX  
XX (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.  
PA  
XX  
XX Hedrick MH, Katz AJ, Llull R, Futrell JW, Benhaim P, Lorenz HP;  
PI Zhu M;  
PI  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-354531/33.  
DR  
XX  
XX New isolated adipose-derived stem cell, useful for generating  
PT differentiated tissues and structures both in vivo and in vitro or  
PT providing conditioned culture media to support the growth and expansion  
PT of other cell populations.  
XX  
XX Example 11; Page 234; 241pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to adipose-derived stem cells (ADSC) and lattices  
CC which are useful for generating differentiated tissues and structures  
CC both in vivo and in vitro, for producing molecules such as hormones and  
CC for providing a conditioned culture media for supporting the growth and  
CC expansion of other cell populations. Lattices are useful as substrates  
CC for facilitating the growth and differentiation of cells into mature  
CC tissues or structures. The invention is useful for delivering a transgene  
CC to an animal. The invention is also useful in cell therapy and gene  
CC therapy. The present sequence is reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR)  
CC primer used to amplify human alkaline phosphatase (AP) gene. This  
CC sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 896 TCACATGCACACGCTGA 913  
DB 18 TAAACAGACACACGCTGA 1  
RESULT 1768

ACC42188  
 ID ACC42188 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACC42188;  
 XX  
 DT 21-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human early growth response 2 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:29.  
 XX  
 KW Intrinsic reporter; cell signalling; drug profile; toxicity screening;  
 KW signal transduction pathway; diabetes; cancer; neuropsychiatric disorder;  
 KW chronic pain; acute pain; gastrointestinal disorder; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003016327-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 27-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 14-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025772.  
 XX  
 PR 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312220P.  
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324895P.  
 XX  
 PA (MOUN ) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.  
 XX  
 PI Sealfon S, Wurmbach E, Yuen T;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-268296/26.  
 XX  
 PT New solid substrate comprising several polymers or 50-1000 different  
 PT nucleic acids coupled to the solid substrate in a different known  
 PT location, useful for high content drug profiling and toxicity screening.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 46; 86pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a solid substrate comprising several  
 CC polymers or 50-1000 different nucleic acids coupled to the solid  
 CC substrate in a different known location. Also described: (1) identifying  
 CC a gene(s) that is/are up-regulated by an agent; and (2) selecting a  
 CC candidate compound. The solid substrate comprising the intrinsic  
 CC reporters of cell signalling are useful for high content drug profiling  
 CC and toxicity screening. The methods are useful for identifying set of  
 CC genes that can be used in the initial stages of signal transduction  
 CC pathways. The intrinsic reporters of cell signalling are also useful for  
 CC identifying potential drugs that can be used to modulate conditions or  
 CC diseases that are due to malfunctioning of one or more signal  
 CC transduction pathways, e.g. diabetes, cancer, neuropsychiatric disorders,  
 CC chronic and acute pain, or gastrointestinal disorders. ACC42160 to  
 CC ACC42281 represent oligonucleotide sequences which are used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 242 GCGGCGAGTGCACCTGGAG 259  
 DB 2 GCGGCGAGTGCACATTGAAG 19  
 RESULT 1769  
 ACC61333/c  
 ID ACC61333 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACC61333;  
 XX  
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human Growth Hormone 1, GH1, PCR primer GH1DR.  
 XX  
 KW Growth Hormone; GH1; human; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 PN WO2003042408-A2.  
 PD 22-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 12-NOV-2002; 2002WO-GB005103.  
 XX  
 PR 12-NOV-2001; 2001GB-00027213.  
 XX  
 PA (UYWA-) UNIV WALES COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.  
 XX  
 PI Cooper DN, Procter AM, Gregory J, Millar DS;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-449578/42.  
 XX  
 PT Detecting a variation in pituitary-expressed growth hormone (GH1), useful  
 PT as an indicator of growth hormone (GH) dysfunction comprises comparing  
 PT the sequence obtained from the test sample with a standard sequence of  
 PT the human GH1 gene.  
 XX  
 PS Example 3; Page 40; 70pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a method for detecting a variation in  
 CC pituitary-expressed Growth Hormone (GH1) effective to act as an indicator  
 CC of Growth Hormone (GH) dysfunction in an individual. The method comprises  
 CC comparing the sequence obtained from the test sample with a standard  
 CC sequence of the human GH1 gene. The detection comprises PCR amplification  
 CC of the GH1 gene of the individual using a GH1 gene-specific fragment that  
 CC is unique to the GH1 gene whose sequence is not found in the four  
 CC paralogous (non-GH1) genes in the GH cluster, and one or more GH1-gene  
 CC specific primers that cannot bind to the homologous flanking regions in  
 CC the four other paralogous (non-GH1) genes in the GH cluster (ADC61308-  
 CC ADC61343).  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 762 CTGTCTCAGGACCTCAA 779  
 DB 19 CCAGCTCAGGATCCCAA 2  
 RESULT 1770  
 ADE65600/c  
 ID ADE65600 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADE65600;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human c-fos transcript target sequence/siNA upper strand, SEQ ID NO:55.  
 XX  
 KW RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;  
 KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;  
 KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;  
 KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;  
 KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;  
 KW central nervous system disorder; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy; dementia;  
 KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;  
 KW polycystic kidney disease; inflammatory disease; allergic disease;  
 KW viral infection; HIV infection; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection;  
 KW vasotropic; neutropic; antiparkinsonian; neuroprotective; cytostatic;  
 KW antiinflammatory; anti-allergic; virucide; anti-HIV; immunosuppressive;  
 KW anticonvulsant; nephrotropic; human; c-fos; target sequence; ss.  
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
XX WO2003070914-A2.  
XX 28-AUG-2003.  
XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005162.  
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
XX (STRN-) siRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.  
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;  
XX WPI; 2003-679877/64.  
XX New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the c-fos  
XX gene useful for treatment and diagnosis of diseases, e.g. cancer and  
XX inflammation.  
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 55; 145pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siRNA) which  
XX downregulate expression of the human c-fos gene by RNA interference. The  
XX siRNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single  
XX stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense regions, or  
XX alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense  
XX oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siRNAs include short interfering RNA  
XX (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA  
XX (shRNA). The siRNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain  
XX deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesized, expressed from a  
XX vector or enzymatically synthesized. The invention also relates to kits  
XX for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA; conjugates and/or complexes  
XX of siRNA; and vectors that express siRNA. The siRNAs are used to modulate  
XX expression of the c-fos gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms  
XX (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the  
XX treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating  
XX central nervous system lesions and injuries (e.g., Alzheimer's disease,  
XX Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, dementia or  
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis); various cancers; other proliferative  
XX diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic kidney disease); inflammatory  
XX and/or allergic diseases; viral infections (including HIV infection);  
XX autoimmune diseases; and transplant rejection. The siRNAs are also useful  
XX for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and  
XX validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene  
XX function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).  
XX The present sequence represents the upper strand of a human c-fos-  
XX targeted double-stranded siRNA, which is identical to the c-fos transcript  
XX target sequence.  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 873 CCTGGATGACTGTGGAA 890  
Db 18 CCTGGATGACTGTGGAA 1  
RESULT 1771  
ADE65716  
ID ADE65716 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
XX ADE65716;  
AC ADE65716;  
XX

DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX Human c-fos siRNA lower strand, SEQ ID NO:171.  
XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA;  
XX short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;  
XX short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;  
XX drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;  
XX pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;  
XX central nervous system disorder; Alzheimer's disease;  
XX Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy; dementia;  
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;  
XX polycystic kidney disease; inflammatory disease; allergic disease;  
XX viral infection; HIV infection; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection;  
XX vasotropic; nootropic; antiparkinsonian; neuroprotective; cytostatic;  
XX antiinflammatory; anti-allergic; virucide; anti-HIV; immunosuppressive;  
XX anticonvulsant; nephrotropic; human; c-fos; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO2003070914-A2.  
XX 28-AUG-2003.  
XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005162.  
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
XX (STRN-) siRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.  
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;  
XX WPI; 2003-679877/64.  
XX New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the c-fos  
XX gene useful for treatment and diagnosis of diseases, e.g. cancer and  
XX inflammation.  
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 171; 145pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siRNA) which  
XX downregulate expression of the human c-fos gene by RNA interference. The  
XX siRNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single  
XX stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense regions, or  
XX alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense  
XX oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siRNAs include short interfering RNA  
XX (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA  
XX (shRNA). The siRNAs can be unmodified or chemically synthesized, expressed from a  
XX deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesized, expressed from a  
XX vector or enzymatically synthesized. The invention also relates to kits  
XX for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA; conjugates and/or complexes  
XX of siRNA; and vectors that express siRNA. The siRNAs are used to modulate  
XX expression of the c-fos gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms  
XX (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the  
XX treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating  
XX central nervous system lesions and injuries (e.g., Alzheimer's disease,  
XX Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, dementia or  
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis); various cancers; other proliferative  
XX diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic kidney disease); inflammatory  
XX and/or allergic diseases; viral infections (including HIV infection);  
XX autoimmune diseases; and transplant rejection. The siRNAs are also useful  
XX for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and  
XX validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene  
XX function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).  
XX The present sequence represents the lower strand of a human c-fos-  
XX targeted double-stranded siRNA.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 873 CCTGGATGACTGGGAA 890  
Dy 2 CCUGAUGAUGCCUGGAA 19

RESULT 1772

ID ADE36278

AD ADE36278 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ADE36278;

DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE RT-PCR primer NS1-14F2 used to amplify the human APC DNA.

XX primer; ss; PCR; human; screening method; hMYH; base excision repair;

XX BER; APC; familial adenomatous polyposis; FAP;

XX multiple colorectal adenoma; carcinoma; bowel cancer.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003014390-A2.

XX 20-FEB-2003.

XX 02-AUG-2002; 2002WO-GB003591.

XX 03-AUG-2001; 2001GB-00018995.

XX (UYWA-) UNIV WALES COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

XX Sampson JR, Cheadle JP;

XX WPI; 2003-256601/25.

XX Screening, diagnostic and therapeutic methods in individuals with  
PT predisposition towards having a cancer, such as colon cancer, using base  
PT excision repair pathway or hMYH genes.

PS Example 1; Page 17; 66pp; English.

CC This invention relates to a novel screening method for identifying an  
CC individual having a predisposition towards a cancer. Specifically, it  
CC refers to obtaining a test sample, preferably comprising the hMYH gene  
CC that occurs in the base excision repair (BER) pathway, and comparing this  
CC nucleic acid molecule to the corresponding region of the wild type  
CC sequence. This BER pathway gene, hMYH, acts to protect against G:C to T:A  
CC transverse mutations in a cancer marker gene such as APC that is seen in  
CC familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP). As such, mutations identified in  
CC hMYH are associated with the onset multiple colorectal adenomas and  
CC carcinoma. The present invention describes a screening method for  
CC individuals that works to identify differences comprising any one of  
CC G382D, Y165C, E466X or Y90X variations in hMYH, this signifies a cancer  
CC predisposition, particularly for bowel cancer. This oligonucleotide  
CC sequence is an RT-PCR primer used to amplify human APC in an  
CC exemplification of the invention.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1442 CCATGAACATCCATCT 1459  
Dy 2 CCATGAACACGCGATGT 19

RESULT 1773

ADE29848/c

ID ADE29848 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX ADE29848;

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:470.

XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;  
XX mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;  
XX cytosolic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antinflammatory; antisthmatic;  
XX immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;  
XX antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;  
XX inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;  
XX psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;  
XX genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2003072590-A1.

XX 04-SEP-2003.

XX 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.

XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;

XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.

XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated  
PT protein kinase genes.

PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 470; 164pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)  
CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase  
CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for  
CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or  
CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo  
CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)  
CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNA  
CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antinflammatory,  
CC antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,  
CC antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK  
CC siNA can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes in cells,  
CC and in a wide range of organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I  
CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for inflammatory diseases (asthma,  
CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel  
CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target  
CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;  
CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide  
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used  
CC in the exemplification of the present invention.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1102 TACCGGCCCTGACATC 1119  
Db 19 TACCGGCCCCAGATC 2

RESULT 1774  
ADE29743  
ID ADE29743 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADE29743;  
XX  
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:365.  
XX  
KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;  
KW mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;  
KW cytosolic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;  
KW antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;  
KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;  
KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FN WO2003072590-A1.  
XX  
FD 04-SEP-2003.  
XX  
PF 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.  
XX  
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
XX  
PA (STRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.  
XX  
PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haeblerli P, Chowrira B;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-689980/65.  
XX  
PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated  
PT protein kinase genes.  
XX  
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 365; 164pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)  
CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase  
CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for  
CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or  
CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo  
CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)  
CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs  
CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,  
CC antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,  
CC antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK  
CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,  
CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I  
CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,  
CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel  
CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target  
CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;  
CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide  
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used  
CC in the exemplification of the present invention.  
XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 72.2%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 1102 TACCGGCCCTGACATC 1119  
Db 1 UACCGGCCCCAGAGAU 18

RESULT 1775  
ABZ89410  
ID ABZ89410 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ89410;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX  
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
KW antisense; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FN WO200285308-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX  
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4652; 872pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX

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SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1231 CAGCTACACTTCATCTTC 1248
Db 1 CAGTCAGACTTCATCTTC 18

RESULT 1776
AAQ06910/c
ID AAQ06910 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ06910;
XX
DT 09-MAR-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE Sequence of portion of gene encoding mutated N-ras protein, with single
DE base mutation in the codon at position 13 of the N-ras gene.
XX
KW Oncogene; N-ras; acute myeloid leukaemia; tumour; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US4871838-A.
XX
PD 03-OCT-1989.
XX
PF 23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.
XX
PR 23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.
XX
PA (UVERI-) RIJKS UNIV.
XX
PI Bos JI, Vandereb AJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1989-363957/49.
XX
PT Probes for detecting activated ras oncogene(s) - comprising molecules
PT contg. nucleotide sequence complementary to sequence at position of
PT mutation.
XX
PS Claim 4; Col 18; 10pp; English.
XX
CC AAQ92509 is useful as a probe for detecting a mutated N-ras gene in a
CC human subject. It can be labelled with detectable moieties and used for
CC detecting activated ras oncogenes which contain a single base mutation.
CC this is useful in the diagnosis of certain types of acute myeloid
CC leukaemia (AML) and other tumours
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 264 CCCACACGCTGCTGCTCC 281
Db 3 CCCACACGCTGCTGCTCC 20

RESULT 1777
AAQ06910/c
ID AAQ06910 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ06910;
XX
DT 09-JAN-2003 (revised)
DT 05-MAR-1991 (first entry)
XX
DE MM44Bbis nucleotide constituent of gag gene of HIV-1 Bru, -Mal or -Eli,
```

```
DE HIV-2 ROD and SIV-MAC.
XX
KW HIV-1; HIV-2; SIV; AIDS; sense nucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Human immunodeficiency virus.
OS SIV immunodeficiency virus.
XX
PN EP403333-A.
XX
PD 19-DEC-1990.
XX
PF 05-JUN-1990; 90EP-00401520.
XX
PR 20-SEP-1989; 89EP-00012371.
XX
PA (INSP) INST PASTEUR.
XX
PI (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE RE.
XX
PI Moncany M, Montagnier L;
XX
DR WPI; 1990-378039/51.
XX
PT New nucleotide sequences derived from genome of HIV-1, HIV-2 and SIV -
PT useful as primers for amplification of immuno-deficiency viruses in
PT diagnosis and for raising antibodies in treatment of HIV infections.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 18; 24pp; French.
XX
CC This nucleotide sequence is found in posn. 1369-1388 of HIV-1 Bru, 1403-
CC 1421 of HIV-1 Mal, 1369-1388 of HIV-Eli, 1687-1706 of HIV-2 ROD and 1670-
CC 1651 of SIV-MAC. It is the sense strand of a primer pair used to amplify
CC these HIV-1, HIV-2 and SIV viral sequences, esp. in conjunction with in
CC vitro diagnosis of infection. This sequence can be expressed in host
CC cells to produce a translation prod. useful in an immunogen, along with
CC Abs raised against it. See also AAQ06905-09 and AAQ06911-54. (Updated on
CC 09-JAN-2003 to add missing OS field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 4 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1703 CTCTGCTACCTGCTGA 1720
Db 20 CTGTGATGCTGCTGTGR 3

RESULT 1778
AAQ21564
ID AAQ21564 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ21564;
XX
DT 03-JUN-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer Bam-Kan for mutagenesis of plasmid pMV101.
XX
KW Polymerase chain reaction; mycobacterial promoter; kanamycin; resistance;
KW BCG; Bacille Calmette-Guerin; site-specific integration; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9201783-A.
XX
PD 06-FEB-1992.
XX
PF 16-JUL-1990; 90US-00553907.
XX
PR 16-JUL-1990; 90US-00553907.
XX
PA (YESH) EINSTEIN A COLLEGE.
PA (UUPI-) UNIV OF PITTSBURGH.
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XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1661 CCCCTCACAGGCGACGCC 1678
||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db 3 CCCTCTCAGGCCAGGCC 20

RESULT 1781
AAQ41304
ID AAQ41304 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAQ41304;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 04-JUN-1993 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer Bam-Kan for eliminating undesirable restriction sites.
XX KW Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte response; transformed Mycobacteria; BCG;
XX KW Mycobacterium smegmatis; vaccine; cell mediated immunity; HIV; pertussis;
XX KW malaria; influenza virus; CTL; herpes virus.
XX OS Mycobacterium.
XX XX
XX PN WO9307897-A1.
XX PD
XX PF 29-APR-1993.
XX PF 21-OCT-1992; 92WO-US009075.
XX PR 21-OCT-1991; 91US-00780261.
XX PA (MEDI-) MEDIMUNE INC.
XX PI Stover CK;
XX WPI; 1993-152187/18.
XX Expression vector for expressing protein or polypeptide in mycobacterium
PT - contg DNA sequences encoding lipoprotein secretion signal and peptide
PT heterologous to bacteria expressing fusion protein of lipoprotein
PT heterologous to bacteria.
XX Example 1; Page 16; 86pp; English.
XX This PCR primer was used with AAQ41303 in order to eliminate undesirable
CC restriction sites in the aph (kanr) gene. Plasmid pMW101 was used as
CC template. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 10 CGTAAAGGATGCACAGGA 27
||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db 1 CGTACAGGATCCACAGGA 18

RESULT 1782
AAQ47535/c
ID AAQ47535 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAQ47535;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 26-JAN-1994 (first entry)
```

```
XX DE
XX XX
XX KW Quantification; human; GTP binding protein; G protein; alpha subunit;
KW specific mRNA; detection; hybridisation; diagnosis; pathophysiology;
KW disease state; hereditary; cancer; infectious; osteodystrophy;
KW pituitary tumour; acromegaly; melanoma cells; diabetes; PCR;
KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9315221-A1.
XX PD
XX PF 05-AUG-1993.
XX PF 29-JAN-1993; 93WO-US000977.
XX PR 29-JAN-1992; 92US-00827208.
XX PR 24-MAR-1992; 92US-00857059.
XX PR 12-NOV-1992; 92US-00974409.
XX PA (HITB ) HITACHI CHEM CO LTD.
XX PA (HITB ) HITACHI CHEM RES CENT INC.
XX FI Akitaya T, Cooper A, Mitsuhashi M;
XX WPI; 1993-258695/32.
XX Quantitating messenger RNA in sample - using immobilised-polynucleotide
PT having sequence complementary to sequence unique to the mRNA.
XX Example 6; Page 54; 177pp; English.
XX The sequences given in AAQ47527-36 are primers which were used in the
CC quantification of human GTP binding protein (G protein)-specific mRNAs.
CC These probes are based on sequences derived from human and rat G-
CC proteins. These probes were used in the method of the invention for the
CC detection and quantification of mRNAs in a sample without the need to
CC purify the mRNA from cells. The claimed method comprises identifying a
CC polynucleotide sequence unique to the mRNA, and immobilising an oligomer
CC complementary to this sequence to an insoluble support. The sample is
CC then incubated with the insoluble support such that the unique sequence
CC will hybridise to the bound oligomer and be immobilised. Non-immobilised
CC components are washed from the support and bound RNA is labelled in such
CC a way that the label is incorporated onto the support relative to the
CC amount of mRNA on the support. The amount of bound label is then
CC determined. This method can be used for the reliable, rapid, simultaneous
CC quantification of multiple varieties of mRNA. It may be used for
CC diagnosing and recognition of pathophysiology of various disease states,
CC eg hereditary diseases, cancer, and infectious diseases. G proteins are
CC thought to be involved in causing various disease states. A genetic
CC deficiency of Gs protein is the molecular basis of hereditary
CC osteodystrophy. Pituitary tumours in acromegalic patients have been shown
CC to contain mutant Gs proteins. G proteins are also involved in invasive
CC and metastatic melanoma cells, and diabetes. See also AAQ47381-666.
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1384 GACCTCCTCACCAGGCTG 1401
||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db 18 GACCTTCTCAGCAGCAG 1

RESULT 1783
AAQ38579
ID AAQ38579 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX XX
XX AC AAQ38579;
```

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT 19-JUL-1993 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human LDLr gene fragment PCR primer.  
XX  
KW Disease states; gene construct; identification; determination; effect;  
KW cancer; metastasis; latency period; detection; AIDS; diagnosis;  
KW active infection; polymerase chain reaction; screening; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX EP534640-A1.  
XX  
XX 31-MAR-1993.  
XX  
XX 09-SEP-1992; 92EP-00308190.  
XX  
XX 23-SEP-1991; 91US-00764462.  
XX  
XX (PFIZ ) PFIZER INC.  
XX  
XX Banker MJ, Pereira DA, Davidson RE;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1993-102757/13.  
XX  
XX Detecting specific mRNA and DNA in cells and the effect of cpds. on them  
PT - used to identify drugs against cancer and to detect active AIDS.  
XX  
XX Example; Page 11; 19pp; English.  
XX  
XX The sequence is that of a PCR primer used as part of a method for  
CC detecting specific mRNA in cells. It is used to amplify a human LDLr gene  
CC fragment. The method can be used to determine the effect of cpds. on the  
CC presence of a specific mRNA sequence in cells. It is also useful for  
CC screening humans for disease states, and for identification of novel gene  
CC constructs in viruses, microorganisms, plants and animals. The method is  
CC simple and is well suited to drug discovery processes, and results in  
CC high throughput screening of large numbers of cpds. It is also useful for  
CC assaying more than one mRNA sequence at any one time. mRNA associated  
CC with cancer during the period of latency before metastasis can be  
CC detected, allowing treatment to start at an early stage. Also mRNA  
CC associated with active infection in AIDS patients can be detected.  
CC allowing the diagnosis of active AIDS sufferers. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003  
CC to correct PN field.)  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1654 TGCCACACCCCTCACAGG 1671  
Db 3 TGCCACACCCCTCACAGG 20  
RESULT 1784  
AAQ68677  
ID AAQ68677 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC AAQ68677;  
XX  
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT 20-JAN-1995 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Primer Bam-Kan for plasmid pMV110 construction.  
XX  
XX Primer; Bam-Kan; pMV110; vaccine; ss.  
XX  
XX Streptococcus pneumoniae.  
XX  
XX WO9414318-A1.  
PN

XX 07-JUL-1994.  
PD  
XX 20-DEC-1993; 93WO-US012504.  
PF  
XX 24-DEC-1992; 92US-00996689.  
PR  
XX (MEDI-) MEDIMUNE INC.  
PA (UABR-) UAB RES FOUND.  
PA  
XX Briles D, Stover CK;  
PI  
XX WPI; 1994-234231/28.  
DR  
XX  
XX Protecting an animal against Streptococcus pneumoniae - by administering  
PT mycobacteria transformed with DNA which includes a sequence which encodes  
PT protein or polypeptide which elicits antibodies against S. pneumoniae.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 11; 53pp; English.  
XX  
XX The primer is used in the construction of the mycobacterial expression  
CC vector pMV110, specifically for elimination of undesirable restriction  
CC sites in the kanamycin-resistance gene of pMV101. pMV110 encodes a  
CC protein eliciting antibodies against S. pneumoniae, and transformed  
CC Mycobacterium spp. are used in a recombinant vaccine. (Updated on 25-MAR-  
CC 2003 to correct PN field.)  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 10 CGTAAGGATGGACAGGA 27  
Db 1 CGTAGAGGATCCACAGGA 18  
RESULT 1785  
AAQ97918  
ID AAQ97918 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AAQ97918;  
AC  
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT 17-OCT-1995 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX PNA oligomer targetting AUG region of PKC-eta.  
DE  
XX Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; PKC-alpha; protein kinase C; ss;  
KW cell proliferation; cell differentiation; isozyme; antisense;  
KW triple helix; cancer; psoriasis; inflammation.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT misc\_feature 1..20  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /note= "at least one (and preferably all) of the backbone  
FT subunits are composed of N-acetyl N-(2-aminoethyl)glycine  
FT peptide residues, the nucleobase being attached  
FT covalently to the acetyl group and the peptide linkage  
FT being formed by condensation of the glycine carboxy group  
FT of one residue with the amino group of the 2-aminoethyl  
FT moiety in the next residue"  
XX  
XX WO9503833-A1.  
PN  
XX 09-FEB-1995.  
PD  
XX 28-JUL-1994; 94WO-US008465.  
PF  
XX 29-JUL-1993; 93US-00099098.  
PR

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Dean NM;  
 XX PT WPI; 1995-082040/11.  
 XX PS Claim 24; Page 267; 287pp; English.  
 XX CC New peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers are provided which (a) consist  
 CC of naturally occurring nucleobases covalently bound to a polyamide  
 CC backbone and (b) hybridize to the translation initiation AUG region,  
 CC coding region, 5' untranslated region (5' UTR) or 3' untranslated region  
 CC (3' UTR) of PKC-alpha or its isoforms. The PNAs can be used to target RNA  
 CC and single stranded DNA (ssDNA) to produce antisense-type gene regulation  
 CC moieties. They inhibit expression of PKC-alpha and its isoforms  
 CC (including beta, gamma, delta, epsilon, zeta and eta) and so are useful  
 CC for treating and diagnosing cell proliferation and differentiation  
 CC processes such as neoplastic, hyperproliferative and inflammatory  
 CC diseases. PNA oligomers have high affinity for complementary single  
 CC stranded DNA. They are also able to form triple helices in which a first  
 CC PNA strand binds with RNA or ssDNA and a second PNA strand binds with the  
 CC resulting double helix or with the first PNA strand. The PNAs possess no  
 CC significant charge and are water soluble, which facilitates cellular  
 CC uptake. Further, since they contain amides of non-biological amino acids,  
 CC they are biostable and resistant to enzymatic degradation by proteases.  
 CC The present sequence targets the AUG region of PKC-eta. (Updated on 25-  
 CC MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1661 CCCCTCAGCGGCGGCC 1678  
 Db 3 CCCGTCTCAGCGCGGCC 20  
 RESULT 1786  
 AAT03255  
 ID AAT03255 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAT03255;  
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 17-APR-1996 (first entry)  
 XX Erwinia rhapontici sucrose isomerase gene PCR primer.  
 DE sucrose isomerase; palatinose; isomaltulose; trehalulose;  
 KW non-caricogenic sugar; Erwinia rhapontici; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS NO9500194-A.  
 XX 20-JUL-1995.  
 PD 19-JAN-1995; 95NO-00000194.  
 XX 19-JAN-1994; 94DE-04401451.  
 PR 22-APR-1994; 94DE-04414185.  
 XX (SUED-) SUEDEZUCKER AG.  
 PA Mattes R, Klein K, Schiweck H, Kunz M, Munir M;  
 PI Mattes R, Klein K, Schiweck H, Kunz M, Munir M;  
 XX

DR WPI; 1995-291139/38.  
 XX Sequences for proteins with saccharose-isomerase activity - and cells  
 PT producing increased amts. of palatinose and trehalulose; useful for the  
 PT prodn. of non-caricogenic sugars.  
 XX Claim 26; Page 67; 68pp; German.  
 XX A sequence coding for the N-terminal region of an enzyme with sucrose  
 CC isomerase activity (see AAT03247) was amplified from Erwinia rhapontici  
 CC DNA using degenerate primers AAT03254 and AAT03255. Sucrose isomerase  
 CC enzymes catalyse production of non-caricogenic sugars, in particular  
 CC palatinose and trehalulose, whilst largely avoiding formation of  
 CC monosaccharides. N.B. The sequence has been indexed from W09520047-A2  
 CC (9540) and the information in the PS line, i.e. sequence location, number  
 CC of pages in the patent document and the language in which the patent is  
 CC published, all relates to W09520047-A2. The patent filing and publication  
 CC details and the Derwent WPI accession number all relate to NO9500194-A  
 CC (9538). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)  
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 482 TACCAGCTGACATCGCGCTG 501  
 Db 1 TCCGAGTTCAGTCCGCGCTG 20  
 RESULT 1787  
 AAQ86564/C  
 ID AAQ86564 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAQ86564;  
 AC AAQ86564;  
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 16-NOV-1995 (first entry)  
 XX HSV antisense oligomer AO15 (Herp092).  
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide; herpes simplex virus; DNA polymerase;  
 KW translation initiation site; lipophilic molecule; steroid; vitamin;  
 KW intercalating agent; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Key Location/Qualifiers  
 XX Key misc\_feature 1..3  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /note= "contain phosphorothioate internucleotide  
 FT linkages"  
 FT misc\_feature 18..20  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /note= "contain phosphorothioate internucleotide  
 FT linkages"  
 XX DE4331670-A1.  
 XX 23-MAR-1995.  
 XX 17-SEP-1993; 93DE-04331670.  
 XX 17-SEP-1993; 93DE-04331670.  
 XX (FARH) HOECHST AG.  
 XX Peyman A, Uhlmann E, Mag M, Kretzschmar G, Helsing M, Winkler I;  
 XX WPI; 1995-123846/17.  
 XX New anti-sense oligo:nucleotide(s) against herpes simplex virus 1 - have

PT high activity with only minimal chemical modification.

XX Example 1; Page 5; 8pp; German.

XX Oligomers AAQ86550-75 are antisense oligonucleotides against herpes simplex virus 1 (HSV-1). This sequence targets the middle of the HSV-1 CC UL30 DNA polymerase gene. The oligomers may be modified to contain CC phosphoro(di)thioate or methylphosphonate linkages or may be coupled to CC lipophilic molecules, steroids, vitamins, intercalating agents, etc. The CC oligomers are used to treat infections caused by HSV-1. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 984 CAAGCCCCAGAACCTGCT 1001

Db 19 CAAGCCCCGCAAGCTGCT 2

RESULT 1788

AAQ82120/c  
ID AAQ82120 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAQ82120;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 01-SEP-1995 (first entry)

XX Chromosome 11 (locus D11S1044) STS primer cSRL-2el-tz.

XX sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;  
XX cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9429486-A1.

XX 22-DEC-1994.

XX 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006810.

XX 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00078471.

PR 07-SEP-1993; 93US-00117952.

XX (SALK ) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.

XX Evans GA, Smith MW;

XX WPI; 1995-036508/05.

XX Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid library - by  
PT sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone then correlating with  
PT spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for mammalian chromosomes.

XX Example 4; Page 66; 128pp; English.

XX Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific cosmids  
CC by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning. A sample of 371  
CC DNA sequence fragments were determined and of these, 277 were suitable  
CC for STS primer prediction by computer analysis (using the "Primer"  
CC program available from E. Lander, MIT). The STSs and cosmids were mapped  
CC by in situ hybridisation, somatic cell hybrid analysis or both. Using  
CC this method, 370 STSs specific for human chromosome 11 were generated and  
CC most of them were regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel  
CC method for sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled  
CC mapping". The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the  
CC completion of high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the  
CC complete sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones. See  
CC AAQ82001-Q82706 for STS primers. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN

CC field.)

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1135 GACTACTCCACTCAGATT 1152

Db 19 GACTGCTCCCTCAGAGT 2

RESULT 1789

AAAT41351

ID AAT41351 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAT41351;

AC AAT41351;

XX 04-DEC-1996 (first entry)

XX Human gene signature HUMGS01375-derived sense primer.

XX Gene signature; messenger RNA; mRNA; relative abundance; frequency;  
XX human; cloning; mapping; non-biased library; diagnosis; detection;  
XX cell typing; abnormal cell function; primer; PCR; amplification;  
XX polymerase chain reaction; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9514772-A1.

XX 01-JUN-1995.

XX 11-NOV-1994; 94WO-JP001916.

XX 12-NOV-1993; 93JP-00355504.

XX (MATS/) MATSUBARA K.

PA (OKUB/) OKUBO K.

XX Matsubara K, Okubo K;

XX WPI; 1995-206931/27.

XX Single-stranded DNA for identifying gene signatures - isolated from 3'-  
PT directed human cDNA library that reflects relative abundance of corresp.  
PT mRNA in specific human tissues.

XX Example 7; Fig 10; 2245pp; Japanese.

XX Primers T41001-T41382 are derived from novel human gene signature (GS)  
CC sequences which did not match with sequences deposited in Genbank release  
CC 76. The GS sequences (T19001-T26837) were obtained from 3'-directed cDNA  
CC libraries prepared from various human tissues; synthesis of cDNA was  
CC initiated from the 3'-end of mRNA by using poly(T) as the sole primer.  
CC Each library is constructed so as to reflect accurately the relative  
CC abundance of different mRNAs in the particular tissue from which it was  
CC derived. The appearance frequency of a given GS in a cDNA library can be  
CC determined (esp. using primers and probes derived from the GS sequences)  
CC as a means of diagnosing abnormal cell function or for recognising  
CC different cell types. The primers T41351-2 amplify clone pm952 which  
CC comprises the GS HUMGS001375 (T20375). This amplification reaction gave a  
CC prod. indistinguishable from the same PCR using mouse or Chinese hamster  
CC ovary DNA as a template

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 752 GGGAAGTGTCCCTGCTCA 769

```

XX DE Primer for subcloning melanoma associated antigen partial sequence.
XX DE
XX KW Melanoma; antigen; vaccine; immunogen; primer; probe; detection;
XX KW identification; tumour; gp100; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX EP668350-A1.
XX PN 23-AUG-1995.
XX PD
XX PF 14-FEB-1995; 95EP-00200348.
XX PR 16-FEB-1994; 94EP-00200337.
XX PR 21-DEC-1994; 94EP-00203709.
XX XX (ALKU) AKZO NOBEL NV.
XX PA
XX PI Adema GJ, Figdor CG;
XX XX WPI; 1995-284790/39.
XX DR Melanoma associated antigen gp100 - used in vaccines and for the
XX PT detection of tumours.
XX PT
XX PS Example 4; Page 14; 40pp; English.
XX XX Immunogenic peptides derived from the melanoma associated antigen may be
XX CC used in the production of vaccines. Nucleotide sequences encoding the
XX CC immunogenic peptides may be used as primers and probes in the detection
XX CC of melanoma cells. Tumour infiltrating lymphocytes capable of binding to
XX CC the melanoma associated antigen can be cultured ex vivo and returned to
XX CC melanoma particles, and when radiolabelled, they may be used to identify
XX CC tumour deposits. Four primers (AAQ96064-67) were used to generate a gp100
XX CC cDNA lacking the coding sequences for the peptide 457-466. This was then
XX CC subcloned into the construct pCMVgpi100neo using two primers (AAQ96068,
XX CC AAQ96069) to generate pCMVgpi100DEL454-481neo which was then used to
XX CC identify a gp100 epitope by deletion mapping
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 314 GCTCTGCACCGAGATG 331
Db 20 GTTCTGCACCGAGATG 3

RESULT 1792
AAT01837
ID AAT01837 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX AC AAT01837;
XX XX
XX DT 08-FEB-1996 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE N-ras mutant Asp12 reamplification primer for detection of cancer.
XX DE
XX KW Cancer; blood plasma; oncogene; tumour suppressor gene; PCR;
XX KW amplification; polymerase chain reaction; hybridisation; probe; primer;
XX KW point mutation; K-ras; N-ras; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX PN WO9516792-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 22-JUN-1995.
XX XX
XX PF 13-DEC-1994; 94WO-IB000414.
XX XX

XX DE Primer for subcloning melanoma associated antigen partial sequence.
XX DE
XX KW Melanoma; antigen; vaccine; immunogen; primer; probe; detection;
XX KW identification; tumour; gp100; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX EP668350-A1.
XX PN 23-AUG-1995.
XX PD
XX PF 14-FEB-1995; 95EP-00200348.
XX PR 16-FEB-1994; 94EP-00200337.
XX PR 21-DEC-1994; 94EP-00203709.
XX XX (ALKU) AKZO NOBEL NV.
XX PA
XX PI Adema GJ, Figdor CG;
XX XX WPI; 1995-284790/39.
XX DR Melanoma associated antigen gp100 - used in vaccines and for the
XX PT detection of tumours.
XX PT
XX PS Example 4; Page 14; 40pp; English.
XX XX Immunogenic peptides derived from the melanoma associated antigen may be
XX CC used in the production of vaccines. Nucleotide sequences encoding the
XX CC immunogenic peptides may be used as primers and probes in the detection
XX CC of melanoma cells. Tumour infiltrating lymphocytes capable of binding to
XX CC the melanoma associated antigen can be cultured ex vivo and returned to
XX CC melanoma particles, and when radiolabelled, they may be used to identify
XX CC tumour deposits. Four primers (AAQ96064-67) were used to generate a gp100
XX CC cDNA lacking the coding sequences for the peptide 457-466. This was then
XX CC subcloned into the construct pCMVgpi100neo using two primers (AAQ96068,
XX CC AAQ96069) to generate pCMVgpi100DEL454-481neo which was then used to
XX CC identify a gp100 epitope by deletion mapping
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 795 TACGCTACATGACATTAT 812
Db 1 TACATTACATGACATTGT 18

RESULT 1791
AAQ96069/c
ID AAQ96069 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX AC AAQ96069;
XX XX
XX DT 23-JAN-1996 (first entry)
XX DT

```

PR 16-DEC-1993; 93CH-00003761.  
XX (STRO/) STROUN M.  
PA (ANKER/) ANKER P.  
PA (VASI/) VASIOUKHIN V.  
XX

XX Stroun M, Anker P, Vaslioukhin V;  
XX

DR WPI; 1995-231582/30.  
XX

XX Non-invasive detection and monitoring of cancer - by analysis of DNA  
PT present in blood plasma, e.g. to detect changes in oncogene(s) or tumour  
PT suppressor genes.  
XX

XX Example 2; Page 8; 15pp; French.  
XX

CC A novel method for the diagnosis of cancer involves analysing DNA from  
CC blood plasma for specific (anti)oncogene or tumour suppressor genes.  
CC Cancer patients often display elevated levels of such DNAs in their blood  
CC plasma. The detection is pref. by PCR amplification, followed by  
CC hybridisation with specific probes or reamplification with primer  
CC specific for point mutations. The primers AAT01826-33 are specific for  
CC the first exon of the K-ras gene whereas the primers AAT01835-8 are for  
CC the N-ras gene first exon. This primer is specific for the point mutation  
CC Asp12  
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 10 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX

OY 231 TGGTGTGGTGGCGGAG 248  
DB 2 TGGTGTGGTGGAGCAG 19  
XX

RESULT 1793

AAQ87113/C  
ID AAQ87113 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX

AC AAQ87113;  
XX

25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT 10-DEC-1995 (first entry)  
XX

XX Aspergillus niger aspartic protease PEPE oligonucleotide-B.  
XX

XX Aspartic protease; enzyme; fungus; food; DNA primer; oligonucleotide;  
XX polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.  
XX

OS Synthetic.  
XX

XX EP655497-A2.  
XX

XX 31-MAY-1995.  
XX

XX 25-OCT-1994; 94EP-00810616.  
XX

XX 03-NOV-1993; 93EP-00810764.  
XX

XX (CIBA) CIBA GEIGY AG.  
XX

XX (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.  
XX

XX (NOVS) NOVARTIS-ERFINDUNGEN VERWALTUNGS GMBH.  
XX

XX Buxton F, Jarai G, Visser J;  
XX

XX WPI; 1995-195586/26.  
XX

XX Aspergillus niger strain defective in an aspartic protease gene - used  
XX for efficient prodn. of heterologous or homologous proteins.  
XX

XX Disclosure; Page 36; 39pp; English.  
PS

XX  
CC  
CC  
CC  
XX  
SQ

Oligonucleotide-B is a DNA primer designed as a PCR primer to amplify  
parts of the 1st and 3rd and all of the 2nd exons of pepE. (Updated on 25  
-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)

Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1217 CCACGGTCGAGAACAGC 1234  
DB 20 CCTCGCGGAGGACAGC 3  
XX

RESULT 1794

AAQ84204  
ID AAQ84204 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX

AC AAQ84204;  
XX

25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT 21-SEP-1995 (first entry)  
XX

XX PKC-eta antisense oligo, binds to cDNA bases 92-111.  
XX

XX Antisense; protein kinase C; alpha; PKC; beta; gamma; eta; epsilon; zeta;  
XX modulation; expression; isozyme; hybridise; 5' UTR; human;  
XX 3' untranslated region; translation initiation site; detection;  
XX phosphorothioate linkage; 2'-O-methyl modification;  
XX 2'-O-propyl modification; ss.  
XX

OS Synthetic.  
XX

XX WO9502069-A1.  
XX

XX 19-JAN-1995.  
XX

XX 08-JUL-1994; 94WO-US007770.  
XX

XX 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.  
XX

XX 22-FEB-1994; 94US-00199779.  
XX

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX

XX Bennett CF, Boggs RT, Dean NM;  
XX

XX WPI; 1995-066911/09.  
XX

XX Oligo:nucleotide(s) hybridisable with Protein Kinase C mRNA or gene -  
XX also novel PKC-alpha 3'-UTR sequence, useful for diagnosis and treatment  
XX of hyperproliferative disorders.  
XX

XX Claim 17; Page 28; 125pp; English.  
XX

XX The sequences given in AAQ84200-19 are oligos which are antisense to the  
XX protein kinase C-eta (PKC-eta) cDNA. These oligos are anti-sense to  
XX regions in the 3' untranslated region of the cDNA and around the  
XX translation initiation site. These antisense molecules may be used in  
XX modulating the expression of this particular isozyme of PKC. The oligos  
XX of the invention preferably hybridise with the 5' or 3' untranslated  
XX regions of the PKC gene, or the translation initiation site, or the  
XX coding region. These oligos may be used in the detection of the human PKC  
XX genes and for treatment of animals with conditions associated with PKC,  
XX esp. hyperproliferative diseases such as psoriasis, colorectal cancer,  
XX lung cancer, breast or skin cancer. These oligos may contain at least one  
XX phosphorothioate linkage and/or at least one of the nucleotides comprises  
XX a modification on the 2' position of the sugar, esp. a 2'-O-methyl or a  
XX 2'-O-propyl modification. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX

```
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1661 CCCCTCACAGGCGAGCC 1678
DB 3 CCCGTCTCAGGCCAGCC 20

RESULT 1795
AAT18864
ID AAT18864 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAT18864;
XX
DT 02-OCT-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE SMN gene T-BCD541 exon 8 SSCP primer 164C140.
XX
KW Survival motor neuron gene; SMN gene; spinal muscular atrophy;
KW chromosome 5-SMA determining gene; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
KW primary lateral sclerosis; arthrogryposis multiplex congenita; diagnosis;
KW gene therapy; T-BCD541; SSCP; primer;
KW single strand conformation polymorphism; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN EP11833-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-1996.
XX
PF 19-OCT-1995; 95EP-00402335.
XX
PR 19-OCT-1994; 94EP-00402353.
XX
PA (INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
PI Melki J, Munnich A;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-232098/24.
XX
PT Human survival motor neuron gene T-BCD541, variant C-BCD541 and murine
PT equiv. - useful to develop primers and probes for in vitro detection of
PT motor neuron diseases e.g. spinal muscular atrophy.
XX
PS Claim 16; Page 27; 47pp; English.
XX
CC Primers (AAT18833-65) were designed for the single strand conformation
CC polymorphism (SSCP) analysis of the human survival motor neuron gene T-
CC BCD541 (AAT18864). Primers 164C140 (AAT18864) and 541C920 (AAT18865) are
CC based on exon 8 of the gene. SSCP analysis is performed for the detection
CC and diagnosis of motor neuron diseases such as spinal muscular atrophy,
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, primary lateral sclerosis and
CC arthrogryposis multiplex congenita
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 447 GATCTCCACTGAGGACAT 464
DB 1 GGTGTCACAGGAGACAT 18

RESULT 1796
AAT15136/c
ID AAT15136 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAT15136;
XX
DT 10-OCT-1996 (first entry)
XX
```

```
XX Hypermutable target nucleic acid amplification primer #34.
DE Primer; amplification; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; mutation; locus;
XX deletion; addition; hypermutable; microsatellite; benign; malignant;
KW proliferative cell disorder; neoplasm; colon adenoma; dysplasia;
KW hyperplasia; hybridisation; repeat sequence; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9606951-A1.
XX
PD 07-MAR-1996.
XX
PF 31-AUG-1995; 95WO-US011233.
XX
PR 31-AUG-1994; 94US-00299477.
XX
PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MED.
XX
PI Sidransky D;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-160382/16.
XX
PT Detection of mammalian cell proliferative disorders e.g. neoplasms - by
PT isolating nucleic acid from the mammal and detecting a hyper-mutable
PT target nucleic acid.
XX
PS Claim 15; Page 67; 78pp; English.
XX
CC The primers AAT15103-42 are used to detect mutations, pref. deletions or
CC additions, at hypermutable sequences of microsatellite loci associated
CC with proliferative cell disorders such as benign or malignant neoplasms
CC or non-malignant disorders such as colon adenoma, dysplasia, hyperplasia,
CC etc. The primers hybridise to sequences flanking the hypermutable target
CC nucleic acid (HTNA) sequences which comprise a repeat sequence selected
CC from TC, AGC, TCC, CAG, CAA, CTC, AAAG, AGAT or TCT. Mutations in the
CC HTNA can be detected after amplification. Preferred microsatellite loci
CC include ARA (chromosome X), D14S50 (chromosome 14), MD (chromosome 19),
CC SAT and ACTBP2 (chromosome 6) DRPLA (chromosome 12), FGA and D4S243
CC (chromosome 4) or UT762 (chromosome 21)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 575 GTGTCAGCCTATCTGAGA 592
DB 20 GTGTCAGAGGATCTGAGA 3

RESULT 1797
AAT15116
ID AAT15116 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAT15116;
XX
DT 10-OCT-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE Hypermutable target nucleic acid amplification primer #14.
XX
KW Primer; amplification; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; mutation; locus;
KW deletion; addition; hypermutable; microsatellite; benign; malignant;
KW proliferative cell disorder; neoplasm; colon adenoma; dysplasia;
KW hyperplasia; hybridisation; repeat sequence; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9606951-A1.
XX
PD 07-MAR-1996.
```



XX PF 31-AUG-1995; 95WO-US011233.  
 XX PF 31-AUG-1994; 94US-00299477.  
 PR XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MED.  
 PA Sidransky D;  
 XX WPI; 1996-160382/16.  
 DR XX  
 XX Detection of mammalian cell proliferative disorders e.g. neoplasms - by  
 PT isolating nucleic acid from the mammal and detecting a hyper-mutable  
 PT target nucleic acid.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 14; Page 66; 78pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The primers AAT15103-42 are used to detect mutations, pref. deletions or  
 CC additions, at hypermutable sequences of microsatellite loci associated  
 CC with proliferative cell disorders such as benign or malignant neoplasms  
 CC or non-malignant disorders such as colon adenoma, dysplasia, hyperplasia,  
 CC etc. The primers hybridise to sequences flanking the hypermutable target  
 CC nucleic acid (HNA) sequences which comprise a repeat sequence selected  
 CC from TC, AGC, TCC, CAG, CAA, CTG, AAG, AGAT or TCTT. Mutations in the  
 CC HNA can be detected after amplification. Preferred microsatellite loci  
 CC include ARA (chromosome X), D14S50 (chromosome 14), MD (chromosome 19),  
 CC SAT and ACTBP2 (chromosome 6) DRPLA (chromosome 12), FGA and D4S243  
 CC (chromosome 4) or UT762 (chromosome 21)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 575 GTGTGACGACCTATCTGAGA 592  
 Db 1 GTGTGACGAGGATCTGAGA 18  
 RESULT 1798  
 AAT33935  
 ID AAT33935 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT33935;  
 XX  
 DT 14-DEC-1996 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human Factor V gene exon 10 primer FV7.  
 XX  
 KW Factor V; activated Protein C resistance; APC; genetic screening; allele;  
 KW point mutation; diagnosis; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO9630546-A1.  
 PN 03-OCT-1996.  
 XX  
 PD 22-MAR-1996; 96WO-US003881.  
 XX  
 PF 24-MAR-1995; 95US-00410488.  
 XX  
 PR (SCRI ) SCRIPPS RES INST.  
 XX  
 PA Griffin JH, Greengard J, Gandrille S;  
 PI WPI; 1996-455389/45.  
 XX  
 XX Detection of Factor V gene mutation - by PCR amplification to identify  
 PT exon 10 guanine 205 or 1691 to adenine substitution, which results in  
 PT activated Protein C resistance.

PS Claim 1; Page 108; 175pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Sense primer FV7 (AAT33935) is utilised in the PCR amplification of human  
 CC Factor V genomic DNA or cDNA to amplify a region including position 205  
 CC of exon 10 of genomic DNA or position 1691 in Factor cDNA (see also  
 CC AAT33937-38 and AAT33945-48). It is used with primers FV7N102 (AAT33936)  
 CC or primer FV506st2 (AAT33947) to amplify genomic DNA, and with primer  
 CC FV8A (AAT33941) to amplify cDNA. Mutant and normal alleles in the PCR  
 CC products (see also AAT33934, AAT33951, AAT33942-44 and AAT33948) are  
 CC differentiated by DNA sequencing or by the ability of restriction  
 CC endonucleases (MnlI or HindIII) to digest the products. Substn. of  
 CC adenine for guanine at position 205 in exon 10 or position 1691 of Factor  
 CC V cDNA causes activated Protein C resistance in humans  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1073 CATCTCCATGAGGTGG 1090  
 Db 1 CATCTACAGTGCAGGTGG 18  
 RESULT 1799  
 AAT09716  
 ID AAT09716 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT09716;  
 XX  
 DT 27-JUN-1996 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human AMG-X blocking oligonucleotide, conjugated with Texas red.  
 XX  
 KW Polymerase chain reaction; amplification; non-specific priming;  
 KW blocking oligonucleotide; donor; acceptor; fluorophore; AMG-X;  
 KW energy transfer; ligation; human X-chromosome specific amelogenin; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1 /\*tag= a  
 FT /\*mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /\*note= "Texas red-conjugated amino-C6-dT"  
 FT modified\_base 19  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /\*mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /\*note= "Texas red-conjugated amino-C6-dT"  
 XX  
 PN WO9532306-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 30-NOV-1995.  
 XX  
 PF 23-MAY-1994; 94WO-US005767.  
 XX  
 PR 23-MAY-1994; 94WO-US005767.  
 XX  
 PA (BIOT-) BIOTRONICS CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Wang C, Wu K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1996-020598/02.  
 XX  
 PT Detecting target nucleic acid by amplification - with primer- blocking  
 PT oligo:nucleotide duplex(es) labelled with donor and acceptor  
 PT fluorophore(s), to reduce non-specific priming.  
 XX  
 PS Example 4; Page 22; 41pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The presence of a blocking oligonucleotide partially complementary to an  
 CC amplification primer in a PCR mixture reduces the number of non-specific

CC priming events. When labelled with a fluorophore, the blocking  
 CC oligonucleotide can also be used to monitor the amplification process by  
 CC participating in fluorescence energy transfer. This energy transfer can  
 CC be enhanced by using the blocking oligonucleotide as a template for  
 CC ligation of its complementary sequence to the primer. In an example, the  
 CC human X-chromosome specific amelogenin (AMG-X) sequence was  
 CC asymmetrically amplified using an excess primer and a limiting primer  
 CC (see AAT18553 and AAT18554, respectively). The amplification process  
 CC could be monitored using either a primer: blocking oligonucleotide duplex  
 CC (= "Duplex A") or a universal detection duplex coupled to a primer (= "Duplex B"). The present sequence is that of the AMG-X amplification  
 CC blocking oligonucleotide used in Duplex A

XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1452 TCCATCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1469  
 DB 1 TCCACTCTGACTCTCTCT 18

RESULT 1800  
 AAT33103/C  
 ID AAT33103 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAT33103;

XX DT 21-JAN-1997 (first entry)

XX DE Antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 3065.

XX KW Antisense oligonucleotide; human; intracellular adhesion molecule-1;  
 KW ICAM-1; endothelial leukocyte adhesion molecule-1; ELAM-1; E-selectin;  
 KW vascular cell adhesion molecule-1; VCAM-1; white blood cell; breguarin;  
 KW vascular endothelium; allograft rejection; immunosuppression; rapamycin;  
 KW anti-lymphocyte serum; monoclonal antibody; cardiac allograft; therapy;  
 KW renal allograft rejection; donor-specific transplant tolerance; LFA-1;  
 KW ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO9615780-A1.

XX PD 30-MAY-1996.

XX PF 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015536.

XX PR 23-NOV-1994; 94US-00344155.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.

XX PI Bennett CF, Stepkowski SM;

XX PS WPI; 1996-268321/27.

XX PT Oligo-nucleotide targetted to a nucleic acid sequence encoding ICAM-1,  
 PT ELAM-1 or VCAM-1 - useful for treating or preventing allo-graft  
 PT rejection.

XX PS Example 12; Page 34; 92pp; English.

XX CC AAT30211-T30233, AAT33058-T33112 and AAT36657-T36684 represent antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention. These sequences target regions of the  
 CC coding sequences for human intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1),  
 CC endothelial leukocyte adhesion molecule-1 (ELAM-1, also known as E-  
 CC selectin), or vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1). This sequence  
 CC targets a portion of the coding DNA sequence for ICAM-1. ICAM-1, ELAM-1,  
 CC and VCAM-1 represent three of the five cell adhesion molecules involved  
 CC in the adherence of white blood cells to vascular endothelium. These

CC sequences can be used in a composition for treating allograft rejection.  
 CC The composition contains one of these sequences in combination with an  
 CC immunosuppressive agent. The immunosuppressive agent used in the  
 CC compositions is brequinar, rapamycin, anti-lymphocyte serum, a monoclonal  
 CC antibody against LFA-1 or an antisense oligonucleotide. The compositions  
 CC can be used for treating or preventing allograft rejection, such as  
 CC cardiac or renal allograft rejection. By using these compositions,  
 CC allograft survival times are extended, and donor-specific transplant  
 CC tolerance is induced

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 377 CTTGAGCCAGTCTCTCGG 394  
 DB 19 CTTGAGCCAGTCTCTCTG 2

RESULT 1801  
 AAT98015/C  
 ID AAT98015 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAT98015;

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX DT 08-SEP-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Human or simian immunodeficiency virus detection primer MMy4Bbis.

XX KW Primer; PCR; amplification; gag; vpr; pol; vpu; HIV-1; HIV-2; SIV; nef2;  
 KW vif2; vpx; detection; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus.

XX OS Simian immunodeficiency virus.

XX PN EP806484-A2.

XX PD 12-NOV-1997.

XX PF 05-JUN-1990; 97EP-00110543.

XX PR 02-JUN-1989; 89FR-00007354.

XX PR 20-SEP-1989; 89FR-00012371.

XX PR 05-JUN-1990; 90EP-00401520.

XX PA (INSP) INST PASTEUR.

XX PA (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.

XX PI Moncany M, Montagnier L;

XX XX

XX DR WPI; 1997-538622/50.

XX PT Oligo-nucleotide primers for amplifying retroviral nucleic acids -  
 PT comprising conserved sequences of human immunodeficiency virus and simian  
 PT immunodeficiency virus genes.

XX PS Claim 4; Page 18; 23pp; French.

XX CC The oligonucleotides AAT98010-T98059 are useful as primers for nucleic  
 CC acid amplification of conserved sequences of the gag, vpr, pol or vpu  
 CC genes of the HIV-1 strains Bru, Mal, Eii, HIV-2 ROD or simian  
 CC immunodeficiency virus (SIV) MAC or the nef2, vif2 or vpx genes of HIV-2  
 CC ROD and SIV MAC. This primer is targetted to sequences in the gag gene of  
 CC the viral strains. The sequence are therefore used to detect HIV-1, HIV-2  
 CC or SIV infections. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated  
 CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 4 Other;



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XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US5591582-A.
XX PD 07-JAN-1997.
XX PF 23-JUN-1994; 94US-00264425.
XX PR 23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.
XX PR 04-AUG-1987; 87US-00081490.
XX PR 21-APR-1992; 92US-00873352.
XX PA (UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.
XX PI Van Der Eb AJ, Bos JL;
XX PI WPI; 1997-086629/08.
XX DR
XX PT Detection of activated ras gene - using oligo:nucleotide probes to detect
XX PT mutated codon.
XX PS Claim 24; Col 29; 20pp; English.
XX CC A new method has been produced for the detection of an activated ras gene
CC containing a mutated codon. The method involves: either cleaving a human
CC subject's genomic DNA with a restriction enzyme to produce DNA fragments
CC and treating the fragments to obtain single-stranded DNA molecules or
CC isolating the subject's polyA+ mRNA; contacting the single-stranded DNA
CC molecules or polyA+ mRNA under hybridising conditions with a labelled
CC synthetic DNA molecule, optionally bound to a solid support, comprising
CC 12-20 nucleotides, where the synthetic DNA molecule is 5'-B-Q-D-3' in the
CC case of single-stranded DNA or is complementary to 5'-B-Q-D-3' in the
CC case of polyA+ mRNA, B = 0-9 nucleotides having a sequence complementary
CC to a sequence in the activated ras gene 5' of the mutated codon, D = 0-12
CC nucleotides having a sequence complementary to a sequence in the
CC activated ras gene 3' of the mutated codon, provided that B and D contain
CC a total of at least 9 nucleotides, and Q is complementary to the mutated
CC codon; treating the resulting hybridised molecules under conditions
CC permitting only fully complementary molecules to remain hybridised; and
CC detecting the presence of the labelled synthetic DNA molecule in the
CC hybridised molecules. The present sequence represents the synthetic DNA
CC probe used for detecting the activated N-ras gene when the mutated codon
CC is at position 13 and has a single base substitution in the first or
CC second nucleotide position so that it encodes an amino acid other than
CC Gly. The preferred mutated codon at position 13 codes for Asn. The method
CC can be used for the diagnosis of acute myeloid leukaemia and other
CC tumours. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 264 CCCACACGCTGCTGCC 281
Db 3 CCCACACACGCTGCTCC 20

RESULT 1805
AAT48677
ID AAT48677 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX AC AAT48677;
XX DT
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 02-OCT-1997 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Probe for detecting N-ras gene mutations in the codon at position 12.
XX DE Mutated codon; single base mutation; human; acute myeloid leukaemia;
XX KW tumour; activated ras gene; N-ras; H-ras; K-ras; ss.

```

```

XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US5591582-A.
XX PD 07-JAN-1997.
XX PF 23-JUN-1994; 94US-00264425.
XX PR 23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.
XX PR 04-AUG-1987; 87US-00081490.
XX PR 21-APR-1992; 92US-00873352.
XX PA (UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.
XX PI Van Der Eb AJ, Bos JL;
XX PI WPI; 1997-086629/08.
XX DR
XX PT Detection of activated ras gene - using oligo:nucleotide probes to detect
XX PT mutated codon.
XX PS Claim 23; Col 28; 20pp; English.
XX CC A new method has been produced for the detection of an activated ras gene
CC containing a mutated codon. The method involves: either cleaving a human
CC subject's genomic DNA with a restriction enzyme to produce DNA fragments
CC and treating the fragments to obtain single-stranded DNA molecules or
CC isolating the subject's polyA+ mRNA; contacting the single-stranded DNA
CC molecules or polyA+ mRNA under hybridising conditions with a labelled
CC synthetic DNA molecule, optionally bound to a solid support, comprising
CC 12-20 nucleotides, where the synthetic DNA molecule is 5'-B-Q-D-3' in the
CC case of single-stranded DNA or is complementary to 5'-B-Q-D-3' in the
CC case of polyA+ mRNA, B = 0-9 nucleotides having a sequence complementary
CC to a sequence in the activated ras gene 5' of the mutated codon, D = 0-12
CC nucleotides having a sequence complementary to a sequence in the
CC activated ras gene 3' of the mutated codon, provided that B and D contain
CC a total of at least 9 nucleotides, and Q is complementary to the mutated
CC codon; treating the resulting hybridised molecules under conditions
CC permitting only fully complementary molecules to remain hybridised; and
CC detecting the presence of the labelled synthetic DNA molecule in the
CC hybridised molecules. The present sequence represents the synthetic DNA
CC probe used for detecting the activated N-ras gene when the mutated codon
CC is at position 12 and has a single base substitution in the first or
CC second nucleotide position so that it encodes an amino acid other than
CC Gly. The method can be used for the diagnosis of acute myeloid leukaemia
CC and other tumours. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 264 CCCACACGCTGCTGCC 281
Db 3 CCCACACACGCTGCTCC 20

RESULT 1806
AAV13347
ID AAV13347 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX AC AAV13347;
XX DT
XX DT 14-MAY-1998 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Antisense primer Exon 11 for human 5-lipoxygenase gene.
XX KW Inflammatory disease; polymorphism; 5-lipoxygenase; asthma;
XX KW ulcerative colitis; bronchitis; sinusitis; psoriasis; rhinitis;
XX KW arthritis; diagnosis; treatment; PCR primer; ss.

```

OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 PN WO9742347-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 13-NOV-1997.  
 XX  
 XX 29-APR-1997; 97WO-US007137.  
 PF  
 XX 06-MAY-1996; 96US-0016890P.  
 XX 25-APR-1997; 97US-00846020.  
 PR  
 XX (BGHM) BRIGHAM & WOMENS HOSPITAL.  
 PA  
 XX Drazen JM, In K, Asano K, Beier D, Grobholz J;  
 PI WPI; 1997-558997/51.  
 XX  
 XX Classifying patients with inflammatory disease, specifically asthma -  
 PT according to polymorphisms in 5-lipoxygenase gene regulatory region, e.g.  
 PT to identify candidates for lipoxygenase inhibitor treatment.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 19; 56pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence was used in the development of a novel method for  
 CC classifying patients suffering from an inflammatory disease. The method  
 CC comprises identifying in DNA from at least 1 patient a sequence  
 CC polymorphism, as compared with the normal 5-lipoxygenase (5-LOX) gene  
 CC (AAT8431), in a 5-LOX regulatory gene sequence. The method can be  
 CC applied to subjects with asthma, ulcerative colitis, bronchitis,  
 CC sinusitis, psoriasis, allergic and non-allergic rhinitis, lupus or  
 CC rheumatoid arthritis. Specifically it can be used to diagnose asthma or  
 CC susceptibility to disease. Identify treatments suitable for individual  
 CC patients or assess the likely success of treatment  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1257 AGGAACCCCACTGAGGA 1274  
 Db | ||||| |||||  
 3 ACGAACCTCCTGAGGA 20  
 RESULT 1807  
 AAV55907  
 ID AAV55907 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAV55907;  
 XX  
 DT 02-DEC-1998 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE CYP1B1 coding sequence amplifying primer CYP3R.  
 XX  
 KW CYP1B1; human; cytochrome P4501B1; glaucoma; mutation; 8q24 gene;  
 KW 10p1 gene; glaucoma-associated gene; primary open-angle glaucoma;  
 KW primary congenital glaucoma; PCG; gene therapy; optical nerve;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO9836098-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 20-AUG-1998.  
 XX  
 PF 12-FEB-1998; 98WO-US002851.  
 XX  
 XX 13-FEB-1997; 97US-00800036.  
 PR 10-SEP-1997; 97US-00926492.  
 XX

PA (UYCO-) UNIV CONNECTICUT.  
 XX Sarfarazi M;  
 PI WPI; 1998-506317/43.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Diagnosis of glaucoma by detecting mutations in, or altered expression  
 PT from, specific genes - also treatment with non-mutant nucleic acid or  
 PT proteins, or antibodies against mutant protein.  
 XX  
 XX Example; Page 28; 61pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX Sequences shown in AAV55902 to AAV55909 represent cDNA based primers used  
 CC for the PCR amplification of the coding sequence of the human cytochrome  
 CC P4501B1 (CYP1B1) gene. This is used in the method of the invention for  
 CC the diagnosis of glaucoma which comprises detecting a mutation in a  
 CC glaucoma-associated gene or by detecting altered expression of the  
 CC protein encoded by the gene. The method is specifically used to diagnose  
 CC primary open-angle glaucoma, associated with genes at 8q24 or 10p1 and  
 CC primary congenital glaucoma (PCG), associated with gene CYP1B1, but more  
 CC generally for any form of the disease having a genetic cause. Glaucoma  
 CC can be treated with non-mutant forms of the glaucoma-associated protein  
 CC (or its mimics) and the encoding gene, or antibodies or correction of a  
 CC mutation by heterologous recombination. Gene therapy methods can be  
 CC applied in vivo or cells are transfected ex vivo and then returned to the  
 CC patient. The method allows diagnosis, and treatment, at an early stage,  
 CC before significant damage to the optical nerve has occurred.  
 CC Identification of particular mutations allows optimisation of treatment  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 10 CGTAAGCGATGGACAGGA 27  
 Db | ||||| |||||  
 2 CATAAGCGAGGCCAGGA 19  
 RESULT 1808  
 AAT99741/C  
 ID AAT99741 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT99741;  
 XX  
 XX 28-SEP-1998 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 DE Bacillus thuringiensis MIS-2 toxin gene PCR primer 70.  
 XX  
 KW Insecticide; pesticide; toxin; MIS-2; delta-endotoxin;  
 KW biological control; lepidopteran; coleopteran; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Bacillus thuringiensis.  
 XX  
 XX WO9818932-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 07-MAY-1998.  
 PD  
 XX 30-OCT-1997; 97WO-US019804.  
 PF  
 XX 30-OCT-1996; 96US-0029848P.  
 PR  
 XX (MYCO) MYCOGEN CORP.  
 PA  
 XX Feitelson JS, Schnepf HE, Narva KE, Stockhoff BA, Schmeits JL;  
 PI Loewer D, Schwab G, Dullum CJ, Muller-Cohn J, Stamp L;  
 XX WPI; 1998-272226/24.  
 DR  
 XX Bacillus thuringiensis isolates - used for producing pesticidal toxins  
 PT and nucleotide sequences for control of lepidopterans and coleopterans.  
 PT

XX Claim 9; Page 112; 139pp; English.

CC Primer 70 can be used in the PCR amplification of novel MIS-2 family

CC toxin genes of *Bacillus thuringiensis* (B.t.). When used with primer 117

CC (see AAT99770), it amplifies a DNA fragment of 213 nucleotides from B.t.

CC isolates PS66D3 (NRRL B-21858), PS197T1 (NRRL B-21869) and PS1J2 (NRRL B

CC -21009). The invention provides primers (see AAT99734-87) that are useful

CC in PCR techniques for producing gene fragments which are characteristic

CC of genes encoding B.t. pesticidal toxins of the novel families MIS-1, MIS

CC -2, MIS-3, MIS-4, MIS-5, MIS-6 and SUP-1. The polynucleotides amplified

CC by specific primer pairs can be used in the transformation of host

CC cells, especially plant and bacterial host cells, for production of

CC pesticidal toxin useful for control of lepidopteran and coleopteran pests

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1229 AACAGCTACACTTCATCT 1246

Db 19 AACAGCTACTCTTCCTTT 2

RESULT 1809

AAT99769

ID AAT99769 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAT99769;

XX DT 28-SEP-1998 (first entry)

XX DE *Bacillus thuringiensis* MIS-2 toxin gene PCR primer 116.

XX KW Insecticide; pesticide; toxin; MIS-2; delta-endotoxin;

XX KW biological control; lepidopteran; coleopteran; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

OS *Bacillus thuringiensis*.

XX WO9818932-A2.

XX PD 07-MAY-1998.

XX PF 30-OCT-1997; 97WO-US019804.

XX PR 30-OCT-1996; 96US-0029848P.

XX PA (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.

XX PI Reitelson JS, Schnepf HE, Narva KE, Stockhoff BA, Schmeits JL;

PI Loewer D, Schwab G, Dullum CJ, Muller-Cohn J, Stamp L;

XX WPI; 1998-272226/24.

XX *Bacillus thuringiensis* isolates - used for producing pesticidal toxins

and nucleotide sequences for control of lepidopterans and coleopterans.

XX Claim 9; Page 125; 139pp; English.

XX Primer 116 can be used in the PCR amplification of novel MIS-2 family

CC toxin genes of *Bacillus thuringiensis* (B.t.). It is the reverse

CC complement of primer 70 (see AAV99741). When used with primers 62, 64, 66

CC and 68 (see AAT99737-40), it amplifies 509, 372, 300 and 131 nucleotide

CC fragments, respectively, of B.t. PS66D3 (NRRL B-21858), PS197T1 (NRRL B-

CC 21869) and PS1J2 (NRRL B-21009) DNA. The invention provides primers (see

CC AAT99734-87) that are useful in PCR techniques for producing gene

CC fragments which are characteristic of genes encoding B.t. pesticidal

CC toxins of the novel families MIS-1, MIS-2, MIS-3, MIS-4, MIS-5, MIS-6 and

CC SUP-1. The polynucleotides amplified by specific primer pairs can be used

CC in the transformation of host cells, especially plant and bacterial host

CC cells, for production of pesticidal toxin useful for control of

CC lepidopteran and coleopteran pests

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1229 AACAGCTACACTTCATCT 1246

Db 2 AACAGCTACTCTTCCTTT 19

RESULT 1810

AAV21008

ID AAV21008 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAV21008;

XX DT 20-JUL-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Microsatellite DNA PCR target sequence 14.

XX KW Allelic imbalance; size fractionation; diagnosis;

XX KW cell proliferation disorder; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX WO9808980-A1.

XX PD 05-MAR-1998.

XX PF 28-AUG-1997; 97WO-US015286.

XX PR 28-AUG-1996; 96US-0025805P.

XX PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.

XX PI Sidransky D;

XX WPI; 1998-179451/16.

XX *Diagnosing cell proliferative disorders - comprises detecting, e.g.*

PT *neoplasia of stomach from alterations in micro-satellite allele(s).*

XX Claim 14; Page 15; 53pp; English.

XX Microsatellite DNA PCR target sequences AAV20395-V21026 are amplified to

CC detect the presence of an allelic imbalance or genetic instability by

CC size fractionation. This can be used for the diagnosis of cell

CC proliferation disorders such as neoplasia, benign or malignant

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 575 GTGTCAGCCTATCTGAGA 592

Db 1 GTGTCAGAGATCTGAGA 18

RESULT 1811

AAV21040/C

ID AAV21040 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAV21040;

XX DT 20-JUL-1998 (first entry)

XX KW Microsatellite DNA PCR primer FgA(R).

```
XX Allelic imbalance; size fractionation; diagnosis;
KW cell proliferation disorder; ss; PCR; primer; amplification.
XX Synthetic.
OS WO9808980-A1.
XX
XX PD 05-MAR-1998.
XX
XX PF 28-AUG-1997; 97WO-US015286.
XX
XX PR 28-AUG-1996; 96US-0025805P.
XX
XX (UYUO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX Sidransky D;
XX WPI; 1998-179451/16.
XX Diagnosing cell proliferative disorders - comprises detecting, e.g.
PT neoplasia of stomach from alterations in micro-satellite allele(s).
XX
XX Claim 15; Page 17; 53pp; English.
XX Microsatellite DNA PCR primers AAV21027-V21058 are used to amplify target
CC sequences to detect the presence of an allelic imbalance or genetic
CC instability by size fractionation. This can be used for the diagnosis of
CC cell proliferation disorders such as neoplasia, benign or malignant
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 575 GTGTCAGCCTATCTGAGA 592
DB 20 GTGTCAGAGGATCTGAGA 3
RESULT 1812
AAV68528/C
ID AAV68528 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV68528;
XX
XX DT 16-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX Nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer 4.
XX Human; Delta 3 protein; agonist; tissue regeneration;
KW neurodegenerative disease; neurodifferentiative disorder;
KW neurodevelopmental disorder; peripheral neuropathy;
KW spinocerebella degeneration; antagonist; neoplastic disease;
KW hyperplastic disease; cancer; Waldenstrom's macroglobulemia;
KW fibroproliferative disorder; cerebrovascular tissue; gene therapy;
KW antibody; PCR; primer; amplification; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO9845434-A1.
XX
XX PD 15-OCT-1998.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-1998; 98WO-US006775.
XX
XX PR 04-APR-1997; 97US-00832633.
XX 11-JUN-1997; 97US-00872855.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM BIOTHERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
XX
```

```
PI McCarthy SA, Gearing DP;
DR WPI; 1998-594482/50.
XX
XX New isolated human Delta3 gene - used to develop products for treating,
PT e.g. nerve injury, neurodegenerative disorders, peripheral neuropathies
PT and spinocerebella degenerations.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 33; 160pp; English.
XX
XX This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used for amplification in
CC the method of the invention, involving the use of the human Delta 3
CC protein. The Delta3 gene is involved in the growth and differentiation of
CC cells. Delta3 agonists can be used for promoting the tissue regeneration
CC or repair needed to treat a nerve injury, neurodegenerative disease,
CC neurodifferentiative or neurodevelopmental disorders including peripheral
CC neuropathies and spinocerebella degenerations. Delta3 antagonists can be
CC used to treat neoplastic or hyperplastic diseases, e.g. cancers,
CC Waldenstrom's macroglobulemia and fibroproliferative disorders,
CC particularly of cerebrovascular tissue. The nucleic acids can also be
CC used for gene therapy. The products can also be used for antibody
CC production, detection, diagnosis and drug screening
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1603 ACCGAGTCTTAAGCCACA 1620
DB 19 ACCGAGTCTCAAGCCGCA 2
RESULT 1813
AAV09355
ID AAV09355 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV09355;
XX
XX DT 15-MAY-1998 (first entry)
XX Blocking oligonucleotide used for detecting target nucleic acid AMG-X.
XX Target; DNA duplex; donor; acceptor; fluorescent label; fluorophore;
KW energy transfer; polymerase; primer; X-chromosome specific amelogenin;
KW blocking oligonucleotide; AMG-X; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US5712386-A.
XX
XX PD 27-JAN-1998.
XX
XX PF 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434474.
XX
XX PR 16-DEC-1991; 91US-00808463.
XX 26-MAY-1994; 94US-00250849.
XX
XX PA (BIOT-) BIOTRONICS CORP.
XX
XX PI Wu K, Wang CJ;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-120033/11.
XX
XX Kits for detecting target nucleic acids - and DNA duplexes with donor and
PT acceptor fluorescent labels.
XX
XX Example 4; Col 11; 17pp; English.
XX
XX This blocking oligonucleotide is used in a kit for detecting a target
CC nucleic acid of a segment of human X-chromosome specific amelogenin (AMG-
```

CC X). The kit is a DNA duplex which comprises a first oligonucleotide  
 CC capable of acting as a primer, with or without a segment noncontiguous to  
 CC its priming sequence, for use with a polymerase in the amplification of a  
 CC target nucleic acid, a second oligonucleotide which is hybridised, via at  
 CC least 5 consecutive fully complementary nucleotide pairings, with the  
 CC first oligonucleotide, the second oligonucleotide being incapable of  
 CC acting as a primer for the polymerase, and a first fluorophore covalently  
 CC attached to the first oligonucleotide, and a second fluorophore covalently  
 CC attached to the second oligonucleotide, with one of the two fluorophores  
 CC being a donor fluorophore and the other being an acceptor fluorophore, so  
 CC that when the two fluorophores are in close proximity resonance energy  
 CC transfer between them is allowed. Each of the first oligonucleotide and  
 CC the second oligonucleotide contains 10--50 nucleotides. Another kit  
 CC claimed comprises a first and second primer both optionally having a  
 CC segment non-contiguous to a first or second priming sequence,  
 CC respectively, which are used with a polymerase for the amplification of  
 CC the target nucleic acid and an oligonucleotide which is incapable of  
 CC acting as a primer for the polymerase and has at least 5 consecutive  
 CC nucleotides fully complementary to at least 5 consecutive nucleotides of  
 CC the first primer. Each of the first primer, the second primer and the  
 CC oligonucleotide contains 10-50 nucleotides. A third kit for detecting a  
 CC target nucleic acid comprises a first oligonucleotide being incapable of  
 CC acting as a primer for use with a polymerase in the amplification of a  
 CC target nucleic acid, and containing 10-50 nucleotides with a first  
 CC fluorophore covalently attached to it, and a second oligonucleotide  
 CC containing 5-30 nucleotides with a second fluorophore covalently attached  
 CC to it, the second oligonucleotide having a free 3' OH and being capable  
 CC of hybridizing, via at least 5 consecutive fully complementary nucleotide  
 CC pairings, with the first oligonucleotide. The first oligonucleotide has  
 CC an overhang beyond the 3' end of the second oligonucleotide by 1-12  
 CC nucleotides, and the first and second fluorophores, one of which is a  
 CC donor fluorophore and the other an acceptor fluorophore are in close  
 CC proximity when the first oligonucleotide hybridises to the second  
 CC oligonucleotide to allow resonance energy transfer between them. The kits  
 CC are used in homogeneous assays in which the target nucleic acid sequence  
 CC is amplified and the amplified target is detected without conducting a  
 CC separation step

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1452 TCACATCTTCCTCAGTCT 1469  
 DB 1 TCACATCTCAGTCTCT 18

RESULT 1814  
 AAV47987  
 ID AAV47987 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAV47987;  
 XX  
 DT 19-OCT-1998 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human B7-1 targetted oligonucleotide 13801.  
 XX  
 XX ss: human; B7: T cell; inflammation; autoimmune disease; cell activation;  
 KW cell proliferation.  
 KW  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 XX modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /\*note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"  
 XX  
 XX W09829124-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 09-JUL-1998.

XX 16-DEC-1997; 97WO-US023270.  
 XX  
 XX 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00777266.  
 XX (191S-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Bennett CF, Vickers TA;  
 XX WPI; 1998-387783/33.  
 XX  
 XX New oligo:nucleotide(s) that modulate expression of B7 proteins - used  
 XX for, e.g. controlling activation and proliferation of T cells,  
 XX particularly for treatment, diagnosis and prevention of inflammation.  
 XX  
 XX Example 1; Page 33; 120pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The oligonucleotides which specifically hybridise to B7 modulate its  
 XX expression (and thus T cell activation and proliferation). This is  
 XX particularly useful for treatment and prevention of inflammation and  
 XX autoimmune diseases, e.g. asthma, (juvenile) diabetes, myasthenia gravis,  
 XX Grave's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, allograft rejection, psoriasis,  
 XX (systemic) lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, contact dermatitis,  
 XX rhinitis, allergy, cancer and metastases. The oligonucleotides may also  
 XX be used to manipulate T cell activation ex vivo; to determine or detect  
 XX B7 protein expression; for diagnosis; as assay and purification reagents,  
 XX and to study physiological roles of B7 proteins  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 814 CACACGAGAGTCCCTC 831  
 DB 2 CTCACGTAGAAGACCTC 19

RESULT 1815  
 AAV42939  
 ID AAV42939 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAV42939;  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 21-OCT-1998 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX PCR primer used to amplify human neuroD3 gene.  
 DE  
 XX Basic helix-loop-helix; bHLH; neuroD; neuroectodermal tumour;  
 KW classification; medulloblastoma; PCR primer; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX US5795723-A.  
 FN  
 XX 18-AUG-1998.  
 PD  
 XX 07-AUG-1997; 97US-00910973.  
 PF  
 XX 06-MAY-1994; 94US-00239238.  
 PR 02-NOV-1995; 95US-00552142.  
 PR 30-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017532.  
 PR  
 XX (HUTC-) HUTCHINSON CANCER RES CENT FRED.  
 XX  
 XX Tapscott SJ, Olson JM;  
 XX WPI; 1998-466661/40.  
 XX  
 XX Classifying neuroectodermal tumours from expression pattern of basic-



PT helix-loop-helix genes - especially for identifying medullablastoma and  
PT assessing its aggressiveness, specifically associated with expression of  
PT BHLH genes neuroD 1-3.  
XX  
PS Example 14; Col 79; 43pp; English.  
XX  
CC PCR primers AAV42939-40 were used to amplify human neuroD3, which is a  
CC member of the basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) protein family. The primers  
CC amplify the bHLH domain. The bHLH genes are a family of genes associated  
CC with vertebrate neuronal, endocrinal and gastrointestinal development.  
CC The observed pattern of neuroD expression distinguishes subclasses of  
CC neuroectodermal tumours. The specification describes a method for the  
CC classification of human neuroectodermal tumours. The method comprises  
CC measuring, in a tumour sample, expression of at least one basic bHLH gene  
CC and identifying the tumour subclass by matching expression to  
CC predetermined expression profiles for known subclasses. For classifying  
CC the tumour as a medulloblastoma, the bHLH gene detected is neuroD1 and  
CC neuroD3. The method is used to classify neuroectodermal tumours, and to  
CC identify medullablastoma and for prognosis of this as aggressive.  
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1665 TCACAGGCGCAGCCCCAA 1682  
|||||  
Db 2 TCACAAAGTCAGCGGCCAA 19  
  
RESULT 1816  
AAV10409/C  
ID AAV10409 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAV10409;  
XX  
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT 26-JUN-1998 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Primer Neises 6 for Neisseria gonorrhoeae 23S rRNA.  
XX  
KW 23S rRNA; PCR primer; detection; differentiation; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Neisseria gonorrhoeae.  
XX  
PN EP823485-A1.  
XX  
PD 11-FEB-1998.  
XX  
PF 05-AUG-1997; 97EP-00113449.  
XX  
PR 08-AUG-1996; 96DE-01032041.  
XX  
PA (BOEF ) BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH.  
PA (HOFF ) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.  
XX  
PI Wyrich R, Lichtinghagen R;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1998-112273/11.  
XX  
XX Detecting Neisseria gonorrhoeae by amplification with 23S rRNA-specific  
PT primer - provides excellent differentiation from N. meningitidis and  
PT other pathogens.  
PT  
XX  
PS Example 1; Page 5; 17pp; German.  
XX  
CC The present sequence is primer for a specific region (position 1521-1502)  
CC within the Neisseria gonorrhoeae 23S rRNA. The primers AAV10406-11 provide  
CC particularly good differentiation between N. gonorrhoeae and N.  
CC meningitidis or other pathogens, specifically a differentiation between

CC N. gonorrhoeae and N. meningitidis of 0.1 to 1 million. They also show  
CC very little self amplification, nor do they amplify impurities present in  
CC the polymerase used in the reaction. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct  
CC PA field.)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 809 TTATCCACACGAGAAAGT 826  
|||||  
Db 19 TTATTACACCGAGAAAGT 2  
  
RESULT 1817  
AAT95395  
ID AAT95395 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAT95395;  
XX  
DT 09-MAR-1998 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Sequence antisense to human vascular endothelial growth factor cDNA.  
XX  
KW Antisense; human; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; inhibition;  
KW endothelial cell; tube formation; drug; diagnostic agent; treatment;  
KW cancer; chronic joint rheumatism; diabetic retinal disease; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN JP09286795-A.  
XX  
PD 04-NOV-1997.  
XX  
PF 18-APR-1996; 96JP-00121145.  
XX  
PR 18-APR-1996; 96JP-00121145.  
XX  
PA (TOAG ) TOA GOSSEI CHEM IND LTD.  
XX  
DR WPI; 1998-028045/03.  
XX  
PT Nucleic acid inhibitor of endothelial cell tube formation - useful for  
PT treatment of cancer, chronic joint rheumatism, etc.  
XX  
PS Example 1; Page 4; 14pp; Japanese.  
XX  
CC The present sequence, which is antisense to human vascular endothelial  
CC growth factor (VEGF) cDNA, can be used to inhibit endothelial cell tube  
CC formation. The sequence can be used as a drug and diagnostic agent,  
CC particularly useful to treat cancer, chronic joint rheumatism and  
CC diabetic retinal diseases  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 334 CACGAGGACTTGAAGATG 351  
|||||  
Db 1 CAGGATGCTTGAAGATG 18  
  
RESULT 1818  
AAV35086/C  
ID AAV35086 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAV35086;  
XX  
XX

```

DT XX 28-AUG-1998 (first entry)
DE XX
DE XX Antisense MDRI oligonucleotide #26.
XX
XX P-glycoprotein; multiple drug resistance; MDR; cellular uptake; cancer;
KW gene expression; chemotherapy; treatment; hyper-proliferative disease;
KW primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO9814615-A1.
FN
XX
XX 09-APR-1998.
PD
XX
XX 01-OCT-1997; 97WO-US017800.
PF
XX
XX 04-OCT-1996; 96US-00731199.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dean NM, Manoharan M;
PI
XX WPI; 1998-240109/21.
DR
XX
XX Anti-sense oligonucleotide(s) targetted to multiple drug resistance gene
PT - are modified by lipophilic substituent, on sugar and/or with non-
PT natural linkages, used to improve activity of anti-proliferative agents
PT against tumours.
PT
XX Example 1; Page 21; 64pp; English.
PS
XX AAV35061-V35101 are primers which have a sequence complementary to the
CC translation initiation or termination region of a nucleic acid encoding a
CC P-glycoprotein associated with multiple drug resistance (MDR) and
CC inhibits expression of the glycoprotein. These primers are composed of 8-
CC 30 covalently linked nucleotides and includes at least 1 of the
CC following, a 2'-modification, a lipophilic group (LG) that improves
CC cellular uptake, and at least 1 covalent link that is a phosphorothioate,
CC phospho di- or tri-ester, methylphosphonate, methylene (methylimino),
CC morpholino, polyamide, short chain alkyl or heteroatomic inter-sugar
CC link, or cycloalkyl or heterocyclic inter-sugar link. The primers are
CC used to modulate human MDR gene expression in cells and tissues, i.e. to
CC improve chemotherapeutic treatment of an animal with hyper-proliferative
CC disease, particularly cancer, to prevent development of MDR and to re-
CC sensitise an animal that has developed MDR to a chemotherapeutic agent.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1388 TCCTCACCAGCTGTGTC 1405
Db 19 TCCTCACCAGCGGCTCC 2

RESULT 1819
AAV61036/c
ID AAV61036 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAV61036;
AC
XX AAV61036;
XX
XX 10-DSC-1998 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human 3-phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase RT-PCR primer #2.
DE
XX Protein kinase B-alpha; 3-phosphoinositide-dependent protein kinase;
KW diabetes; cancer; cell proliferation; phosphorylation; PCR primer; ss.
KW
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX

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PN WO9841638-A1.
XX
XX 24-SEP-1998.
XX
XX 16-MAR-1998; 98WO-GB000777.
PF
XX 17-MAR-1997; 97GB-00005462.
PR 19-JUN-1997; 97GB-00012826.
PR 15-AUG-1997; 97GB-00017253.
PR 03-OCT-1997; 97US-00943667.
XX
XX (MEDI-) MEDICAL RES COUNCIL.
PA
XX Alessi DR;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-531572/45.
DR
XX
XX New isolated 3-phosphoinositide-dependent protein kinase - which
PT phosphorylates and activates protein kinase B-alpha, used to develop
PT products for treating diabetes or cancers or for enhancing cell
PT proliferation.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 58; 120pp; English.
PS
XX A pure 3-phosphoinositide-dependent protein kinase (3PDPK) that
CC phosphorylates and activates PK B-alpha has been isolated. The present
CC sequence represents a reverse transcriptase PCR primer used for producing
CC a probe for human 3-phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase. Products
CC from the present invention (e.g. 3PDPK, nucleotide sequence encoding
CC 3PDPK, antibodies against 3PDPK) can be used to identify compounds which
CC modulate the PK activity e.g. for treating diabetes or cancers or for
CC enhancing cell proliferation in the regeneration of nerves or in wound
CC healing
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1556 CCACACCCCTCACAGGC 1673
Db 20 CCACACCCCTAACAGGAC 3

RESULT 1820
AAV41681
ID AAV41681 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAV41681;
AC
XX 26-OCT-1998 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Nucleotide sequence of an oligonucleotide probe HP2.
DE
XX Probe; hybridisation; cancer; Wilm's tumour; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO9829108-A2.
XX
XX 09-JUL-1998.
PD
XX
XX 29-DEC-1997; 97WO-US023991.
PF
XX
XX 30-DEC-1996; 96US-0034095P.
PR
XX (FEIN/) FEINBERG A P.
PA
XX Feinberg AP;
PI
XX WPI; 1998-387774/33.
XX
XX

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XX Restoring normal imprinting in cells, for treatment of cancer(s) - by  
PT contacting the cells with an agent such as an inhibitor of DNA  
PT methylation, histone deacetylation, topoisomerase II or DNA synthesis.  
XX  
PS  
PS Disclosure; Page 24; 42pp; English.

XX This is the nucleotide sequence of an oligonucleotide probe used in the  
CC method of the invention where normal imprinting is restored to cells. The  
CC method may be used in diagnosis and treatment of diseases associated with  
CC abnormal patterns of imprinting, especially those that are related to  
CC parental origin-specific chromosome or gene alterations. These include  
CC many types of cancer and organ-specific malignant cell growth such as  
CC Wilm's tumour  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 339 GGACTTGAGATGGGTC 356  
Db 2 GGCCATGAGATGGATC 19

RESULT 1821  
AAV35544  
ID AAV35544 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAV35544;  
XX  
XX 01-SEP-1998 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Oligo ON44 targeted to human protein kinase C (PKC)-eta.  
XX  
XX Protein kinase C; PKC; target; hybridisation; human; liposome;  
XX sterically stabilised; neoplastic disorder; inflammatory disorder;  
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; PKC-eta; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO9809633-A2.  
XX  
XX 12-MAR-1998.  
XX  
XX 03-SEP-1997; 97WO-EP004796.  
XX  
XX 04-SEP-1996; 96GB-00018376.  
XX  
XX (NOVS ) NOVARTIS AG.  
XX  
XX Nicklin PL, Phillips JA, Love WG, Hamilton KO;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1998-260955/23.  
XX  
XX Oligo:nucleotide compositions for protein kinase C disorders - comprising  
PT sequence hybridisable to protein kinase C gene entrapped in sterically  
PT stabilised liposomes.  
XX  
XX Claim 21; Page 9; 25pp; English.

XX This represents an oligonucleotide sequence that is specifically  
CC hybridisable with DNA or RNA derived from a protein kinase C (PKC) gene,  
CC entrapped in sterically stabilised liposomes. Compositions comprising  
CC such oligonucleotides can be used in the treatment of PKC disorders and  
CC for modulating the expression of PKC in cells. They can be used in the  
CC diagnosis and treatment of disorders associated with PKC, particularly  
CC neoplastic, inflammatory and hyperproliferative disorders such as cancer  
CC or psoriasis. The compositions retain high activity after prolonged  
CC circulation in the bloodstream and exhibit reduced accumulation of  
CC oligonucleotides in non-target organs such as the liver and kidney

XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1661 CCCCTCACAGGCGAGCCC 1678  
Db 3 CCCGTCTCAGGCCAGCCC 20

RESULT 1822  
AAZ23213  
ID AAZ23213 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ23213;  
XX  
DT 24-JAN-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
XX HCV NS5B DNA specific oligonucleotide.  
DE  
XX Hepatitis C virus; HCV; non-structural 5B; viral antigen; antiviral;  
XX immune response; diagnostic; therapeutic; pharmaceutical; NS5B; probe;  
XX PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS  
OS Hepatitis C virus.  
XX  
XX WO9951781-A1.  
XX  
XX 14-OCT-1999.  
XX  
XX 02-APR-1999; 99WO-US007404.  
XX  
XX 02-APR-1998; 98US-0080509P.  
PR  
XX 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0090356P.  
XX  
XX (VIRO-) VIROPHARMA INC.  
XX  
XX Collett MS;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1999-620215/53.  
XX  
XX Novel protein and polynucleotides used in diagnostic assays and  
PT therapeutic treatments for Hepatitis C virus.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 36; 129pp; English.

XX The invention provides nucleic acid molecules encoding hepatitis C virus  
CC (HCV) non-structural 5B (NS5B) proteins. The HCV NS5B protein can be used  
CC in assays to determine antagonistic or agonistic activity of test  
CC compounds against HCV. HCV can be detected in biological samples by  
CC amplification of the NS5B coding sequence and detection using an  
CC oligonucleotide probe (derived from the NS5B nucleotide sequence). The  
CC HCV NS5B protein is a viral antigen and can be used in raising an immune  
CC response in a mammalian subject. Cell lines comprising the HCV NS5B  
CC nucleic acid sequence can be used to assess the functionality of the  
CC protein and for assaying test compounds for antagonistic or agonistic  
CC activity. The HCV NS5B protein and nucleic acid sequences are useful in  
CC research, diagnostic, therapeutic and pharmaceutical applications, and  
CC for use in assays for the identification of efficacious antiviral agents.  
CC Sequences AAZ23200-231 represent HCV NS5B oligonucleotides useful as  
CC probes and primers  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1452 TCCATTCTCCTCAGTCT 1469  
||||| ||||||| |||

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Db      3 TCCACCTTCTCAGGCT 20

RESULT 1823
AAAX22605
ID AAX22605 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAX22605;
XX
DT 27-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human protein kinase C antisense oligonucleotide #44.
DE
XX Protein kinase C; PKC; human; antisense; primer; inhibitor; treatment;
KW hyperproliferative condition; cancer; colorectal; breast; bladder; lung;
KW brain; glioblastoma multiforme; skin; psoriasis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US5885970-A.
PN
XX
XX 23-MAR-1999.
PD
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488177.
PF
XX
XX 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.
PR
XX 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Dean N, Bennett CF;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1999-228583/19.
DR
XX
XX New human protein kinase C antisense oligonucleotides - useful for
PT treating PKC-related hyperproliferative conditions e.g. cancer and
PT psoriasis.
PT
XX
XX Example 4; Col 15-16; 55pp; English.
PS
XX
XX This invention describes antisense oligonucleotides that specifically
CC bind to human protein kinase C (PKC) mRNA. These oligonucleotides can be
CC used to inhibit PKC mRNA and therefore be used to treat PKC-related
CC hyperproliferative conditions, e.g. cancer, especially colorectal cancer;
CC breast cancer, bladder cancer, lung cancer, or brain cancer (preferably
CC glioblastoma multiforme). The products of the invention may also be used
CC to treat skin cancer and psoriasis.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1661 CCCTCAGGCGCAGCCC 1678
DB 3 CCGCTCAGGCGCAGCCC 20

RESULT 1824
AAAX34908/C
ID AAX34908 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAX34908;
XX
DT 28-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify IGF2.
DE
XX
XX Immortalized human hair papilla cell; HPC; screening; hair growth;
KW SV40 viral large T-antigen gene; deleted replication initiation point;
KW hair growth stimulating agent; PCR primer; ss.
KW

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XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP11089565-A.
XX
XX 06-APR-1999.
PD
XX
XX 19-SEP-1997; 97JP-00271927.
PF
XX
XX 19-SEP-1997; 97JP-00271927.
PR
XX (SHIS ) SHISEIDO CO LTD.
XX
XX WPI; 1999-281045/24.
DR
XX
XX Immortalized human hair papilla cells used for evaluation of hair growth
PT agent - are prepared by transformation of human hair papilla cells with
PT gene with deleted replication initiation point.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 7; 23pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
XX The specification describes the preparation of immortalized human hair
CC papilla cells (HPC). The method comprises transformation of HPC with an
CC SV40 viral large T-antigen gene with deleted replication initiation
CC point. The immortalized HPC can be used in a screening method for a hair
CC growth agent, by culture of immortalized HPC in the presence of a
CC substance to be tested and observation of the growth of the immortalized
CC HPC. HPC is also used in development of hair growth stimulating agents.
CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer, which is used in the course
CC of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1316 ACAACTACCCCAAGTACC 1333
DB 19 ACAACTCCCCAGATACC 2

RESULT 1825
AAAX59627/C
ID AAX59627 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAX59627;
AC
XX
DT 21-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify the neomycin resistance gene cassette.
DE
XX
XX MSH2 gene; oncogenesis; non-polyposis colon cancer; tumour;
KW transgenic mice; disrupted MSH2 gene; spontaneous lymphoma;
KW intestinal adenoma; carcinoma; squamous cell tumor; skin; disease model;
KW mismatch repair; tumorigenesis; chemotherapeutic agent; carcinogen;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX US5907079-A.
PN
XX
XX 25-MAY-1999.
PD
XX
XX 18-JAN-1996; 96US-00588521.
PF
XX
XX 18-JAN-1996; 96US-00588521.
PR
XX (AMGE-) AMGEN CANADA INC.
PA
XX
XX Mak TW, Reitnair A;
PI
XX WPI; 1999-337264/28.
DR

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XX Transgenic mice comprising disrupted MSH2 genes useful as disease models  
 PT for the role of mismatched repair in oncogenesis and as screening tools  
 PT for suspected carcinogens and therapeutic agents.  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; Col 10; 25pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The specification describes transgenic mice comprising disrupted MSH2  
 CC (involved in the oncogenesis of non-Polyposis Colon) genes, which results  
 CC in an increased incidence of spontaneous lymphomas, intestinal adenomas,  
 CC carcinomas and squamous cell tumours of the skin. The transgenic mice may  
 CC be used as disease models to investigate the possible role of mismatch  
 CC repair in tumorigenesis and to provide systems for the testing of  
 CC therapeutic interventions for the treatment of cancer and other diseases  
 CC associated with mismatch repair deficiencies (i.e. act as screening tools  
 CC for suspected carcinogens and chemotherapeutic agents). PCR primers  
 CC AAX59626-27 were used to amplify the neomycin resistance gene cassette,  
 CC in the course of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 224 ATGAGAGCTGTGGTGGT 241  
 Db 18 AAGAGAGCTGTGGTGGT 1  
 RESULT 1826  
 AAX18310  
 ID AAX18310 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAX18310;  
 XX  
 DT 26-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 DE PCR primer for telomerase coding sequence.  
 XX  
 KW Telomerase; human; cancer; diagnosis; melanoma; skin cancer; leukaemia;  
 KW neuroblastoma; breast carcinoma; colon carcinoma; lymphoma; osteosarcoma;  
 KW smooth muscle cell hyperplasia; stem cell proliferation; Wilm's tumour;  
 KW stem cell differentiation; organ regeneration; organ differentiation;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 FN WO9901560-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 14-JAN-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 01-JUL-1998; 98WO-US013835.  
 XX  
 PR 01-JUL-1997; 97US-0051410P.  
 PR 21-JUL-1997; 97US-0053018P.  
 PR 21-JUL-1997; 97US-0053329P.  
 PR 04-AUG-1997; 97US-0054642P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1997; 97US-0058287P.  
 XX  
 PA (CAMB-) CAMBIA BIOSYSTEMS LLC.  
 XX  
 PI Kilian A, Bowtell D;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-106060/09.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated vertebrate telomerase genes - used to develop products for  
 PT treating cancers or for organ regeneration, nerve cell or brain cell  
 PT growth following injury or bone marrow transplantation.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 42; 134pp; English.  
 XX

CC This sequence is a PCR primer for DNA encoding a truncated human  
 CC telomerase of the invention. Primers that amplify the telomerase coding  
 CC sequence can be used in a method for diagnosing cancer in a patient. The  
 CC telomerase can be used for detection, diagnosis and drug screening.  
 CC Inhibitors of telomerase activity can be used to treat cancers such as  
 CC melanomas, other skin cancers, neuroblastomas, breast carcinomas, colon  
 CC carcinomas, leukaemias, lymphomas, osteosarcomas or smooth muscle cell  
 CC hyperplasias or skin growths. Enhancers of telomerase may be used to  
 CC stimulate stem cell proliferation and differentiation (expansion of  
 CC haematopoietic stem cells could be administered in the bone marrow  
 CC of these cells). As well, many tissues have stem cells. Proliferation  
 CC of these cells may be useful in wound healing, hair growth, treatment of  
 CC disease such as Wilm's tumour, organ regeneration or differentiation  
 CC after injury or diseases, nerve cell or brain cell growth following  
 CC injury  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 720 ACATGAAGAGGGGGCACC 737  
 Db 2 ACTTGAAGAGGGTGCAGC 19  
 RESULT 1827  
 AAZ09397/c  
 ID AAZ09397 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAZ09397;  
 XX  
 DT 20-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 29-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HCV-1b 1SD core region PCR primer 4.  
 XX  
 KW 1SD; interferon sensitivity determining region; treatment; HCV-1b;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Hepatitis C virus.  
 XX  
 FN JPI1225782-A.  
 XX  
 PD 24-AUG-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 25-DEC-1995; 98JP-00317763.  
 XX  
 PR 20-JUL-1995; 95JP-00206522.  
 PR 25-DEC-1995; 95JP-00351006.  
 XX  
 PA (SRLS-) SRL KK.  
 XX  
 PD WPI; 1999-521085/44.  
 XX  
 DR Judgement of effectiveness of treatment - especially on hepatitis C virus  
 XX of genotype 1b.  
 PT Claim 9; Page 11; 13pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 PS This invention describes a novel method for the judgement of  
 XX effectiveness of a treatment on hepatitis C virus of genotype 1b (HCV-1b)  
 CC including a step of determining the amino acid sequence of the interferon  
 CC sensitivity determining (1SD) core region consisting of the 2217th to the  
 CC 2220th amino acids in the HCV-1b contained in a sample. The method is  
 CC expected to contribute to the treatment of chronic hepatitis C caused by  
 CC HCV-1b. AAZ09394-209412 represent PCR primers used in the amplification  
 CC of the HCV-1b 1SD core fragments described in the method of the  
 CC invention. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated on 20-  
 CC MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)  
 XX

XX	DE	Human ras oncogene probe #10.	XX	DE	Human ras oncogene probe #10.
XX	XX	Ras oncogene; probe; point mutation; detection; cancer; ss.	XX	XX	Ras oncogene; probe; point mutation; detection; cancer; ss.
XX	OS	Synthetic.	XX	OS	Synthetic.
XX	PN	US5847095-A.	XX	PN	US5847095-A.
XX	PD	08-DEC-1998.	XX	PD	08-DEC-1998.
XX	PF	03-JAN-1997; 97US-00778543.	XX	PF	03-JAN-1997; 97US-00778543.
XX	PR	23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.	XX	PR	23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.
XX	PR	04-AUG-1987; 87US-00081490.	XX	PR	04-AUG-1987; 87US-00081490.
XX	PR	21-APR-1992; 92US-00873352.	XX	PR	21-APR-1992; 92US-00873352.
XX	PR	23-JUN-1994; 94US-00264425.	XX	PR	23-JUN-1994; 94US-00264425.
XX	PA	(UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.	XX	PA	(UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.
XX	PI	Bos JL, Van Der Eb AJ;	XX	PI	Bos JL, Van Der Eb AJ;
XX	PI	WPI; 1999-059149/05.	XX	PI	WPI; 1999-059149/05.
XX	DR	Probes for detecting ras oncogene point mutations - useful for the diagnosis of cancer associated with single base mutations.	XX	DR	Probes for detecting ras oncogene point mutations - useful for the diagnosis of cancer associated with single base mutations.
XX	PT	Disclosure; Col 4-5; 18pp; English.	XX	PT	Disclosure; Col 4-5; 18pp; English.
XX	PS	AAV73026-V73071 are probes used to detect a single-base mutation in a human ras oncogene. These probes comprise 12-43 nucleotides of formula 5', -B-Q-D-3', Q = 3 nucleotides complementary to the mutated codon, and B and D each = 0-20 nucleotides complementary to the ras sequences flanking the mutated codon. The probes are useful for detecting cancers associated with point mutations	XX	PS	AAV73026-V73071 are probes used to detect a single-base mutation in a human ras oncogene. These probes comprise 12-43 nucleotides of formula 5', -B-Q-D-3', Q = 3 nucleotides complementary to the mutated codon, and B and D each = 0-20 nucleotides complementary to the ras sequences flanking the mutated codon. The probes are useful for detecting cancers associated with point mutations
XX	SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	XX	SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	XX	Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;	XX	XX	Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX	XX	Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;	XX	XX	Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX	XX	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	XX	XX	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX	QY	264 CCCACACGCTGCTGCC 281	XX	QY	264 CCCACACGCTGCTGCC 281
XX	DB	3 CCCACACGCTGCTGCC 20	XX	DB	3 CCCACACGCTGCTGCC 20
XX	RESULT 1830		XX	RESULT 1830	
XX	AAV73026		XX	AAV73026	
XX	ID	AAV73026 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	XX	ID	AAV73026 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	XX	AAV73026;	XX	XX	AAV73026;
XX	AC	09-FEB-1999 (first entry)	XX	AC	09-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX	DT	Human ras oncogene probe #1.	XX	DT	Human ras oncogene probe #1.
XX	DE	Ras oncogene; probe; point mutation; detection; cancer; ss.	XX	DE	Ras oncogene; probe; point mutation; detection; cancer; ss.
XX	XX	Synthetic.	XX	XX	Synthetic.
XX	OS	US5847095-A.	XX	OS	US5847095-A.
XX	PN	08-DEC-1998.	XX	PN	08-DEC-1998.
XX	PD	03-JAN-1997; 97US-00778543.	XX	PD	03-JAN-1997; 97US-00778543.
XX	PF	23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.	XX	PF	23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.
XX	PR	04-AUG-1987; 87US-00081490.	XX	PR	04-AUG-1987; 87US-00081490.
XX	PR	21-APR-1992; 92US-00873352.	XX	PR	21-APR-1992; 92US-00873352.
XX	PR	23-JUN-1994; 94US-00264425.	XX	PR	23-JUN-1994; 94US-00264425.
XX	PA	(UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.	XX	PA	(UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.
XX	PI	Bos JL, Van Der Eb AJ;	XX	PI	Bos JL, Van Der Eb AJ;
XX	PI	WPI; 1999-059149/05.	XX	PI	WPI; 1999-059149/05.
XX	DR	Probes for detecting ras oncogene point mutations - useful for the diagnosis of cancer associated with single base mutations.	XX	DR	Probes for detecting ras oncogene point mutations - useful for the diagnosis of cancer associated with single base mutations.
XX	PT	Disclosure; Col 19-20; 18pp; English.	XX	PT	Disclosure; Col 19-20; 18pp; English.
XX	PS	AAV73084-V73145 are oligomers used in a method to detect a single-base mutation in a human ras oncogene. These probes comprise 12-43 nucleotides of formula 5'-B-Q-D-3', Q = 3 nucleotides complementary to the mutated codon, and B and D each = 0-20 nucleotides complementary to the ras sequences flanking the mutated codon. The probes are useful for detecting cancers associated with point mutations	XX	PS	AAV73084-V73145 are oligomers used in a method to detect a single-base mutation in a human ras oncogene. These probes comprise 12-43 nucleotides of formula 5'-B-Q-D-3', Q = 3 nucleotides complementary to the mutated codon, and B and D each = 0-20 nucleotides complementary to the ras sequences flanking the mutated codon. The probes are useful for detecting cancers associated with point mutations
XX	SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	XX	SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	XX	Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;	XX	XX	Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX	XX	Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;	XX	XX	Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX	XX	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	XX	XX	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX	QY	264 CCCACACGCTGCTGCC 281	XX	QY	264 CCCACACGCTGCTGCC 281
XX	DB	18 CCCACACGCTGCTGCC 1	XX	DB	18 CCCACACGCTGCTGCC 1
XX	RESULT 1829		XX	RESULT 1829	
XX	AAV73035		XX	AAV73035	
XX	ID	AAV73035 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	XX	ID	AAV73035 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	XX	AAV73035;	XX	XX	

PI Bos JL, Van Der Eb AJ;  
 XX WPI; 1999-059149/05.  
 DR  
 XX Probes for detecting ras oncogene point mutations - useful for the  
 PT diagnosis of cancer associated with single base mutations.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 5; Col 4; 18pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX AAV73026-V73071 are probes used to detect a single-base mutation in a  
 CC human ras oncogene. These probes comprise 12-43 nucleotides of formula 5'  
 CC -B-Q-D-3', Q = 3 nucleotides complementary to the mutated codon, and B  
 CC and D each = 0-20 nucleotides complementary to the ras sequences flanking  
 CC the mutated codon. The probes are useful for detecting cancers associated  
 CC with point mutations  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 264 CCCACACGCTGCTGCC 281  
 DB 3 CCCACACGCTGCTGCC 20  
 RESULT 1831  
 AAX56114/C  
 ID AAX56114 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX56114;  
 XX  
 DT 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HIV-1 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:100.  
 XX  
 KW HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; antigen; detection; antibody;  
 KW differentiation; Group O; env; immunogen; immunoassay; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.  
 XX  
 PN WO9909179-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 25-FEB-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 17-AUG-1998; 98WO-US017014.  
 XX  
 PR 15-AUG-1997; 97US-00911824.  
 XX  
 PA (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.  
 XX  
 PI Hackett JR, Yamaguchi J, Golden AM, Brennan CA, Hickman RK;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-190167/16.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated HIV-1 Group O env polypeptides - used for the detection of  
 PT anti-HIV antibodies and for the production of antibodies for use in  
 PT detection, purification and therapy.  
 XX  
 PS Example 11; Page 93; 138pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes (A) an isolated HIV-1 Group O env  
 CC polypeptide. Also described are: (1) an isolated HIV-1 Group O env  
 CC polypeptide comprising an immunoreactive portion of a polypeptide as in  
 CC (A); (2) a polynucleotide (PN) encoding a polypeptide as in (A) or (1);  
 CC (3) an antigen construct comprising a first HIV-1 Group O env polypeptide  
 CC fused to a second HIV-1 Group O env polypeptide; (4) an antigen construct  
 CC comprising a fusion of at least one HIV-1 Group O env polypeptide with at  
 CC least one HIV-1 Group M env polypeptide; (5) an antigen construct  
 CC comprising a fusion of a first HIV-1 env polypeptide, a second HIV-1 env  
 CC polypeptide, and at least one additional HIV-1 polypeptide; (6) an

CC antigen construct comprising a first HIV-2 env polypeptide fused to a  
 CC second HIV-2 env polypeptide; (7) a PN encoding an antigen construct as  
 CC in (3)-(6); (8) an expression vector comprising a PN as in (7); (9) a  
 CC host cell transformed by an expression vector as in (8); and (10) an  
 CC immunoassay kit for the detection of antibodies to HIV-1 comprising an  
 CC antigen construct as in (3)-(6). The antigen constructs can be used for  
 CC the detection of anti-HIV-1 antibodies in test samples. They can also be  
 CC used as immunogens to produce antibodies. The antibodies can be used to  
 CC purify HIV polypeptides, for therapy and for detection of HIV  
 CC polypeptides  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 312 CAGCTCTGCACGAGAT 329  
 DB 18 CAGATCTGTCCAGAGAT 1  
 RESULT 1832  
 AAX78567  
 ID AAX78567 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX78567;  
 XX  
 DT 03-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PKC-eta oligonucleotide primer #5.  
 XX  
 KW PKC; human; PKC-alpha; primer; protein kinase C; expression modulator;  
 KW PKC-beta type I; PKC-beta type II; PKC-gamma; PKC-eta; PKC-delta;  
 KW PKC-epsilon; PKC-zeta; anti-inflammatory; cytostatic;  
 KW antitense targeting; isozyme; growth control; hyperproliferative disease;  
 KW colon cancer; glioblastoma; bladder cancer; inflammatory condition;  
 KW psoriasis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US5922686-A.  
 XX  
 PD 13-JUL-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 14-JUN-1996; 96US-00664336.  
 XX  
 PR 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.  
 PR 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Dean N, Bennett CF;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-404471/34.  
 XX  
 PT Oligonucleotides targetted against nucleic acids encoding protein kinase  
 PT C.  
 XX  
 PS Example 4; Col 47-48; 56pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotides (AAX78524-X78644) having  
 CC up to 50 nucleotides hybridisable with, and able to modulate the  
 CC expression of, a nucleic acid encoding protein kinase C and its isozymes  
 CC alpha, beta type I, beta type II, gamma, eta, delta, epsilon and zeta.  
 CC The oligonucleotides of the invention have anti-inflammatory and  
 CC cytostatic activity and are used for antisense targeting to modulate the  
 CC expression of PKC or of a particular PKC isozyme or set of isozymes in  
 CC cells or tissues. The products of the invention also hybridise with  
 CC nucleic acids involved in the modulation of PKC expression, which is  
 CC known to be involved growth control in hyperproliferative diseases e.g.  
 CC colon cancer, glioblastoma and bladder cancer as well as in inflammatory

```
CC conditions e.g. psoriasis. Due to their specificity the oligonucleotides
CC are able to overcome the problems of toxicity associated with previous
CC agents designed to modulate PKC expression
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1661 CCCCTCAGGCGAGCC 1678
Db 3 CCCGTCTCAGGCGAGCC 20

RESULT 1833
AAZ21696/c
ID AAZ21696 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ21696;
XX
DT 01-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Exemplary oligonucleotide primer Fga (Rev).
XX
KW neoplasia; mutant; target nucleotide; hybridization; lung cancer; es;
KW neck cancer; head cancer; saliva test; chemotherapy; early detection;
KW primer; PCR; amplification.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9946408-A1.
XX
PD 16-SEP-1999.
XX
PF 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005220.
XX
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-00038637.
XX
PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
PI Sidransky D;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-551428/46.
XX
PT Detection of cancers comprises assaying for a genetic mutation associated
XX with cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 22; 99pp; English.
XX
CC This is an exemplary oligonucleotide primer, for use in the detection of
CC neoplasia related gene mutations. There are over 40 known proto-
CC oncogenes and suppressor genes to date, which control growth,
CC development, and cell differentiation. Regulation of these genes can,
CC under certain circumstances, be altered and normal cells can assume
CC neoplastic growth characteristics. The invention provides a method for
CC detecting a neoplastic disorder of the head and neck or lung in a
CC subject. The detection of a target mutant nucleotide sequence in the
CC saliva is indicative of a neoplastic disorder of the head, neck or lung.
CC This allows early detection and therefore treatment of the preneoplasia
CC or cancer, and can also be used to monitor high risk patients undergoing
CC chemoprevention or chemotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 575 GTGTCAGCCTATCTGAGA 592
Db 20 GTGTCAGGAGTCTGAGA 3

RESULT 1833
AAZ21696/c
ID AAZ21696 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ21696;
XX
DT 01-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Exemplary oligonucleotide primer Fga (Rev).
XX
KW neoplasia; mutant; target nucleotide; hybridization; lung cancer; es;
KW neck cancer; head cancer; saliva test; chemotherapy; early detection;
KW primer; PCR; amplification.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9946408-A1.
XX
PD 16-SEP-1999.
XX
PF 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005220.
XX
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-00038637.
XX
PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
PI Sidransky D;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-551428/46.
XX
PT Detection of cancers comprises assaying for a genetic mutation associated
XX with cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 22; 99pp; English.
XX
CC This is an exemplary oligonucleotide primer, for use in the detection of
CC neoplasia related gene mutations. There are over 40 known proto-
CC oncogenes and suppressor genes to date, which control growth,
CC development, and cell differentiation. Regulation of these genes can,
CC under certain circumstances, be altered and normal cells can assume
CC neoplastic growth characteristics. The invention provides a method for
CC detecting a neoplastic disorder of the head and neck or lung in a
CC subject. The detection of a target mutant nucleotide sequence in the
CC saliva is indicative of a neoplastic disorder of the head, neck or lung.
CC This allows early detection and therefore treatment of the preneoplasia
CC or cancer, and can also be used to monitor high risk patients undergoing
CC chemoprevention or chemotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 575 GTGTCAGCCTATCTGAGA 592
Db 20 GTGTCAGGAGTCTGAGA 3
```

```
RESULT 1834
AAZ21664
ID AAZ21664 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ21664;
XX
DT 01-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Exemplary target nucleotide sequence 14.
XX
KW neoplasia; mutant; target nucleotide; hybridization; lung cancer; ds;
KW neck cancer; head cancer; saliva test; chemotherapy; early detection.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9946408-A1.
XX
PD 16-SEP-1999.
XX
PF 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005220.
XX
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-00038637.
XX
PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
PI Sidransky D;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-551428/46.
XX
PT Detection of cancers comprises assaying for a genetic mutation associated
XX with cancer.
XX
PS Claim 15; Page 21; 99pp; English.
XX
CC This is a target nucleotide sequence, to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide primers hybridize. There are over 40 known proto-
CC oncogenes and suppressor gene to date, which control growth, development,
CC and cell differentiation. Regulation of these genes can, under certain
CC circumstances, be altered and normal cells can assume neoplastic growth
CC characteristics. The invention provides a method for detecting a
CC neoplastic disorder of the head and neck or lung in a subject. The
CC detection of a target mutant nucleotide sequence in the saliva is
CC indicative of a neoplastic disorder of the head, neck or lung. This
CC allows early detection and therefore treatment of the preneoplasia or
CC cancer, and can also be used to monitor high risk patients undergoing
CC chemoprevention or chemotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 575 GTGTCAGCCTATCTGAGA 592
Db 1 GTGTCAGGAGTCTGAGA 18

RESULT 1835
AAZ02244/c
ID AAZ02244 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ02244;
XX
DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; peritriptitis;
KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
```



KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.  
 PN WO9928475-A2.  
 XX 10-JUN-1999.  
 PD 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.  
 PF 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.  
 XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.  
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.  
 XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
 PA Griffais R;  
 XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.  
 DR Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 1509; 1755pp; English.  
 PS PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames  
 XX (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs  
 CC encode polypeptides (see AA36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines  
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also  
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is  
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as  
 CC conjunctivitis, genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,  
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis,  
 CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.  
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these  
 CC diseases  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 767 TCAGGACCTCAACACG 784  
 DB 18 TCAGGACCTCAACACG 1  
 RESULT 1836  
 AAZ05735  
 ID AAZ05735 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAZ05735;  
 AC AAZ05735;  
 XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
 DT PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.  
 DE Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;  
 KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;  
 KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;  
 KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.  
 OS WO9928475-A2.  
 PN 10-JUN-1999.  
 PD 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.  
 PF 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.  
 XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.  
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.  
 XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
 PA Griffais R;  
 XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.  
 DR Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 1509; 1755pp; English.  
 PS PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames  
 XX (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs  
 CC encode polypeptides (see AA36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines  
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also  
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is  
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as  
 CC conjunctivitis, genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,  
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis,  
 CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.  
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these  
 CC diseases  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.  
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.  
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.  
 XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
 PA Griffais R;  
 XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.  
 DR Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 1795; 1755pp; English.  
 PS PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames  
 XX (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs  
 CC encode polypeptides (see AA36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines  
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also  
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is  
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as  
 CC conjunctivitis, genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,  
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis,  
 CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.  
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these  
 CC diseases  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1169 GCTGCATCTTCTATGAGA 1186  
 DB 1 GCTCAACTTCTATGGA 18  
 RESULT 1837  
 AAZ05277/c  
 ID AAZ05277 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAZ05277;  
 AC AAZ05277;  
 XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
 DT PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.  
 DE Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;  
 KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;  
 KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;  
 KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.  
 OS WO9928475-A2.  
 PN 10-JUN-1999.  
 PD 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.  
 PF 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.  
 XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.  
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.  
 XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
 PA Griffais R;  
 XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.  
 DR Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 1795; 1755pp; English.  
 PS PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames  
 XX (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs  
 CC encode polypeptides (see AA36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines  
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also  
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is  
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as  
 CC conjunctivitis, genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,  
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis,  
 CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.  
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these  
 CC diseases  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX PS Disclosure; Page 1757; 1755pp; English.

XX CC PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames

CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs

CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines

CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also

CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is

CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as

CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion

CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,

CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;

CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.

CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these

CC diseases

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 156 GTCATGACACTCCGAGG 173

DB 18 GTCATGACACTCCGAGG 1

RESULT 1838

AZ05820

ID AAZ05820 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAZ05820;

XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;

XX paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;

XX nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;

XX Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX WO9928475-A2.

XX 10-JUN-1999.

XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.

XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.

PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.

XX (GEST ) GENSET.

PA Griffais R;

PI WPI; 1999-371125/31.

XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Disclosure; Page 1802; 1755pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames

CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs

CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines

CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also

CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is

CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as

CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion

CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,

CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;

CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.

CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these

CC diseases

CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;

CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.

CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these

CC diseases

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 122 CCATGATCGATGAGA 139

DB 3 CGAAGCATCGATGAGA 20

RESULT 1839

AZ01604

ID AAZ01604 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAZ01604;

XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;

XX paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;

XX nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;

XX Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX WO9928475-A2.

XX 10-JUN-1999.

XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.

XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.

PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.

XX (GEST ) GENSET.

XX Griffais R;

PI WPI; 1999-371125/31.

XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Disclosure; Page 1456; 1755pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames

CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs

CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines

CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also

CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is

CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as

CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion

CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,

CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;

CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.

CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these

CC diseases

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 20 GGACAGGATGCAGAGGT 37  
Db 3 GGTAGATGCAGTGGT 20

RESULT 1840  
AAZ18609

ID AAX83676 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AAX83676;  
AC AAX83676;

XX 27-AUG-1999 (first entry)

XX Human protein kinase C antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:44.

XX Human; protein kinase C; PKC; antisense oligonucleotide; diagnosis; ss;  
KW hybridisation; cancer; psoriasis; hyperproliferative disease; tumour.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US5916807-A.

XX 29-JUN-1999.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00481072.

XX 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.

XX 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Dean N, Bennett CF;

XX WPI; 1999-403817/34.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides specific for human protein kinase C useful  
PT for diagnosis and treatment of cancer and psoriasis.

XX Claim 1; Col 16; 54pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method of inhibiting the expression of  
CC human protein kinase C (PKC) in cells. The method comprises contacting  
CC the cells with an antisense oligonucleotide which has up to 50 nucleotide  
CC units. AAX83633 to AAX83720 represent specifically claimed antisense  
CC oligonucleotides for use in the method of the invention. The antisense  
CC oligonucleotides modulate hybridize to messenger RNA from the PKC gene  
CC which results in modulation of expression of the PKC gene. This means  
CC they can be used for diagnosis, therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of  
CC PKC associated diseases such as cancer and psoriasis, and as research  
CC agents. Abnormal proliferative states in tissue from patients suspected  
CC of having a hyperproliferative disease e.g. cancer, psoriasis can be  
CC diagnosed. Tumours associated with PKC can be distinguished from tumours  
CC which are not PKC associated to allow an efficacious treatment regime to  
CC be used. The antisense oligonucleotides have specific activity so are  
CC able to modulate PKC activity without producing side effects and with  
CC greater effectiveness than observed from administration of current  
CC agents. AAX83721 to AAX83753 represent other oligonucleotides used in  
CC examples from the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1661 CCCCTCAGGCGAGCCC 1678  
Db 3 CCGCTCAGGCGAGCCC 20

RESULT 1841  
AAZ18609

ID AAZ18609 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AAZ18609;

XX 19-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX Primer for ASTH1 polymorphic microsatellite marker.

XX ASTH1; asthma; human; chromosome 11p; ASTH1; ASTH1J; genetic locus; ss;  
KW therapeutic; immunogen; polymorphism; PCR primer; microsatellite marker.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9937809-A1.

XX 29-JUL-1999.

XX 21-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001260.

XX 21-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001260.

XX (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.

XX Brooks-Wilson AR, Buckler A, Cardon L, Carey AH, Galvin M;  
PI Miller A, North M;

XX WPI; 1999-479058/40.

XX Mammalian asthma related genes, useful for diagnosis of a predisposition  
PT to development of asthma.

XX Disclosure; Page 51; 195pp; English.

XX The invention identifies a genetic locus ASTH1, associated with asthma,  
CC mapped to human chromosome 11p. ASTH1 and ASTH1J are genes present  
CC within the locus, located close to each other on human chromosome 11p.  
CC and have similar patterns of expression, and common sequence motifs. The  
CC ASTH1 genes and fragments, encoded protein, genomic regulatory regions  
CC and anti-ASTH1 antibodies are useful in the identification of individuals  
CC predisposed to development of asthma, and for the modulation of gene  
CC activity in vivo for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes. The ASTH1  
CC protein is useful as an immunogen to raise specific antibodies, in drug  
CC screening for compositions that mimic or modulate ASTH1 activity or  
CC expression, including altered forms of ASTH1 protein, and as a  
CC therapeutic. Sequences AAZ18510-218631 represent PCR primers for  
CC polymorphic microsatellite markers in the ASTH1 region

XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1229 AACAGCTACCTTCATCT 1246

Db 2 AACGCAAACTTCATCT 19

RESULT 1842  
AAX23561/C

ID AAX23561 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAX23561;

XX 18-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Deletion sequence oligonucleotide 14.

XX Deletion sequence oligonucleotide; sensor array; eukaryotic pathogen;  
KW probe; cellular adhesion modulator; cellular proliferation modulator;  
KW human retrovirus; human immunodeficiency virus; non-human retrovirus;  
KW HIV; primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.  
 XX FN WO9911820-A1.  
 XX PD 11-MAR-1999.  
 XX PF 01-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018084.  
 XX PR 02-SEP-1997; 97US-00923771.  
 XX RR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX FA Chen D, Srivatsa GS;  
 XX PI WPI; 1999-205198/17.  
 XX DR  
 XX PT New compositions comprising sensor arrays made up of unique probe  
 XX PT oligonucleotides - useful for characterizing a sample of target deletion  
 XX PT oligonucleotides.  
 XX FS Example 1; Page 94; 163pp; English.  
 XX CC This invention describes a novel composition comprising a number of  
 XX CC sensor arrays, where each array comprises a unique probe oligonucleotide,  
 XX CC which is the reverse complement of part of a unique target  
 XX CC oligonucleotide present in a mixture of target deletion sequence  
 XX CC oligonucleotides. The compositions form a method for characterizing a  
 XX CC sample of target deletion oligonucleotides which are labelled and  
 XX CC hybridize with the probe oligonucleotides of the sensor arrays. Such  
 XX CC oligonucleotides and their targets are represented in AAX23548-X23709.  
 XX CC Oligonucleotides characterized by the method form pharmaceutical  
 XX CC compositions that are useful for modulating cellular adhesion or  
 XX CC proliferation, and being active against a eukaryotic pathogen, a human  
 XX CC retrovirus, a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), or a non-human  
 XX CC retrovirus, including influenza virus, Epstein-Barr virus, Respiratory  
 XX CC syncytial virus or cytomegalovirus (CMV). The compositions enable  
 XX CC characterization of deletion sequence oligonucleotides having related,  
 XX CC but different nucleobase sequences, and quantification of different  
 XX CC species of deletion sequence ("target") oligonucleotides in a mixture.  
 XX CC Also, if the specificity of the oligonucleotide's nucleobase sequence for  
 XX CC its reverse complement is not modified, the method may be performed using  
 XX CC oligodeoxynucleotides  
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 130 CGGATGAGAGAGATGAAA 147  
 Db 20 CGCAAGAGAGAGAGAAA 3  
 RESULT 1843  
 AAX95637  
 ID AAX95637 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAX95637;  
 XX DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
 XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX DW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;  
 XX KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;  
 XX KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX OS Synthetic.  
 XX OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX PN WO9927105-A2.

XX PD 03-JUN-1999.  
 XX PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.  
 XX PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.  
 XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.  
 XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
 XX XX Griffais R;  
 XX WI 1999-357842/30.  
 XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX PS Page 1763; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.  
 XX CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames  
 XX CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae  
 XX CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as  
 XX CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in  
 XX CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema  
 XX CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading  
 XX CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAX34584-AAX35879) can be used  
 XX CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae  
 XX CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,  
 XX CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising  
 XX CC epitope of C. pneumoniae  
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 1637 GGCAGCGCTGGAGGAT 1654  
 Db 1 GGCAGAGCGCTGGAAGAT 18  
 RESULT 1844  
 AAX94265/C  
 ID AAX94265 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAX94265;  
 XX DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
 XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX DW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;  
 XX KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;  
 XX KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX OS Synthetic.  
 XX OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX PN WO9927105-A2.  
 XX PD 03-JUN-1999.  
 XX PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.  
 XX PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.  
 XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.  
 XX XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
 XX XX Griffais R;  
 XX WI 1999-357842/30.



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AAK95100
ID AAK95100 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAK95100;
XX
XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
XX neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX WO9927105-A2.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1999.
XX
XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX Griffais R;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX Page 1721; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
XX AAK91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
XX and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX (see AAK91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
XX pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
XX heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
XX nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
XX frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAK34584- AAK35875) can be used
XX in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
XX nucleic acid sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
XX especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
XX epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 249 TGACCTCGAGAGGCC 266
XX Db 1 TGTCCTAGAGAGAGCC 18
XX
XX RESULT 1848
XX AAK19170
XX ID AAK19170 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAK19170;
XX
XX 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 14-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PKC-eta antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:44.
XX
XX Human; PKC; protein kinase C; diagnosis; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX phosphorothioate linkage; hyperproliferative disease; cancer; psoriasis;
XX tumour; inhibition; ss.
XX

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OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US5882927-A.
XX
XX 16-MAR-1999.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00478178.
XX
XX 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.
XX 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dean N, Bennett CF;
XX WPI; 1999-214073/18.
XX
XX New synthetic oligonucleotides inhibiting expression of protein kinase C
XX (PKC)-alpha - useful for treating and diagnosing conditions associated
XX with abnormal PKC expression.
XX
XX Example 4; Col 17; 56pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention specifically describes antisense oligonucleotides
XX of up to 50 nucleotides in length which specifically bind human protein
XX kinase C-alpha (PKC-alpha) mRNA. AAX19127 to AAX19247 represent antisense
XX oligonucleotides from the present invention which bind human PKC-alpha, -
XX beta, -gamma, -delta, -epsilon, -zeta and -eta. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides modulate the expression of the PKC gene (i.e. inhibit
XX the PKC gene). The antisense oligonucleotides can be used to diagnose
XX abnormal proliferative states in tissue or other samples from patients
XX suspected of having a hyperproliferative disease e.g cancer or psoriasis.
XX The antisense oligonucleotides can be used to distinguish PKC-associated
XX tumours and to detect and diagnose PKC expression (through the use of 32P
XX labeled antisense oligonucleotides). Radiolabeled antisense
XX oligonucleotides can also be used to perform autoradiography of tissues
XX to determine the localization, distribution and quantitation of PKC
XX expression for research, diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. The use of
XX the antisense oligonucleotides eliminate the side effects associated with
XX prior art methods because it modulates the amount of PKC protein made
XX from the gene rather than inhibiting the enzyme itself. (Updated on 20-
XX MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1661 CCCCTCAGGCGGCC 1678
XX Db 3 CCCGTCTAGGCGGCC 20
XX
XX RESULT 1849
XX AAZ27309
XX ID AAZ27309 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAZ27309;
XX
XX 01-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human protein kinase C eta antisense oligonucleotide #5.
XX
XX Human; protein kinase C; PKC; diagnosis; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX phosphorothioate; hybridisation; isozyme; target; inflammation;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; psoriasis; tumour; cancer; glioblastoma; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX US5959096-A.
XX

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XX PD 28-SEP-1999.

XX XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00481066.

XX PR 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.

XX PR 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Bennett CF, Dean N;

XX DR WPI; 1999-561076/47.

XX PT Antisense oligonucleotides useful for treatment of hyperproliferative and

XX PT inflammatory conditions including psoriasis, tumors and cancer.

XX PS Claim 1; Col 17; 56pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes antisense oligonucleotides up to 50

CC nucleotides in length which specifically bind mRNA encoding human protein

CC kinase C (PKC). AA227266 to AA227386 represent human PKC antisense

CC oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present invention.

CC The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for the treatment of diseases

CC associated with PKC expression, such as hyperproliferative and

CC inflammatory conditions including psoriasis, tumors and cancer

CC (Glioblastoma, bladder, breast, colon and lung cancer)

XX CC

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1661 CCCTCTCAGGCGAGCCC 1678

Db 3 CCGGTCTCAGGCGAGCCC 20

RESULT 1850

AA227385/C

ID AA227385 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AA227385;

XX DT 07-SEP-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Probe used to detect Maduromycetes bacteria.

XX KW 16S rRNA gene; bacteria; Actinomadura madurae; Maduromycetes; probe;

XX KW hybridization assay; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO9935285-A2.

XX PD 15-JUL-1999.

XX PF 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-EP000148.

XX PR 08-JAN-1998; 98US-0070799P.

XX (MERI) MERCK SHARP & DOHME ESPANA SAE.

XX PA Genilloud O, Mellado RP, Parro V, Rodriguez V;

XX PI WPI; 1999-419355/35.

XX DR New nucleic acid probes useful for rapidly detecting between Actinomadura

XX PT madurae and Maduromycetes taxa.

XX PS Claim 16; Page 16; 19pp; English.

CC The present probe was used to detect Maduromycetes bacteria, in the

CC course of the invention. The specification describes a method in which a

CC nucleic acid probe hybridizes to a nucleic acid encoding a portion of 16S

CC rRNA of bacteria from the Actinomadura madurae group under hybridization

CC conditions, but does not hybridize to a nucleic acid encoding a portion

CC of 16S rRNA of Maduromycetes bacteria under identical hybridization

CC conditions. The nucleic acid probes are useful for differentiating

CC between the Actinomadura madurae group of bacteria and Maduromycetes. The

CC probes are also useful in hybridization assays

XX CC

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1231 CAGCTACACTTCATCTTC 1248

Db 18 CAGCTACAGTCAACTTC 1

RESULT 1851

AA247571/C

ID AA247571 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AA247571;

XX DT 23-MAR-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Antisense oligonucleotide 26 targeted to human MDR1 P-glycoprotein.

XX KW Multidrug resistance gene; MDR1; human; hyperproliferative disease;

XX KW cancer; autoradiography; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified\_base 1..20

FT /\*tag= a

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate internucleoside linkage"

XX PN US6001991-A.

XX PD 14-DEC-1999.

XX PF 30-SEP-1997; 97US-00940250.

XX PR 04-OCT-1996; 96US-00731199.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Manoharan M, Dean NM;

XX WPI; 2000-061907/05.

XX PT Antisense oligonucleotide specific for multidrug resistance P-

XX PT glycoprotein is useful for treating hyperproliferative diseases and

XX PT disorders e.g. cancer.

XX PS Claim 1; Col 13; 24pp; English.

XX CC This sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide that specifically

CC hybridizes to nucleic acids encoding a human multidrug resistance P-

CC glycoprotein (MDR1). The oligonucleotide inhibits expression of the P-

CC glycoprotein, which functions as an ATP driven efflux pump. The antisense

CC oligonucleotides of the invention have a phosphorothioate modified

CC backbone, and may contain residues with 2' modifications selected from 2'

CC -methoxyethoxy, 2'-fluoro, 2'-O-fluoro or 2'-propyl. Some antisense

CC oligonucleotides have cholesterol bound at the 3' end which ensures

CC resistance to 3' exonucleases, enhances cellular uptake, and leaves the

CC 5' terminus available for conjugation of additional functional groups. The

CC oligonucleotides may be used in research, diagnosis or as therapeutic

CC agents for MDR-associated hyperproliferation of cells. Inhibiting MDR1  
CC gene expression can be used to treat hyperproliferative diseases and  
CC disorders e.g. cancer, in conjunction with chemotherapeutic reagents to  
CC prevent or modulate the development of multidrug resistance during the  
CC treatment. The oligonucleotides can also be used to resensitize  
CC hyperproliferative MDR cells in an animal previously exposed to  
CC chemotherapeutic agents. Radiolabelled oligonucleotides can be used to  
CC perform autoradiography of tissues to determine localization,  
CC distribution and quantitation of MDR P-glycoproteins for research or  
CC diagnostic purposes

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1388 TCCTCACCAAGCTGTGC 1405

Db 19 TCCTCACCAAGCGGCTCC 2

RESULT 1852

AAA04839

ID AAA04839 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAA04839;

XX

DT 18-MAY-2000 (first entry)

XX

DE Tenascin-C phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:128.

XX

KW Human; Tenascin-C; extracellular matrix protein; phosphorothioate;

XX

KW antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; exon deletion; therapy;

XX

KW cellular development; differentiation; translation; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS

SY Synthetic.

XX

PN WO200006775-A1.

XX

PD 10-FEB-2000.

XX

PF 23-JUL-1999; 99WO-US016632.

XX

PR 27-JUL-1998; 98US-0094255P.

XX

PA (UYVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH.

XX

PI Fillmore H, Broadus WC, Gillies GT, Conrad WS;

XX

DR WPI; 2000-183137/16.

XX

PT Preparing antisense oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) and long antisense RNA

XX

PT sequences useful for blocking translation of a specific isoform of

XX

PT Tenascin-C protein.

XX

PS Claim 23; Page 74; 177pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention describes a method for preparing an antisense  
CC oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) sequence for blocking translation of a  
CC specific protein isoform that can be expressed as a number of different  
CC isoforms. AAA04712 to AAA05243 represent specifically claimed  
CC phosphorothioate antisense ODNs for blocking translation of Tenascin-C  
CC ODN sequence for blocking translation of a specific isoform of Tenascin-C  
CC using the method of the invention. The method is useful for preparing an  
CC ODN sequence for blocking translation of a specific isoform of Tenascin-C  
CC protein. The method is also useful for blocking translation of a specific  
CC family of isoforms of a protein. The method can also be performed by  
CC producing a long antisense expression vector encoding a long antisense  
CC RNA sequence for blocking translation of a specific protein isoform. The  
CC ODNs and long antisense constructs are useful in designing models for  
CC studying cellular development and differentiation. The method permits  
CC selective inhibition of the translation of protein isoforms, which occur



Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1030 GCTGACTTTGGCTGGCC 1047  
DB 1 GCTGCTCTGGCTGGCC 18

RESULT 1854  
AAA04838  
ID AAA04838 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC AAA04838;  
XX 18-MAY-2000 (first entry)  
XX Tenascin-C phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:127.  
XX Human; Tenascin-C; extracellular matrix protein; phosphorothioate;  
KW antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; exon deletion; therapy;  
KW cellular development; differentiation; translation; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX WO200006775-A1.  
PN 10-FEB-2000.  
PD 23-JUL-1999; 99WO-US016632.  
PF 27-JUL-1998; 98US-0094255P.  
PR (UYVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH.  
PA Fillmore H, Broadus WC, Gillies GT, Conrad WS;  
PI WPI; 2000-183137/16.  
DR Preparing antisense oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) and long antisense RNA  
XX sequences useful for blocking translation of a specific isoform of  
PT Tenascin-C protein.  
PT Claim 23; Page 74; 177pp; English.  
PS The present invention describes a method for preparing an antisense  
CC oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) sequence for blocking translation of a  
CC specific protein isoform that can be expressed as a number of different  
CC isoforms. AAA04712 to AAA05243 represent specifically claimed  
CC phosphorothioate antisense ODNs for blocking translation of Tenascin-C  
CC using the method of the invention. The method is useful for preparing an  
CC ODN sequence for blocking translation of a specific isoform of Tenascin-C  
CC protein. The method is also useful for blocking translation of a specific  
CC family of isoforms of a protein. The method can also be performed by  
CC producing a long antisense expression vector encoding a long antisense  
CC RNA sequence for blocking translation of a specific protein isoform. The  
CC ODNs and long antisense constructs are useful in designing models for  
CC studying cellular development and differentiation. The method permits  
CC selective inhibition of the translation of protein isoforms, which occur  
CC as a result of alternative splicing. AAA05244 represent an  
CC oligonucleotide from the present invention, which is given in the  
CC sequence listing but not mentioned further within the specification  
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1030 GCTGACTTTGGCTGGCC 1047  
DB 3 GCTGCTCTGGCTGGCC 20

RESULT 1855  
AAA41063  
ID AAA41063 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AAA41063;  
AC AAA41063;  
XX 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
XX Human TNFalpha antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 104702.  
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; TNFalpha; cytokine; inhibit;  
KW tumour necrosis factor alpha; inflammatory bowel disease; diabetes;  
KW rheumatoid arthritis; infectious disease; multiple sclerosis; hepatitis;  
KW pancreatitis; atopic dermatitis; allograft rejection; autoimmune disease;  
KW inflammatory disease; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
OS WO200020645-A1.  
PN 13-APR-2000.  
PD 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023205.  
PF 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.  
PR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
PA Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WJ;  
PI WPI; 2000-303808/26.  
DR Oligonucleotide for treating diseases associated with human tumor  
XX necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) such as, diabetes and rheumatoid  
PT arthritis, comprises nucleotide sequence complementary to intron of  
PT nucleic acid encoding TNF-alpha.  
XX Example 22; Page 101; 283pp; English.  
PS This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide sequence which  
CC targets a region of the human tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNFalpha)  
CC nucleotide sequence. TNFalpha is an important cytokine that plays a role  
CC in host defence. It is produced mainly in macrophages and monocytes in  
CC response to infection, invasion, injury or inflammation. Overexpression  
CC of TNFalpha can result in disease states, particularly in infectious,  
CC inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The invention relates to antisense  
CC oligonucleotides, such as that represented by the present sequence which  
CC are capable of modulating the TNFalpha gene expression. The  
CC oligonucleotides optionally have a phosphorothioate backbone, and may  
CC also optionally contain at least one 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification. The  
CC oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of human  
CC TNFalpha in cells and tissues, reducing a human cell inflammatory  
CC response, reducing the blood glucose level in a human and treating a  
CC human having a disease or condition associated with TNFalpha. Examples of  
CC diseases associated with TNFalpha include diabetes, inflammatory bowel  
CC disease, multiple sclerosis, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis,  
CC infectious disease, hepatitis, atopic dermatitis or allograft rejection.  
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the  
CC function of a selected nucleic acid sequence in adipose tissue  
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1098 GTGTACCGGCCCCCTGA 1115  
DB 1 GAGGTACAGGCCCTCTGA 18

```
RESULT 1856
AAA41019/C
ID AAA41019 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA41019;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TNFalpha antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 104658.
XX
KW Antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; TNFalpha; cytokine; inhibit;
KW tumour necrosis factor alpha; inflammatory bowel disease; diabetes;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; infectious disease; multiple sclerosis; hepatitis;
KW pancreatitis; atopic dermatitis; allograft rejection; autoimmune disease;
KW inflammatory disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200020645-A1.
XX
PD 13-APR-2000.
XX
PF 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023205.
XX
PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.
XX
PR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-303808/26.
XX
XX
XX Oligonucleotide for treating diseases associated with human tumor
XX necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) such as, diabetes and rheumatoid
XX arthritis, comprises nucleotide sequence complementary to intron of
XX nucleic acid encoding TNF-alpha.
XX
XX Example 22; Page 99; 283pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide sequence which
XX targets a region of the human tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNFalpha)
XX nucleotide sequence. TNFalpha is an important cytokine that plays a role
XX in host defence. It is produced mainly in macrophages and monocytes in
XX response to infection, invasion, injury or inflammation. Overexpression
XX of TNFalpha can result in disease states, particularly in infectious,
XX inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The invention relates to antisense
XX oligonucleotides, such as that represented by the present sequence which
XX are capable of modulating the TNFalpha gene expression. The
XX oligonucleotides optionally have a phosphorothioate backbone, and may
XX also optionally contain at least one 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification. The
XX oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of human
XX TNFalpha in cells and tissues, reducing a human cell inflammatory
XX response, reducing the blood glucose level in a human and treating a
XX human having a disease or condition associated with TNFalpha. Examples of
XX diseases associated with TNFalpha include diabetes, inflammatory bowel
XX disease, multiple sclerosis, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis,
XX infectious disease, hepatitis, atopic dermatitis or allograft rejection.
XX The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the
XX function of a selected nucleic acid sequence in adipose tissue
XX
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 10 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 554 CCCTCAGCGCGCGCTCC 571
XX ||||| |||||
XX 18 CCCTCAGCGCGCATCC 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1857
```

```
AAA41018/C
ID AAA41018 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA41018;
XX
DT 18-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human liver glycogen phosphorylase antisense oligo, SEQ ID NO:18.
XX
KW Liver glycogen phosphorylase; PYGL gene; human; chromosome 14;
KW 1,4-alpha-D-glucan:orthophosphate alpha-D-glucosyltransferase; HGLPa;
KW glycogenolysis; carbohydrate metabolism; blood glucose homeostasis;
KW expression inhibition; hypoglycemic; type II diabetes;
KW non insulin-dependent; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20 a
XX FT /*tag=
XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
XX
XX US6043091-A.
XX
XX 28-MAR-2000.
XX
XX 19-JUL-1999; 99US-00357071.
XX
XX 19-JUL-1999; 99US-00357071.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-270346/23.
XX
XX Antisense compounds particularly oligonucleotides useful for prophylaxis,
XX diagnosis and treatment of diseases associated with expression of liver
XX glycogen phosphorylase.
XX
XX Claim 3; Col 39; 33pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAA14008-A14047 represent phosphorothioate antisense
XX oligonucleotides targeted to the human liver glycogen phosphorylase gene
XX (PYGL gene), which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides
XX were designed to target different regions of human liver glycogen
XX phosphorylase RNA, and were analysed for their effect on liver glycogen
XX phosphorylase levels by quantitative real-time PCR. Liver glycogen
XX phosphorylase is one of three glycogen phosphorylase isozymes, which
XX differ in their tissue-specific distribution, immunological properties
XX and electrophoretic mobilities and are encoded by three different genes.
XX Liver glycogen phosphorylase is encoded by the PYGL gene, which is
XX located on chromosome 14. Liver glycogen phosphorylase (also known as 1,4
XX -alpha-D-glucan:orthophosphate alpha-D-glucosyltransferase, and HGLPa in
XX its phosphorylated, active form) catalyses the degradation of stored
XX glycogen in the liver to glucose-1-phosphate via the cleavage of the
XX alpha-1,4-glycosidic bonds. It therefore plays a critical role in
XX carbohydrate metabolism and blood glucose homeostasis. Inhibition of
XX liver glycogen phosphorylase and therefore glycogenolysis may provide a
XX means of reducing blood glucose levels in diabetic patients, particularly
XX those with type II (non insulin-dependent) diabetes. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention
XX and treatment of conditions associated with liver glycogen phosphorylase
XX expression, or those which may benefit from inhibition of liver glycogen
XX phosphorylase expression, such as type II diabetes
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 125 TGGATCGGATGAAGAAGA 142
XX
XX
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Db      19 TGGATTGGATATAGAAGA 2
||||| |||| |||||
RESULT 1858
AAZ51024
ID AAZ51024 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ51024;
XX
DT 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Forward PCR primer to amplify human Smad3 transcript.
XX
KW Cell proliferative disorder; nuclear localisation factor; neoplasm; Dpc4;
KW Deleted in Pancreatic Carcinoma; locus 4; Smad-binding element; SBE;
KW tumour suppressor; transforming growth factor-beta; TGF beta;
KW anti-cancer drug; treatment; gene therapy; human; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200009526-A2.
XX
PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 13-AUG-1999; 99WO-US018540.
XX
PR 14-AUG-1998; 98US-0096628P.
XX
PA (UJVO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
PI Kern SE, Dai JL;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-224266/19.
XX
PT Treatment of a cell proliferative disorder by administration of tumor
PT suppressor polypeptide Dpc4 (Smad4) coupled to a nuclear localization
PT factor.
XX
PS Example; Page 41; 68pp; English.
XX
CC The patent discloses a method of treating cell proliferative disorders,
CC using a chimeric Dpc4 (Deleted in Pancreatic Carcinoma, locus 4)
CC polypeptide coupled to a nuclear localisation factor. Upon localisation
CC to the nucleus and binding to Smad-binding element (SBE), Dpc4 shows
CC tumour suppressor action. This method can also be used for identifying
CC transforming growth factor-beta (TGF beta) inducible genes, modulators of
CC Dpc4 nuclear localisation and in screening for anti-cancer drugs. Dpc4
CC can be used in the treatment of neoplasms and in gene therapy. The
CC present sequence is that of a forward PCR primer used in RT-PCR for
CC amplification of human Smad3 transcript
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 22 ACAGGAATGCAGAGGTAG 39
||||| ||||| |||
DB 2 ACAGGAATGCAGAGGTGG 19
RESULT 1859
AAA27774
ID AAA27774 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA27774;
XX
DT 29-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE 3' Mutagenic primer for light chain variable region.
XX
Humanised antibody; monoclonal antibody; CC49; HuCC49; CDR;
complementarity determining region; mouse; human; carcinoma;
colon cancer; tumor associated glycoprotein-72; TAG-72; tumour marker;
diagnosis; therapy; PCR primer; mutagenesis; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2000026394-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAY-2000.
XX
PF 29-OCT-1999; 99WO-US025552.
XX
PR 31-OCT-1998; 98US-0106534P.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-0106757P.
XX
PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI Kashmiri SVS, Padlan EA, Schlom J;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-365637/31.
XX
PT Chimeric variants of CC49 monoclonal antibodies useful for detecting and
PT treating cancers associated with the expression of the pancreaticoma tumor
PT -associated antigen TAG-72.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 20; 76pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of a 3' primer used in the generation of
CC light chain variable region (VL) variants of CC49, a murine monoclonal
CC antibody that reacts with the pancreaticoma tumor-associated antigen TAG-
CC 72. Humanised CC49 (HuCC49) was formed by grafting hypervariable regions
CC from CC49 into VL and VH frameworks of human MAb5 L2N and 21/28. CH1,
CC respectively, while retaining murine framework residues required for
CC integrity of the antigen combining site structure. The invention provides
CC novel variants of HuCC49 formed by replacing at least 1 CDR of CC49 in
CC HuCC49 with a corresponding CDR from a human antibody in order to
CC minimise the murine content of the antibody. The variants are used in
CC claimed methods of treating cancer and for detecting cancer cells that
CC express TAG-72
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1335 AGCCGAGCCCTTTGAG 1352
||||| ||||| |||
DB 1 AGCCGAGCCCTTTGAG 18
RESULT 1860
AAD00195
ID AAD00195 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD00195;
XX
DT 31-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer to create SalI site at 5' end of murine IgG2a Fc cassette.
XX
KW Human; interferon-beta; IFN-beta-1a; immunoglobulin; fusion protein;
KW angiogenesis; antisclerotic; antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive;
KW cytostatic; virucide; hepatotropic; antiangiogenic; treatment; fibrosis;
KW multiple sclerosis; inflammatory disease; autoimmune disease; cancer;
KW hepatitis; viral infection; neovascularisation; IFN-beta; PCR primer;
KW murine; IgG2a Fc domain; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2000023472-A2.

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XX PD 27-APR-2000.  
XX PF 15-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024200.  
XX PR 16-OCT-1998; 98US-0104491P.  
XX PR 16-FEB-1999; 99US-0120237P.  
XX PA (BIOJ ) BIOGEN INC.  
XX PI Whitty A, Runkel L, Brickelmaier M, Hochman P;  
XX WPI; 2000-339654/29.  
XX FUSION proteins comprising interferon-beta-la useful for inhibiting  
XX angiogenesis.  
XX Example 2; Page 48; 82pp; English.  
XX The patent discloses fusion proteins comprising glycosylated interferon-  
XX beta (IFN-beta) especially IFN-beta-la, linker groups and non-IFN-beta  
XX proteins, especially an immunoglobulin (Ig) protein. The fusion protein  
XX is useful for inhibiting angiogenesis in a patient. It may also be used  
XX to treat multiple sclerosis, fibrosis, inflammatory and autoimmune  
XX diseases, cancers, hepatitis and viral infection characterised by  
XX neovascularisation. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to create  
XX SalI site at the 5' end of murine IgG2a Fc cassette for construction of  
XX expression plasmid comprising the human IFN-beta-la/murine IgG2a Fc  
XX fusion construct  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 5 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 12; Conservative 5; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 140 AGATCAACGCGAGCTGTCA 159  
DB 1 AGGTSMARCTGCAGSAGTCW 20  
RESULT 1861  
AAZ71480/C  
ID AAZ71480 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC AAZ71480;  
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5836.  
XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
XX KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
XX KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
XX KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
XX KW diagnosis; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO9954500-A2.  
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.  
XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
XX FUSION proteins comprising interferon-beta-la useful for inhibiting  
XX angiogenesis.  
XX Example 2; Page 48; 82pp; English.  
XX The patent discloses fusion proteins comprising glycosylated interferon-  
XX beta (IFN-beta) especially IFN-beta-la, linker groups and non-IFN-beta  
XX proteins, especially an immunoglobulin (Ig) protein. The fusion protein  
XX is useful for inhibiting angiogenesis in a patient. It may also be used  
XX to treat multiple sclerosis, fibrosis, inflammatory and autoimmune  
XX diseases, cancers, hepatitis and viral infection characterised by  
XX neovascularisation. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to create  
XX SalI site at the 5' end of murine IgG2a Fc cassette for construction of  
XX expression plasmid comprising the human IFN-beta-la/murine IgG2a Fc  
XX fusion construct  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 5 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 12; Conservative 5; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 140 AGATCAACGCGAGCTGTCA 159  
DB 1 AGGTSMARCTGCAGSAGTCW 20  
RESULT 1861  
AAZ71480/C  
ID AAZ71480 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC AAZ71480;  
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5836.  
XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
XX KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
XX KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
XX KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
XX KW diagnosis; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO9954500-A2.  
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.  
XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
XX map of the human genome.  
XX Claim 8; Page 1475; 2745pp; English.  
XX AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
XX nucleotide sequences. AA265654 to AA277440 represent amplification  
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
XX have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
XX human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
XX which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
XX Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
XX identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
XX agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
XX differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
XX pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
XX N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
XX 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
XX present invention  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1525 ATTCAAGCTACAAAAGGAG 1542  
DB 19 ATTCAATTACATAAGGAG 2  
RESULT 1862  
AAZ74216/C  
ID AAZ74216 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC AAZ74216;  
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:8572.  
XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
XX KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
XX KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
XX KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
XX KW diagnosis; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO9954500-A2.  
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.  
XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
XX map of the human genome.  
XX Claim 8; Page 2058; 2745pp; English.  
XX AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their

CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification  
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies.  
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
CC present invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1302 GGAGTTCAAGACATACAA 1319  
Db 20 GGAGATAGACATACAA 3  
|||||

RESULT 1863  
AAZ35086  
ID AAZ35086 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC AAZ35086;  
XX DT 13-MAR-2000 (first entry)  
XX DE Herpesvirus entry protein B (HvB) PCR primer PPR2A8.  
XX KW Herpesvirus entry protein B; HvB; tumour necrosis factor receptor;  
XX KW alphaherpesvirus; infection; therapy; human; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX OS Synthetic.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX FN WO9963063-Al.  
XX PD 09-DEC-1999.  
XX PF 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012235.  
XX PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087862P.  
XX PA (NOUN ) UNIV NORTHWESTERN.  
XX PA (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.  
XX PI Spear PG, Warner MS, Geraghty RG, Martinez WM, Montgomery RI;  
XX PI Cohen GH, Eisenberg RJ, Whitbeck CJ, Krummenacher C;  
XX WPI; 2000-097325/08.  
XX DR Novel proteins used to prevent viral infection and to identify other  
XX PT inhibitors.  
XX PS Example 1; Page 57; 144pp; English.

CC Primer PPR2A8 was used in the PCR amplification of herpesvirus entry  
CC protein B (HvB) cDNA (see also AAZ35084). HvB is a novel member of the  
CC human tumour necrosis factor receptor family that mediates entry of an  
CC alphaherpesvirus (aHV) into cells. Cellular herpesvirus entry proteins  
CC (1) such as HvB, their mutants, homologues, derivatives, variants and  
CC active fragments are claimed, as are recombinant cells (especially CHO,  
CC murine melanoma, swine testes), vectors, and anti-cellular herpesvirus  
CC protein compounds (II). Suitable (II) include antisense oligonucleotides,  
CC antibodies specific for (I), peptides and peptidomimetics. Methods of  
CC identifying (II), of inhibiting entry of an aHV into a cell using (II),  
CC and of treating an aHV infection in an animal, especially a human, using

CC (II) are also claimed

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 38 AGCAGAGAGACAGCAG 55  
Db 3 AAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAG 20  
|||||

RESULT 1864  
AAZ29022/C  
ID AAZ29022 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC AAZ29022;  
XX DT 12-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
XX DE pBR322 3' primer.  
XX KW K-ras; electrostatic; polyethylene imine; PEI; bead; matrix; primer;  
XX KW peptide-nucleic acid; PNA; analysis; point mutation; prenatal screening;  
XX KW paternity testing; identity confirmation; crime investigation; ss.  
XX OS Synthetic.  
XX FN WO200034521-Al.  
XX PD 15-JUN-2000.  
XX PF 08-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028966.  
XX PR 08-DEC-1998; 98US-0111439P.  
XX PA (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.  
XX PI Johansen JT, Hyldig-Nielsen JJ, Flindaca MJ, Coull JM;  
XX WPI; 2000-423449/36.  
XX DR Composition for identifying target sequence of nucleic acids for  
XX PT detecting genetic-diseases and pathogens in food and water, comprises non  
XX PT -nucleotide probe which sequence specifically hybridizes to target  
XX PS sequence.  
XX PS Example 8; Page 33; 82pp; English.

CC AAZ29016-26 were used to examine whether the presence of target nucleic  
CC acids which had been electrostatically bound to polyethylene imine (PEI)  
CC derivatized beads could be specifically detected using labeled peptide-  
CC nucleic acid (PNA) probes where the labeled (neutral) PNA would not  
CC become immobilized to the beads in the absence of target nucleic acid,  
CC but would hybridize, and therefore become immobilized to the beads, if the  
CC target nucleic acid was present. The DNA templates for PCR were the human  
CC K-ras gene and a mutant K-ras gene, which contains a point mutation at  
CC base 123 (see AAZ29027-28). Novel compositions comprise a matrix, a  
CC target nucleic acid sequence which is electrostatically bound to the  
CC matrix and a non-nucleotide probe which specifically hybridizes to a  
CC portion of one or more target sequences. Immobilized probe/target  
CC complexes can be detected, identified or quantitated under a wide range  
CC of assay conditions. Reversible binding allows the complex to be removed  
CC from the matrix for analysis. The method is rapid, sensitive, reliable  
CC and versatile in detecting target sequences which are particular to  
CC organisms found in food, beverages, water and pharmaceutical products.  
CC The non-nucleotide probe/target sequence is protected against degradation  
CC by enzymes and hence the sample can be treated with enzymes to degrade  
CC sample contaminants. The methods, etc. are especially useful for  
CC detection of single point mutations, and hence analysis of a genetically  
CC based disease and in forensic techniques such as prenatal screening,  
CC paternity testing, identity confirmation or crime investigation

```

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 764 TGCTCAAGGACTCAAC 781
DB 20 TGCTCAAGGCTCACC 3

RESULT 1865
AAC73654
ID AAC73654 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAC73654;
XX DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Murine IL-5 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #16980.
XX KW Mouse; interleukin-5; IL-5; signal transduction;
XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; antiasthmatic; immunosuppressive; cytostatic;
XX KW IL-5 receptor-alpha; asthma; eosinophilic syndrome; infection;
XX KW inflammation; cancer; ss.
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200058512-A1.
XX PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX PF 17-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007318.
XX PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280799.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Dean NM, Karras JG, McKay R;
XX WPI; 2000-594648/56.
XX PT Antisense oligonucleotide compound used to treat asthma and eosinophilic
XX PT syndrome in humans modulates interleukin-5 signal transduction.
XX PS Example 2; Page 48; 156pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used for antisense modulation
XX CC of interleukin-5 (IL-5) signal transduction. Oligonucleotides were
XX CC designed to target nucleic acids encoding IL-5 and IL-5 receptor-alpha.
XX CC The antisense oligonucleotides may be used for the treatment of diseases
XX CC associated with IL-5 signal transduction, IL-5 expression or IL-5
XX CC receptor-alpha expression. Such diseases include asthma and eosinophilic
XX CC syndrome. The oligonucleotides are also useful for research uses and to
XX CC prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 654 CACGCTCTACAAAGGCAA 671
DB 3 CATGCTTGTCAAGGAAA 20

RESULT 1866
AAZ58803
ID AAZ58803 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX PF
```

```

AC AAZ58803;
XX DT 18-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX DE B. thuringiensis pesticidal toxin gene specific primer.
XX KW Bacillus thuringiensis; toxin; endotoxin; pesticide; plant pest;
XX KW lepidopterans; cleopterans; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Bacillus thuringiensis.
XX PN WO9957282-A2.
XX PD 11-NOV-1999.
XX PF 06-MAY-1999; 99WO-US009997.
XX PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-00073898.
XX PA (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.
XX PI Fietelson JS, Schnepf HE, Narva KE, Stockhoff BA, Schmeits J;
XX PI Loewer D, Bullum CU, Muller-Cohn J, Stamp L, Morrill G;
XX PI Finstad-Lee S;
XX DR WPI; 2000-096811/08.
XX PT New polynucleotides encoding pesticidally active proteins, useful for
XX PT transforming plants for controlling pests.
XX PS Example; Page 79; 104pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to novel B. thuringiensis isolates, and genes
XX CC encoding pesticidal toxins which are toxic to non-mammalian pests. The
XX CC genes are useful in the control of non-mammalian pests and especially
XX CC plant pests (e.g. lepidopterans and/or cleopterans). The polynucleotides
XX CC are useful for transforming plants for controlling plant pests; for
XX CC designing primers and probes useful for the identification and
XX CC characterization of genes which encode pesticidal toxins. Sequences
XX CC AAZ58789-808 represent PCR primers specific for B. thuringiensis
XX CC pesticidal toxin genes
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1229 AACAGCTACACTCATCT 1246
DB 2 AACAGCTACTCTTCCTTT 19

RESULT 1867
AAZ58796/C
ID AAZ58796 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ58796;
XX DT 18-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX DE B. thuringiensis pesticidal toxin gene specific primer.
XX KW Bacillus thuringiensis; toxin; endotoxin; pesticide; plant pest;
XX KW lepidopterans; cleopterans; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Bacillus thuringiensis.
XX PN WO9957282-A2.
XX PD 11-NOV-1999.
XX PF 06-MAY-1999; 99WO-US009997.
```

XX 06-MAY-1998; 98US-00073898.  
XX (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.  
XX Feitelson JS, Schnepf HE, Narva KE, Stockhoff BA, Schmeits J;  
PI Loewer D, Dullum CJ, Muller-Cohn J, Stamp L, Morrill G;  
PI Finstad-Lee S;  
XX WPI; 2000-096811/08.  
XX New polynucleotides encoding pesticidally active proteins, useful for  
PT transforming plants for controlling pests.  
XX Example; Page 78; 104pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to novel B. thuringiensis isolates, and genes  
CC encoding pesticidal toxins which are toxic to non-mammalian pests. The  
CC genes are useful in the control of non-mammalian pests and especially  
CC plant pests (e.g. lepidoptera and/or cleoptera). The polynucleotides  
CC are useful for transforming plants for controlling plant pests; for  
CC designing primers and probes useful for the identification and  
CC characterization of genes which encode pesticidal toxins. Sequences  
CC AAZ5789-808 represent PCR primers specific for B. thuringiensis  
CC pesticidal toxin genes  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1229 AACAGCTACATCTCTCT 1246  
|||||  
DB 19 AACAGCTACTTCTCTTT 2  
RESULT 1868  
AAZ98597/C  
ID AAZ98597 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AAZ98597;  
XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)  
XX Human MAPK kinase 6 inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS# 101546.  
XX Mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAPK; MAPK kinase 6; antisense;  
KW sandwich assay; human; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX US6033910-A.  
XX 07-MAR-2000.  
XX 19-JUL-1999; 99US-00357073.  
XX 19-JUL-1999; 99US-00357073.  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX Monia BP, Cowseert LM;  
XX WPI; 2000-269479/23.  
XX Novel antisense oligonucleotides used for inhibition of Mitogen-activated  
PT protein kinase kinase 6 expression.  
XX Claim 11; Col 41; 33pp; English.  
XX The invention provides antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to a  
CC nucleic acid encoding a mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) kinase 6.

CC The antisense oligonucleotides are used to inhibit MAPK kinase 6  
CC expression, and so are used to treat diseases mediated by MAPK kinase 6  
CC expression. They may also be used to detect MAPK kinase 6, e.g. in  
CC sandwich assays. Sequences AAZ98558-597 represent antisense oligos  
CC inhibiting human MAPK kinase 6 mRNA  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1689 CTTCCCTGCTTACTCTCT 1706  
|||||  
DB 19 CTTCCCTGAATCCTCTCT 2  
RESULT 1869  
AAZ93982/C  
ID AAZ93982 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AAZ93982;  
XX 29-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
XX Sequencing primer (S3) used to sequence mouse uromodulin promoter.  
XX Uromodulin; promoter; kidney; urine; heterologous gene; treatment;  
KW therapy; Gene expression; pharmaceutical; primer; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX WO200029608-A1.  
XX 25-MAY-2000.  
XX 12-NOV-1999; 99WO-US026870.  
XX 13-NOV-1998; 98US-0108195P.  
XX 09-JUL-1999; 99US-0142925P.  
XX (UUNY ) UNIV NEW YORK STATE.  
XX Wu X, Sun T;  
XX WPI; 2000-387816/33.  
XX New kidney-specific promoter useful for production of transgenic animals  
PT as urinary bioeffectors, is operably linked to a heterologous gene.  
XX Example 1; Page 20; 55pp; English.  
XX New methods to produce heterologous recombinant proteins in urine require  
CC the use of a DNA molecule which is a kidney-specific promoter, such as  
CC the uromodulin promoter, operably linked to a heterologous gene encoding  
CC a biologically active protein. The uromodulin promoter expresses the  
CC heterologous gene in vivo in the kidneys to produce a recombinant  
CC biologically active protein in the urine. The recombinant proteins  
CC produced may be useful for treating human diseases. The major advantages  
CC of using this urine-based system over milk-based systems are the ability  
CC to harvest the product soon after birth and throughout the life of the  
CC animal irrespective of sex or reproductive status, and the ease of  
CC product purification from urine. In addition, livestock urine is a  
CC proven, currently utilized source of pharmaceuticals. Thirteen primers  
CC (AAZ93980-92) were used to sequence the entire mouse uromodulin promoter  
CC using a genomic walking method  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

QY 231 TGGTGGTGGTGGCGGCGAG 248
DB 20 TGGTCATGGTGGTGGCGAG 3

RESULT 1870
ID AAA60473
AC AAA60473;
XX
XX
XX 09-OCT-2000 (first entry)
DE Murine factor V PCR primer SEQ ID NO:51.
DE
XX
XX Murine; factor V; FV; activated protein C; APC; anticoagulant;
KW activated protein C resistant factor V; thrombosis; screening;
KW thrombophilia; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
XX US6066778-A.
PN
XX
XX 23-MAY-2000.
XX
XX 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00746111.
XX
XX 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00746111.
XX
XX (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.
XX
XX Ginsburg D, Cui J;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-410682/35.
DR
XX
XX New transgenic mice expressing activated protein C resistant factor V and
PT factor V null transgenic mice useful for screening anticoagulants, as
PT models for human thrombophilia and as models for testing in utero gene
PT therapy protocols.
XX
XX Example 4; Col 35; 76pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention describes transgenic mice (I) and (II) containing
CC modifications in the factor V gene, where (I) expresses an activated
CC protein C (APC) resistant factor V and (II) lacks the ability to express
CC wild-type factor V. The transgenic animals (I) and (II) are useful for
CC screening compounds with anticoagulant activity. Methods from the present
CC invention, and the transgenic animals, are also useful in providing
CC models for human thrombophilia. These models are useful in providing
CC insight into the basic regulatory mechanisms of blood coagulation and
CC pathogenesis of human thrombosis. In addition, factor V null transgenic
CC mice, especially pregnant females may be used as a model system to test
CC in utero gene replacement therapy protocols. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used in the amplification of murine factor V,
CC which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 201 TCCCCCTGAGCAGATAGG 218
DB 2 TGCCTCTGGCTGATAGG 19

RESULT 1871
ID AAC70442/C
XX
XX AAC70442 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX
XX AAC70442;
XX

QY 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #182.
DE
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200058519-A2.
PN
XX
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
XX
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
DR
XX
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
PT genetic analysis.
XX
XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 242 GCGCAGTGCACCTGGAG 259
DB 18 GCCTCAGAGACCTGGAG 1

RESULT 1872
ID AAC70499 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
XX AAC70499;
XX
XX 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #220.
DE
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200058519-A2.
PN
XX
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX

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XX  
FF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.  
XX  
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.  
PR  
XX  
PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.  
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.  
PA  
XX  
PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GO, Ireland JS, Lander ES;  
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.  
DR  
XX  
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and genetic analysis.  
PT  
XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.  
PS  
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human individuals, these SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular, endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease, schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's CC diseases

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred.No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY 242 GGCGCAGTCACCTGGGAG 259  
||| ||| ||| ||| |||  
Db 18 GCCTCAGACACCTGGAG 1

RESULT 1873  
AAC70508/c  
ID AAC70508 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AC AAC70508;  
XX  
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #26.  
XX  
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;  
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;  
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200058519-A2.  
XX  
XX 05-OCT-2000.  
PD  
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.  
PF  
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.  
PR  
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.  
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GO, Ireland JS, Lander ES;  
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.  
DR  
XX

```
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 242 GCGGAGTACCCCTGGAG 259
Db 18 GCCTCAGAGACCCCTGGAG 1

RESULT 1875
AAC70427/c
ID AAC70427 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC70427;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #172.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200058519-A2.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX
PA (WHEE) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFPY-) AFPMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Althuler D, Cargill M, Daley GO, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
PT genetic analysis.
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 242 GCGGAGTACCCCTGGAG 259
Db 18 GCCTCAGAGACCCCTGGAG 1
```

```
RESULT 1876
AAA92140/c
ID AAA92140 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA92140;
XX
DT 04-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Lhx3 exon 1b PCR primer SEQ ID NO:105.
XX
KW Lhx3; LIM-3; P-LIM; identification; characterisation; diagnosis;
KW chromosome 9; pituitary disease; subtelomeric region; mutation;
KW pituitary trophic hormone gene promoter; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2000050868-A2.
XX
PD 31-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004424.
XX
PR 22-FEB-1999; 99US-0121110P.
XX
PA (ADRE-) ADVANCED RES & TECHNOLOGY INST.
XX
PI Rhodes SJ, Bridwell JL, Meier BC, Parker GE, Price JR;
PI Showalter AD, Sloop KW;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-594085/56.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding mammalian Lhx3 for identifying a human
PT with a disease, disorder, or condition caused by an altered level of
PT expression or binding of Lhx3.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 168; 239pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) encoding a
CC mammalian Lhx3. (I) is used in assays to: (1) detect and quantify the
CC presence and level of expression of Lhx3, Lhx3a or Lhx3b, in a sample;
CC (2) identify a compound that affects expression, the level of expression,
CC or the activity of Lhx3, Lhx3a, or Lhx3b in a cell; (3) identify a
CC compound that affects binding of Lhx3 to nucleic acid or Lhx3 induction
CC of a pituitary trophic hormone gene promoter; (4) identify a human
CC afflicted with a disease, disorder, or condition caused by altered
CC expression of Lhx3 or altered level of binding of Lhx3 to a nucleic acid;
CC and (5) detect a mutation in a Lhx3 allele in a human. The coding region
CC of human Lhx3 has been genomically mapped to the subtelomeric region of
CC chromosome 9. Lhx3 is also known as P-LIM or LIM-3. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used in the amplification of human Lhx3, which is
CC used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1081 AATGAGGTGGTGACACTG 1098
Db 18 AGTGAGGTGGTGACACTG 1

RESULT 1877
AAA47624/c
ID AAA47624 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA47624;
XX
DT 08-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
```



splice variant; genetic predisposition; polymorphism; antibody;  
 drug screening; prophylaxis; therapy; diagnosis;  
 polymorphic microsatellite marker flanking sequence;  
 batched analysis of genotypes; BAGs; PCR primer; ss.

Homo sapiens.  
 US6087485-A.  
 11-JUL-2000.  
 21-JAN-1998; 98US-00009913.  
 21-JAN-1997; 97US-0035663P.  
 01-JUL-1997; 97US-0051432P.  
 (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.  
 Galvin M, Miller A, North M, Cardon L, Buckler A;  
 Brooks-Wilson AR, Carey AH;  
 WPI; 2000-505109/45.  
 New nucleic acids other than naturally occurring chromosomes encoding  
 ASTH1 protein, for e.g. screening compositions that modulate expression  
 or function of ASTH1 proteins or as diagnostics for genetic  
 predisposition to asthma.  
 Example; Col 33-34; 131pp; English.  
 The invention relates to the ASTH1 locus on the short arm of human  
 chromosome (1p). This locus comprises the ASTH1 and ASTH1J genes, which  
 are associated with a genetic predisposition to asthma and bronchial  
 hyperactivity. The ASTH1 and ASTH1J genes are oriented in opposite  
 directions with the ASTH1 locus, and have similar patterns of expression  
 and common sequence motifs. They are both expressed in trachea, lung and  
 several other tissues. ASTH1 and ASTH1J are novel members of the ets  
 family of transcription factors, which have been implicated in the  
 activation of a variety of genes including the TCRA gene and cytokine  
 genes known to be important in the aetiology of asthma. Both ASTH1 and  
 ASTH1J mRNAs are alternatively spliced. Alternative splicing of  
 transcripts has no effect on the open reading frame of ASTH1J, as the  
 exons involved are all 5' to the start codon in exon b. In contrast,  
 alternative splicing of ASTH1 transcripts results in 3 different ASTH1  
 isoforms. The invention also encompasses mouse asth1 protein. The ASTH1  
 nucleic acids are useful as diagnostics to identify a hereditary  
 predisposition to asthma, as probes for identifying ASTH1 related genes,  
 for identifying expression of the gene in a biological specimen, and for  
 generating genetically modified non-human animals or site specific gene  
 modifications in cell lines. The encoded ASTH1 proteins are useful as  
 immunogens to raise specific antibodies; in drug screening for  
 compositions that mimic or modulate activity or expression of ASTH1  
 and/or ASTH1J (including altered forms of these proteins); and as a  
 therapeutic. The ASTH1 genes or fragments thereof, encoded proteins,  
 ASTH1 genomic regulatory regions, and anti-ASTH1 and anti-ASTH1J  
 antibodies are useful in the identification of individuals predisposed to  
 development of asthma, and for modulation of gene activity in vivo for  
 prophylactic and therapeutic purposes. The intact ASTH1 or ASTH1J  
 proteins or active fragments thereof may be used to modulate or reduce  
 bronchial hyperactivity. Sequences AAA80417-A80538 represent sequences  
 flanking polymorphic microsatellite markers in the ASTH1 region, which  
 were also used as PCR primers for amplification of the markers for  
 batched analysis of genotypes (BAGs)

RESULT 1880  
 AAC83121/c  
 ID AAC83121 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAC83121;  
 XX  
 DT 23-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Cell cycle regulatory gene related oligonucleotide SEQ ID 16.  
 XX  
 KW Cell cycle regulation; corn; transgenic plant; cyclin; maize; soybean;  
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase; sunflower; sorghum; canola; wheat; alfalfa;  
 KW cotton; rice; barley; millet; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Zea mays.  
 XX  
 PN WO200065040-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 02-NOV-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 13-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009975.  
 XX  
 PR 22-APR-1999; 99US-0130849P.  
 XX  
 PA (PION-) PIONEER HI-BRED INT INC.  
 XX  
 PI Helentjaris TG, Habben JE, Sun Y;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-687333/67.  
 XX

Nucleic acids useful for producing transgenic plants, preferably maize,  
 with increased cell cycle gene activity, preferably activity of cyclin  
 and/or cyclin-dependent kinase.  
 Disclosure; Page 94; 122pp; English.  
 Polynucleotide sequences AAC83101 - AAC83113 encode proteins AAB35794 -  
 AAB35806 which are involved in regulating the cell cycle. The protein and  
 DNA sequences have been isolated from Zea mays (corn), and the invention  
 also includes oligonucleotides AAC83114 - AAC83139 which are related to  
 the cell cycle polynucleotides. The cell cycle polynucleotide sequences  
 are useful for producing transgenic plants such as maize, soybean, and  
 sunflower, sorghum, canola, wheat, alfalfa, cotton, rice, barley and  
 millet with increased levels of cell cycle gene activity, such as  
 activity of cyclin and cyclin-dependent kinases. The DNA sequences are  
 also useful as probes for detecting deficiencies in the level of mRNA in  
 screening for desired transgenic plants, for detecting mutations in the  
 gene, for monitoring upregulation of expression or changes in enzyme  
 activity in screening assays of compounds for detecting any number of  
 allelic variants, orthologs or paralogues of the gene, and site-directed  
 mutagenesis in eukaryotic cells. The DNA sequences are also useful for  
 recombinant expression of the encoded polypeptides and as immunogens for  
 preparing and screening antibodies. A transgenic plant comprising an  
 expression cassette including a cell cycle regulatory gene is useful for  
 assaying enzyme agonists and antagonists, and as immunogens or antigens  
 to obtain antibodies. The antibodies are useful in assaying expression  
 levels of cell cycle regulatory proteins, for identifying and isolating  
 nucleic acids from expression libraries, for identifying homologues of  
 polypeptides from other species, and for purification of the proteins

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 771 GGACCTCAAAACGCGCAA 788

DB 19 GGACCTCGACGCGCTA 2

Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1229 AACAGCTACATCTCATCT 1246

DB 2 AACAGCAAAACCTCATCT 19

```
RESULT 1881
AAF32829
XX AAF32829 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAF32829;
XX DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human B7-1 mRNA antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 26.
XX KW Human; mouse; B7-1; B7-2; antisense; PCR primer; inflammation;
XX KW autoimmune disorder; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX WO200074687-A1.
XX FN 14-DEC-2000.
XX PD 25-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014471.
XX PF 04-JUN-1999; 99US-00326186.
XX PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA Bennett CF, Vickers TA, Karras JG;
XX PI WPI; 2001-049991/06.
XX XX Novel compound for diagnosing, preventing and treating immune disorders,
XX PT comprising an oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with a nucleic
XX PT acid sequence encoding B7 protein.
XX XX Example 1; Page 45; 162pp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides sequences of antisense oligonucleotides
XX CC targeted at the murine and human B7-1 and B7-2 coding and mRNA sequences.
XX CC The antisense sequences have phosphorothioate backbones and some
XX CC nucleotides are 2'-methoxyethoxy residues. The sequences can be used in
XX CC the treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune disorders, including asthma,
XX CC juvenile diabetes mellitus, myasthenia gravis, Graves' disease,
XX CC rheumatoid arthritis, allograft rejection, inflammatory bowel disease,
XX CC multiple sclerosis, psoriasis, systemic lupus erythematosus, contact
XX CC dermatitis, rhinitis, allergies and cancer
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 814 CACACGAGAGAGTCCCTC 831
DB 2 CTCACGTAGAGACCCCTC 19
RESULT 1882
AAD06580
XX AAD06580 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD06580;
XX XX 10-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX DT Human alpha(I) collagen gene coding region amplifying SSCP 1REV primer.
XX DE Human; alpha(I) collagen; gelatin; cytostatic; viral infection;
XX KW pharmaceutical; food industry; cosmetic; autoimmune disorder; vaccine;
XX KW medical; arterial sealant; bone graft; dermal implant; haemostat; cancer;
XX KW rheumatoid arthritis; beverage; photographic application; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
PN WO200134547-A2.
XX PD 17-MAY-2001.
XX PF 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030792.
XX PR 12-NOV-1999; 99US-00439058.
XX PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709700.
XX XX (FIBR-) FIBROGEN INC.
XX PI Bell MF, Neff TB, Polarek JW, Seeley TW;
XX XX WPI; 2001-335911/35.
XX DR Novel isolated and purified bovine or porcine collagens and gelatins
XX PT useful in medical, pharmaceutical, food and cosmetic industries, as
XX PT vaccine, and for treating autoimmune disorders, infections and cancer.
XX XX Example 1; Page 56; 168pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying the coding
XX CC region of human alpha(I) collagen gene. The present invention relates to
XX CC recombinant synthesis of collagens and gelatins derived from animals.
XX CC Collagen is useful in medical, pharmaceutical, food and cosmetic
XX CC industries. Collagen is an important component of arterial sealants, bone
XX CC grafts, drug delivery system, dermal implants, haemostats, and
XX CC incontinence implants, and for treating autoimmune disorders such as
XX CC rheumatoid arthritis. Collagen is useful in food products such as sausage
XX CC casing, and in cosmetics or facial and skin products such as
XX CC moisturisers. Recombinant gelatin is useful in vaccine formulations for
XX CC treating viral infections, autoimmune diseases and cancer. Gelatin is
XX CC useful in the manufacture or as a component of various pharmaceutical and
XX CC medical devices and products, in food and beverage industries, in hair
XX CC care and skin care products, as a glue or adhesive in various
XX CC manufacturing processes, as a light-sensitive coating in various
XX CC electronic devices, as photorealist base in photolithographic processes,
XX CC in printing and photographic applications, in laboratory application, and
XX CC as a component in various gels used for biochemical and electrophoretic
XX CC analysis, including enzymographic gels
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 39 GGCAGGAGGACCGACGAGT 56
DB 1 GCCAGGAGCACCAGCAAT 18
RESULT 1883
AAA89201/C
XX ID AAA89201 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAA89201;
XX XX 19-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DT Trehalase consensus sequence-based sense PCR primer s1.
XX DE Trehalase; transgenic animal; knockout animal; rat; human; PCR primer;
XX KW ss.
XX KW Homo sapiens.
XX OS Rattus sp.
XX XX EP1055731-A1.
XX FN 29-NOV-2000.
XX PD 25-MAY-2000; 2000EP-00304433.
XX PF
```

XX 26-MAY-1999; 99JP-00147284.  
XX (HAYB) HAYASHIBARA SIBUTSU KAGAKU.  
XX Yanai Y, Ariyasu H, Ohta T, Kurimoto M;  
XX WPI; 2001-042413/06.  
XX New trehalase polypeptide and nucleic acid encoding the trehalase useful  
XX for engineering and analyzing murine trehalase in a molecular biological  
XX manner and as antigens for preparing anti-murine trehalase antibodies.  
XX Example 1-1; Page 17; 30pp; English.  
XX Oligonucleotide s1 is based on a consensus sequence identified by  
XX comparing human and rat trehalases. It was used as sense primer, with  
XX antisense primer a1 (see AAA89202), in the PCR amplification of cDNA  
XX derived from murine intestines. A partial clone, termed pCMTHa (see  
XX AAA89203), for mouse trehalase was obtained. This was used in the  
XX construction of a full-length cDNA (see AAA89200) for mouse trehalase  
XX (see AAB19940). Trehalase nucleic acids are useful for the recombinant  
XX production of trehalase and for breeding of transgenic and knockout  
XX animals  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1481 TCCACAACTCTCCGACGA 1498  
DB 20 TCCACAACTCTCTGTCA 3  
RESULT 1884  
AAC67157/c  
ID AAC67157 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AAC67157;  
AC AAC67157;  
DT 03-APR-2001 (first entry)  
XX Human E2F transcription factor 3 mRNA antisense sequence SEQ ID NO: 30.  
DE Human; E2F transcription factor 3; antisense; E2F-3; cancer;  
KW Phosphorothioate backbone; infection; inflammation; PCR primer; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS US6165791-A.  
PN 26-DEC-2000.  
XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00513729.  
PF 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00513729.  
PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX Popoff I, Wyatt J;  
XX WPI; 2001-101698/11.  
XX Novel antisense compounds targeted to E2F transcription factor 3 for  
XX diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with E2F  
XX transcription factor 3 such as infection, inflammation or tumor  
XX formation.  
XX Example 15; Col 41-42; 41pp; English.  
XX The present invention provides antisense oligonucleotides with

CC phosphorothioate backbones directed at the human E2F transcription factor  
CC 3 (E2F-3) coding sequences. These can be used in the therapy of diseases  
CC which can be treated by modulating E2F-3 expression and to prevent  
CC infection, inflammation and tumour formation  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 5 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1068 AAAGACATCTCCCAATGA 1085  
DB 19 AAACACACAGTCCCAATGA 2  
RESULT 1885  
AAF72973  
ID AAF72973 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AAF72973;  
AC AAF72973;  
XX 24-APR-2001 (first entry)  
DT Human daxx inhibitory antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ:74.  
DE Antisense oligonucleotide; daxx; inhibition; phosphorothioate;  
XX Fas binding protein; CENP-C binding protein; dap6; EAP; cytostatic;  
KW antiinflammatory; death associated protein 6; Bts-1 associated protein;  
XX infection; inflammation; tumour formation; ss.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX US6180353-B1.  
PN 30-JAN-2001.  
PD 24-JAN-2000; 2000US-00490692.  
PF 24-JAN-2000; 2000US-00490692.  
PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX Dean NM, Cowse LM;  
XX WPI; 2001-217744/22.  
DR Novel antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of daxx useful  
XX for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with  
XX expression of daxx.  
XX Claim 1; Col 43; 59pp; English.  
XX The present invention describes an antisense compound (I) up to 30  
XX nucleobases in length, where (I) inhibits expression of daxx (also known  
XX as Fas binding protein, CENP-C binding protein). (I) has cytostatic and  
XX protein 6 and EAP for Bts-1 associated protein). (I) has cytostatic and  
XX antiinflammatory activity, and can be used in antisense therapy and as a  
XX modulator of daxx. (I) is useful for inhibiting the expression of daxx in  
XX cells or tissues in vitro. (I) can be utilised for diagnostics,  
XX therapeutics for the treatment of diseases associated with the expression  
XX of daxx, prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or  
XX tumour formation and as research reagent. The present sequence represents  
XX an inhibitory human daxx antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide which  
XX is used in the exemplification of the present invention  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 446 AGATCTCCACTGAGGACA 463

```
Db 3 AGATCTGTAGTGGAGCA 20
||||| | |||||
RESULT 1886
AAD15182
ID AAD15182 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAS45923;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PARP-3 antisense inhibitor ISIS #126123.
XX
KW Human; ss; PARP; Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW cytosolic; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; antidiabetic;
KW immunosuppressant; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cellular injury;
KW oxidative stress; neurological disorder; parkinsonism; apoptosis;
KW meningitis-associated intracranial complication; ischaemia; probe;
KW inflammatory disorder; autoimmune disorder; arthritis; diabetes.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20 /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 1..20 /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 1..5 /note= "All cytidine residues are 5-methyl cyridine"
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 15..20 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2' methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
PN WO200164955-A1.
XX
PD 07-SEP-2001.
XX
PP 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006572.
XX
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00517467.
XX
PS (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Popoff I, Cowser LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-602570/68.
XX
FT Antisense compound useful for treating hyperproliferative, neurological,
FT inflammatory and autoimmune disorders and diabetes inhibits human PARP.
XX
PS Example 18; Page 92; 168pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to human
CC PARP nucleic acid and inhibiting expression of human PARP. PARP (Poly
CC (ADP-ribose) polymerase plays an important role in chromatin
CC decondensation, DNA replication, DNA repair, gene expression, malignant
CC transformation, cellular differentiation and apoptosis. The antisense
CC oligonucleotide inhibitors are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC PARP in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for treating a human
CC with a disease associated with PARP especially hyperproliferative
CC disorders (e.g. cancer), cellular injury resulting from oxidative stress,
CC neurological (e.g. parkinsonism, meningitis-associated intracranial
CC complications and ischaemia), inflammatory and autoimmune disorders (e.g
CC arthritis) and diabetes. The present sequence is an antisense
CC oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 235 GTGTGGCGGCGAGTGAC 252
|||||
Db 1 GGTGCTATCGGCGAGTGAC 18
|||||
RESULT 1887
```

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 31 CAGAGGTAGGACGAGGAGCA 48  
|||||  
Db 3 CAGAGATGGCAGGATGA 20

RESULT 1888  
AAH57080/C  
ID AAH57080 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAH57080;  
XX  
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oestrogen receptor alpha probe oligonucleotide 25.  
XX  
KW Ligand dependent transcriptional factor; oestrogen receptor; ER;  
KW glucocorticoid receptor protein; GR; mineralocorticoid receptor protein;  
KW MR; peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor protein; PPAR;  
KW progesterone receptor protein; PR; pregnane X receptor protein; PXR;  
KW thyroid hormone receptor protein; TR; vitamin D receptor protein; VDR;  
KW transactivation; Eralpha; breast cancer; PCR primer; probe; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FN WO200142307-A1.  
XX  
PD 14-JUN-2001.  
XX  
PF 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-JP008553.  
XX  
PR 07-DEC-1999; 95JP-00348022.  
PR 27-DEC-1999; 95JP-00370667.  
PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00207011.  
PR 21-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00220508.  
PR 02-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00234053.  
PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00235460.  
PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00235461.  
PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00235463.  
XX  
FA (SUMO) SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD.  
PI Saito K, Ohe N, Satoh H;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-367866/38.  
XX  
PT Ligand dependent transcriptional factors, nucleic acids encoding them and  
PT cells comprising them and a specified reporter gene, useful for screening  
PT agents for the treatment of breast cancer.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 241; 276pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to ligand dependent transcriptional factors  
CC including oestrogen receptor (ER) alpha and beta protein, glucocorticoid  
CC receptor protein (GR), mineralocorticoid receptor protein (MR),  
CC peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor protein (PPAR), progesterone  
CC receptor protein (PR), pregnane X receptor protein (PXR), thyroid hormone  
CC receptor protein (TR) and vitamin D receptor protein (VDR), the nucleic  
CC acids encoding them and cells comprising them and a specified reporter  
CC gene for the ligand dependent transcriptional factor. These proteins are  
CC useful in the modulation of ligand dependent transcriptional factor  
CC activity. The cells, mutant Eralpha and the polynucleotide encoding it  
CC may be used in assays for qualitatively analysing an activity for  
CC transactivation of a reporter gene by a test Eralpha, for screening  
CC mutant ligand dependent transcriptional factors, for evaluating an  
CC activity for transactivation of a reporter gene, by a test Eralpha and/or  
CC for screening a compound useful for treating a disorder of a mutant  
CC Eralpha, especially breast cancer  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1685 ACATCTTCCCTGCTTACT 1702  
|||||  
Db 18 ACATTTTCCCTGTTCTT 1

RESULT 1889  
AAC85464  
ID AAC85464 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAC85464;  
XX  
DT 08-MAY-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE 3' primer for DNase.  
XX  
KW Light chain; heavy chain; anti-IgE antibody; E26; transfection; PCR;  
KW green fluorescent protein; GFP; promoter; expression; primer; amplify;  
KW polymerase chain reaction; primer; probe; RT-PCR; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FN WO200104306-A1.  
XX  
PD 18-JAN-2001.  
XX  
PF 11-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US018841.  
XX  
PR 12-JUL-1999; 99US-0143360P.  
XX  
FA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Chisholm V, Crowley CW, Krummen LA, Meng YG;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-139352/14.  
XX  
PT Novel polynucleotide construct for screening and obtaining cells  
PT expressing high levels of desired protein, comprises amplifiable  
PT selectable gene, fluorescent protein gene and sequence encoding desired  
PT product.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 37; 75pp; English.  
XX  
CC The sequences given in AAC85457-68 are primer/probes which were used in  
CC the RNA quantitation of the expression of the construct of the invention.  
CC The construct comprises an amplifiable selectable gene, a green  
CC fluorescent protein (GFP) gene, and a selected sequence encoding a  
CC desired product, which is operably linked to either the amplifiable  
CC selectable gene or to the GFP gene, and to a promoter. Constructs such as  
CC this, are useful for producing a desired product by introduction into a  
CC suitable eukaryotic cell, culturing the resultant eukaryotic cell under  
CC conditions so as to express the desired product, and recovering the  
CC desired product from the culture medium. The constructs are efficient for  
CC identifying and selecting for stable eukaryotic cells expressing high  
CC levels of a desired product. They are suitable for earlier and faster  
CC screening of transfected cells  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 848 ACCTGGACAGGACCTGA 865  
|||||  
Db 1 ACCGGGAGAGACCTGA 18

RESULT 1890  
AAH27380  
ID AAH27380 standard; DNA; 20 BP.



```
XX AAH27380;
AC
XX 08-AUG-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX PCR primer #49.
DE
XX Tumour suppressor gene 16; TSG16; immune response modulator;
XX inflammatory response modulator; signal transduction activator;
KW cytokine inhibitor; gene therapy; anticancer; anti-inflammatory;
KW autoimmune disorder; infection; chromosome 16q24.3; human;
KW cellular proliferation suppressor; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200132861-A1.
PN
XX 10-MAY-2001.
PD
XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000WO-AU001329.
PF
XX 29-OCT-1999; 99AU-00003771.
PR
XX (WOME-) WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
PA
XX Callen DF, Whitmore SA, Kremmidiotis G, Kochetkova M, Crawford J;
XX WPI; 2001-316439/33.
XX
XX New nucleic acid representing the human tumor suppressor gene TSG16,
XX useful e.g. for diagnosis and treatment of tumors, inflammatory and
XX immunological disorders.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 196; 215pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to human tumour suppressor gene 16 (TSG16;
XX see AAH23688). TSG16 was isolated from chromosome 16q24.3. TSG16
XX suppresses cellular proliferation. TSG16 is useful for treating disorders
XX associated with decreased expression or activity of TSG16, e.g. cancers,
XX (auto)immune disorders, inflammation, complications of wound healing and
XX infections (by viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites, protozoa or
XX helminths). The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in the
XX present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 398 AGGTGCAGTCTCCAGTGA 415
DB 2 AGGTGCAGACTCCAAAGA 19
XX
RESULT 1891
AAAD15564/c
ID AAAD15564 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAAD15564;
AC
XX 15-NOV-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX BMV 35kDa protein gene targetted antisense oligonucleotide #4.
DE
XX
XX Brome mosaic virus; BMV; 35kDa protein; genetic disease; therapeutic;
KW antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Brome mosaic virus.
OS
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
FT tag= a
```

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FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
XX WO200161030-A2.
PN
XX 23-AUG-2001.
PD
XX 14-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004732.
PF
XX 14-FEB-2000; 2000US-00504653.
PR
XX (BOLL/) BOLLON A P.
XX (GRAY/) GRAY D M.
XX (JUSE/) JU-SEOG L.
XX
XX Bollon AP, Gray DM, Ju-Seog L;
XX WPI; 2001-529916/58.
XX
XX Selecting optimal subsequence antisense targets for inhibition of mRNA
XX expression of target mRNA for the therapeutic treatment of genetic
XX disease.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 22; 87pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for selecting optimal subsequence
XX antisense targets. The method involves preparing an antisense
XX oligonucleotide capable of inhibiting mRNA expression of target mRNA
XX sequences, as well as antisense oligonucleotides capable of binding DNA.
XX The antisense and antigen libraries are useful for preparing therapeutic
XX agents for the treatment of genetic disease. The present DNA sequence is
XX phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide which is targetted to Brome
XX mosaic virus (BMV) 35kDa protein gene
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 11 A; 4 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 910 GTGAAACTGTCTCTGTC 927
DB 18 GTGATACTCTTTTGTTC 1
XX
RESULT 1892
AAI65518
ID AAI65518 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAI65518;
AC
XX 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify human uroplakin II gene exon 5.
DE
XX
XX Human; uroplakin II; UP II; urothelial plaque; asymmetric unit membrane;
KW AUM; urothelial differentiation marker; Chromosome 11; 11q23;
KW bladder cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6277968-B1.
XX
XX 21-AUG-2001.
PD
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-00969317.
PF
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-00969317.
PR
XX (UJNY ) UNIV NEW YORK STATE.
XX
XX Sun T, Wu X;
XX
```

DR WPI; 2001-58927/65.  
 XX  
 PT New DNA molecule encoding uroplakin II, useful for constructing  
 PT oligonucleotide primers that are useful for identifying bladder cancer  
 PT cells in blood and tissue.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Col 5; 12pp; English.  
 CC  
 CC PCR primers AAC65517-18 were used to amplify exon 5 of the human  
 CC uroplakin (UP) II gene. UP II is a transmembrane protein of the  
 CC urothelial plaque constituting the asymmetric unit membrane (AUM). UP II  
 CC is a marker specific for urothelial differentiation. The human UP II gene  
 CC comprises five exons, and is found on the long arm of chromosome 11,  
 CC location 11q23. UP II polynucleotide sequences are useful for identifying  
 CC human bladder cancer cells and for detecting the presence of mutations in  
 CC the UP II gene. They are also useful for distinguishing different forms  
 CC of bladder cancers  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 514 CTGGAGAGCTGACCCCTC 531  
 Db 1 CTGGAGAGCTGCTGCTC 18  
 RESULT 1893  
 AAC92566  
 ID AAC92566 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAC92566;  
 XX  
 DT 27-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human nucleolin phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:16.  
 XX  
 KW Human nucleolin; P92; C23; phosphoprotein; ribosome biogenesis;  
 KW ribosome transport; cytokinesis; nucleogenesis; cell proliferation;  
 KW cell growth; transcriptional repression; replication;  
 KW signal transduction; chromatin decondensation; Ag-NOR family;  
 KW nucleolin antibody; systemic connective tissue disease; SLE;  
 KW systemic lupus erythematosus;  
 KW scleroderma-like chronic graft versus host disease;  
 KW expression inhibition; tumour formation; cancer; inflammation;  
 KW immune disorder; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US6165786-A.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 26-DEC-2000.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 03-NOV-1999; 99US-00433699.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 03-NOV-1999; 99US-00433699.  
 PR  
 XX  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX  
 XX Bennett CF, Cowseert LM;  
 PI  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-079848/09.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Novel antisense compound targeted to human nucleolin which specifically  
 PT hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human nucleolin, useful  
 PT for modulating the expression of nucleolin in cells.  
 XX  
 XX Example 15; Col 41-42; 41pp; English.  
 PS  
 PS Sequences AAC92560-C92639 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted  
 CC to the human nucleolin gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense

CC oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human  
 CC nucleolin mRNA, and were analysed for their effect on nucleolin mRNA  
 CC levels by quantitative real-time PCR. Nucleolin (also known as P92 or  
 CC C23) is the most abundant nucleolar phosphoprotein in actively growing  
 CC cells. Nucleolin primarily participates in ribosome biogenesis and  
 CC transport of ribosomal components, being able to transiently bind to pre-  
 CC ribosomes in the nucleolus via a ribonucleoprotein consensus sequence.  
 CC However, it has also been shown to be involved in cytokinesis,  
 CC nucleogenesis, cell proliferation and growth, transcriptional repression,  
 CC replication, signal transduction, and chromatin decondensation. Nucleolin  
 CC is a member of the Ag-NOR (active ribosomal gene located in the nucleolar  
 CC organismer region) family of proteins which are markers of active  
 CC ribosomal genes, and whose expression is associated with the prediction  
 CC of tumour growth rate. The presence of antibodies against nucleolin are  
 CC associated with systemic connective tissue diseases such as systemic  
 CC lupus erythematosus (SLE) and scleroderma-like chronic graft versus host  
 CC disease. The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for diagnosis,  
 CC prevention and treatment of conditions associated with nucleolin  
 CC expression, such as tumour formation, immune disorders and inflammation  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1239 CTTCACTCTTCGATCTT 1256  
 Db 1 CTTCACTCTTCATCTT 18  
 RESULT 1894  
 AAS10665  
 ID AAS10665 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAS10665;  
 XX  
 DT 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotide 108989.  
 XX  
 KW Human; caspase 3; apoptosis; hyperproliferative disorder; hepatitis;  
 KW viral infection; haematopoietic disorder; autoimmune disorder;  
 KW atherosclerosis; neurological disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages.  
 FT Some bases especially bases 1-5 and bases 16-20 are 2'-  
 FT methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) bases, bases 6-15 are 2'-  
 FT deoxynucleotides and all cytidine bases are 5'-  
 FT methylcytidines"  
 XX  
 XX WO200153310-A1.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 26-JUL-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000888.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00484617.  
 PR  
 XX  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX  
 XX Zhang H, Cowseert LM;  
 PI  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-442252/47.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New antisense compound to inhibit caspase 3 is useful for treating  
 PT hepatitis and atherosclerosis.  
 PT

XX Example 17; Page 87; 127pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence for human caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotide 108989 is 1 of various novel antisense oligonucleotides (AAS10517-AAS10676) described in the present invention. Also described are methods of using these compounds for the modulation of caspase 3 expression. The caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotides specifically hybridise with and inhibit the expression of caspase 3. Antisense compounds targeted to caspase 3 are useful to inhibit caspase 3 expression in cells or tissues and to modulate apoptosis. The caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotides are useful for treating disorders associated with expression of caspase 3. Such disorders include hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. cancer), viral infections (e.g. hepatitis), haematopoietic disorders, autoimmune disorders, atherosclerosis and neurological disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's disease).

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 533 ATAGCCCATCTTTGACA 550  
||||| ||||| |||||

Db 2 ATAGTACCATCATTTGACA 19

RESULT 1895

AAS10621

ID AAS10621 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAS10621;

XX

DT 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Human caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotide 108945.

XX

XX Human; caspase 3; apoptosis; hyperproliferative disorder; hepatitis; viral infection; haematopoietic disorder; autoimmune disorder; atherosclerosis; neurological disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified\_base 1..20

FT /\*tag= a

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages. Some bases especially bases 1-5 and bases 16-20 are 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) bases, bases 6-15 are 2'-deoxynucleotides and all cytidine bases are 5'-methylcytidines"

XX

PN WO200153310-A1.

XX

PD 26-JUL-2001.

XX

PF 11-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000888.

XX

PR 18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00484617.

XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Zhang H, Cowser LM;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-442252/47.

XX

XX New antisense compound to inhibit caspase 3 is useful for treating hepatitis and atherosclerosis.

XX

PS Claim 3; Page 87; 127pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence for human caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotide 108945 is 1 of various novel antisense oligonucleotides (AAS10517-AAS10676) described in the present invention. Also described are methods of using these compounds for the modulation of caspase 3 expression. The caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotides specifically hybridise with and inhibit the expression of caspase 3. Antisense compounds targeted to caspase 3 are useful to inhibit caspase 3 expression in cells or tissues and to modulate apoptosis. The caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotides are useful for treating disorders associated with expression of caspase 3. Such disorders include hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. cancer), viral infections (e.g. hepatitis), haematopoietic disorders, autoimmune disorders, atherosclerosis and neurological disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's disease).

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 581 GCTATCTGAGATTGGCT 598  
||||| ||||| |||||

Db 3 GTCTCTGAGTTGGCT 20

RESULT 1896

AAS10674/C

ID AAS10674 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAS10674;

XX

DT 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Human caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotide 108998.

XX

XX Human; caspase 3; apoptosis; hyperproliferative disorder; hepatitis; viral infection; haematopoietic disorder; autoimmune disorder; atherosclerosis; neurological disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified\_base 1..20

FT /\*tag= a

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages. Some bases especially bases 1-5 and bases 16-20 are 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) bases, bases 6-15 are 2'-deoxynucleotides and all cytidine bases are 5'-methylcytidines"

XX

PN WO200153310-A1.

XX

PD 26-JUL-2001.

XX

PF 11-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000888.

XX

PR 18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00484617.

XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Zhang H, Cowser LM;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-442252/47.

XX

XX New antisense compound to inhibit caspase 3 is useful for treating hepatitis and atherosclerosis.

XX

PS Example 17; Page 88; 127pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence for human caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotide 108998 is 1 of various novel antisense oligonucleotides (AAS10517-AAS10676) described in the present invention. Also described are methods of using

CC these compounds for the modulation of caspase 3 expression. The caspase 3  
CC antisense oligonucleotides specifically hybridize with and inhibit the  
CC expression of caspase 3. Antisense compounds targeted to caspase 3 are  
CC useful to inhibit caspase 3 expression in cells or tissues and to  
CC modulate apoptosis. The caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotides are useful  
CC for treating disorders associated with expression of caspase 3. Such  
CC disorders include hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. cancer), viral  
CC infections (e.g. hepatitis), haematopoietic disorders, autoimmune  
CC disorders, atherosclerosis and neurological disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's  
XX disease)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 533 ATAGCCCATCTTTGACA 550  
Db 19 ATAGTACCATCATTTGACA 2  
RESULT 1997  
AAH42978/C  
ID AAH42978 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAH42978;  
XX  
DT 15-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE PCR primer used to amplify a k-ras DNA sequence.  
XX  
KW HPV; genetic disease; gene anomaly; infectious disease; chlamydia;  
KW congenital genetic disease; cancer; human papilloma virus; k-ras;  
KW cystic fibrosis; mitochondrial cerebromyopathy; cervical cancer;  
KW colon cancer; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Unidentified.  
XX  
PN WO200159124-A1.  
XX  
PD 16-AUG-2001.  
XX  
PF 09-FEB-2000; 2000WO-JP000693.  
XX  
PR 09-FEB-2000; 2000WO-JP000693.  
XX  
PA (SAPP-) SAPPORO IMMUNO DIAGNOSTIC LAB.  
XX  
PI Yamaguchi A, Kikuchi K, Nakamura K;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-497079/54.  
XX  
PT Convenient and cheap microplate fluorescent screening method for  
PT detecting gene anomaly in e.g. infectious diseases, congenital genetic  
PT diseases or cancers through gene diagnosis in community screening test  
PT program.  
XX  
PS Claim 7; Page 22; 26pp; Japanese.  
XX  
CC PCR primers AAH42977-80 were used to amplify k-ras DNA sequences. The  
CC primers are used in the method of the invention. The specification  
CC describes a method for screening genetic diseases. The method comprises  
CC using DNA simply extracted from a biological specimen such as scraped  
CC mucosal cells and tissue slide pieces fixed with formalin and embedded in  
CC paraffin, and amplifying a target region by polymerase chain reaction  
CC (PCR) for direct fluorescence measurement of the additional double-  
CC stranded DNA intercalator. The method is used for detecting gene anomaly  
CC in e.g. infectious diseases, congenital genetic diseases or cancers,  
CC including infectious disease due to human papilloma virus and chlamydia  
CC genetic diseases like cystic fibrosis, mitochondrial cerebromyopathy,  
CC cancers of cervical cancer and colon cancer, through gene diagnosis in  
CC community screening test program

XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1312 ACATACACTACCCCAAG 1329  
Db 18 ACCTCCAACTACCACAAG 1  
RESULT 1898  
AAH63134  
ID AAH63134 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAH63134;  
XX  
DT 06-AUG-2003 (revised)  
DT 11-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus (WSBV) oligonucleotide 295.  
XX  
KW Shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus; WSBV; diagnosis; viral infection;  
KW antiviral agent; gene expression; antisense construct; probe; primer;  
KW transgenic viral resistant shrimp; ss.  
XX  
OS Shrimp white spot syndrome virus.  
XX  
PN WO200138351-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-MAY-2001.  
XX  
PF 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US028888.  
XX  
PR 24-NOV-1999; 99CN-00124717.  
XX  
PA (PENY-) PE CORP NY.  
PA (THIR-) THIRD INST OCEANOGRAPHY STATE OCEANI C A.  
PA (SINO-) SINOGENOMAX CO LTD.  
XX  
PI Xu X, Yang F, He J, Pham L, He M, Ye Y, Shen Y, Kodira C;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-355877/37.  
XX  
PT Primary nucleotide sequence of the shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus  
PT (WSBV), useful for producing viral polypeptides that can be used to  
PT screen for agents that are useful for treating WSBV infection.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Fig 3; 626pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention provides the primary nucleotide sequence of the WSBV genome  
CC (AAH62689), predicted transcript sequences (AAH62689-AAH62839) and  
CC encoded proteins (AAG84910-AAG85051) and oligonucleotide sequences  
CC (AAH62840-63160) suitable for use as primers or probes. The nucleic acid  
CC molecules and proteins of the invention are useful for diagnosis and  
CC monitoring viral infection, in screens for antiviral agents and for  
CC monitoring viral gene expression or activity during a treatment regimen.  
CC The nucleic acid molecules are also useful as antisense constructs to  
CC control viral gene expression in infected cells and tissues and to create  
CC transgenic viral resistant shrimp. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS  
XX field.)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1437 CGATGCCATGAACATCC 1454  
Db 1 GGAGCAATGAACCTCC 18

```
RESULT 1899
AA167485
ID  AA167485 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX  AA167485;
AC
XX  11-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX  Probe sequence used for real-time RT-PCR analysis.
DE
XX
XX  ARP; angiogenesis; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; cytostatic;
KW  arginine-rich protein; cardiant; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; human;
KW  antiatherosclerotic; vasotrophic; gynecological; antidiabetic; vulnery;
KW  antiulcer; dermatological; ophthalmological; antipsoriatic; apoptosis;
KW  gene therapy; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX  Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX  WO200170174-A2.
PN
XX
XX  27-SEP-2001.
PD
XX
XX  21-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009043.
PF
XX
XX  22-MAR-2000; 2000US-0191201P.
PR
XX
XX  (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
PA  (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
PA
XX  Rastelli LK, Gerber H;
XX
XX  WPI; 2001-639087/73.
DR
XX
XX  Modulating angiogenesis and/or apoptosis for preventing or treating
PT  cancer, myocardial infarction and promoting healing, by modulating the
PT  activity of vascular endothelial growth factor-modulated gene
PT  polypeptide.
XX
XX  Example 2; Page 103; 155pp; English.
PS
XX
XX  The invention relates to modulating angiogenesis and cell survival that
CC  involves modulating the activity of at least one vascular endothelial
CC  growth factor (VEGF)-modulated gene polypeptide. The method is useful for
CC  modulating angiogenesis and cell survival, for treating tumour and cancer
CC  by decreasing angiogenesis in cancerous tumours and treating myocardial
CC  infarction and promoting healing, by increasing angiogenesis. Transgenic
CC  non-human animals, having disrupted arginine-rich protein (ARP), are
CC  useful for determining the clinical stage of ovarian tumorous, which is
CC  useful for determining if the tumour has potential for metastasis. ARP is
CC  useful in gene therapy and in diagnostic applications. VEGFng proteins
CC  are useful in the treatment of tumours, neoplasias, hemangiomas,
CC  rheumatoid arthritis, atherosclerosis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis,
CC  vascular stenosis, arteriovenous malformations, meningioma, neovascular
CC  glaucoma, psoriasis, hemophilic joints, hypertrophic scars, Osler-Weber
CC  syndrome, scleroderma, vascular adhesion pathologies, synovitis,
CC  dermatitis, endometriosis, diabetic retinopathy, neovascularization
CC  associated with corneal injury or grafts, wound, sore, and ulcer healing.
CC  Sequences AA167449-487 represent probe primer sets used for real-time RT-
CC  PCR analysis of differential gene expression
XX
XX  Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ  Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
    Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  1153 GACATGTGGGTGGGCGC 1170
    ||||| ||||| |||||
DB  2 GACAGGTGGGTGGGCGC 19

RESULT 1900
AA167485
ID  AA167485 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX  AA167485;
AC
XX  11-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX  Probe sequence used for real-time RT-PCR analysis.
DE
XX
XX  ARP; angiogenesis; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; cytostatic;
KW  arginine-rich protein; cardiant; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; human;
KW  antiatherosclerotic; vasotrophic; gynecological; antidiabetic; vulnery;
KW  antiulcer; dermatological; ophthalmological; antipsoriatic; apoptosis;
KW  gene therapy; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX  Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX  WO200170174-A2.
PN
XX
XX  27-SEP-2001.
PD
XX
XX  21-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009043.
PF
XX
XX  22-MAR-2000; 2000US-0191201P.
PR
XX
XX  (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
PA  (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
PA
XX  Rastelli LK, Gerber H;
XX
XX  WPI; 2001-639087/73.
DR
XX
XX  Modulating angiogenesis and/or apoptosis for preventing or treating
PT  cancer, myocardial infarction and promoting healing, by modulating the
PT  activity of vascular endothelial growth factor-modulated gene
PT  polypeptide.
XX
XX  Example 2; Page 103; 155pp; English.
PS
XX
XX  The present invention is related to the coding sequence and protein
CC  fragments of a human catenin-binding zinc finger protein. The coding
CC  sequence was isolated from a human kidney cDNA library, but is expressed
CC  in most human tissue. The sequences provided by the invention can be used
CC  in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and neurological disorders, and
CC  in drug screening to identify compounds capable of the same
XX
XX  Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ  Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
    Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  948 CTACTGCCACCGCGAGAA 965
    ||||| ||||| |||||
DB  18 CTACTGCCACCATCTGAA 1

RESULT 1901
AA54433
ID  AA54433 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX  AA54433;
AC
XX  11-APR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX  Primer for amplifying 11-cis retinol dehydrogenase (RDH5).
DE
XX
XX  11-cis retinol dehydrogenase; RDH5; eye; mutant; mutation;
KW  ocular disease; fundus albipunctatus; retinitis punctata albescens;
KW  albipunctate dystrophy; retinitis pigmentosa; human; primer; ss.
XX
XX  Homo sapiens.
OS
XX  WO200068364-A2.
PN
XX  16-NOV-2000.
PD
XX
XX  08-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US012527.
PF
```

XX 06-MAY-1999; 99US-00306538.  
 XX (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.  
 XX (HARD ) HARVARD COLLEGE.  
 XX (MASS-) MASSACHUSETTS EYE & EAR INFIRMARY.  
 XX Simon A, Eriksson U, Dryja TP, Berson EL, Yamamoto H;  
 XX MPI; 2001-016091/02.  
 XX Mutations in nucleic acid molecules encoding 11-cis retinol dehydrogenase  
 XX correlated to ocular disorders, useful in diagnosis and treatment of  
 XX diseases such as fundus albipunctatus.  
 XX Example 1; Page 6; 28pp; English.  
 XX A new protein is described which comprises the 318 residue amino acid  
 XX sequence corresponding to wild type retinol dehydrogenase (RDH5), but  
 XX where amino acid 238 is not Gly, amino acid 73 is not Ser, or amino acid  
 XX 33 is not Ile. This mutant RDH5 can be used in the analysis of mutations  
 XX in the gene encoding retinol dehydrogenase, in the diagnosis and  
 XX treatment of ocular diseases associated with retinal degeneration such as  
 XX fundus albipunctatus. Other disorders which may also be studied include  
 XX retinitis punctata albescens, albinopunctate dystrophy and retinitis  
 XX pigmentosa. A number of primer pairs (See GENESSEQ records AAA54433-  
 XX A54448) were used to amplify the genomic RDH5 DNA. Two primers (AAA54433,  
 XX AAA54434) were used to amplify exon 2a of the RDH5 gene. This primer  
 XX corresponds to nucleotides 2301-2320 of the genomic DNA sequence (See  
 XX GENESSEQ record AAA54431)  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 615 CTACATTAGCTGGACAA 632  
 DB 3 CCACAGTAACTGGACAA 20  
 RESULT 1902  
 AAF23207/C  
 ID AAF23207 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAF23207;  
 XX 19-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Oligonucleotide for detection of Mycobacterium terrae.  
 XX ITS; internal transcribed spacer region; Mycobacterium fortuitum;  
 XX Mycobacterium chelonae; Mycobacterium abscessus; Mycobacterium vaccae;  
 XX Mycobacterium flavescens; Mycobacterium asiaticum; tuberculosis;  
 XX Mycobacterium porcinum; Mycobacterium acapulcensis; identification;  
 XX Mycobacterium diernhoferi; PCR primer; probe; detection; ss.  
 XX Mycobacterium terrae.  
 XX OS Mycobacterium avium.  
 XX WO200073436-A1.  
 XX 07-DEC-2000.  
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000WO-KR000477.  
 XX 29-MAY-1999; 99KR-00019631.  
 XX 29-MAY-1999; 99KR-00019632.  
 XX 29-MAY-1999; 99KR-00019633.  
 XX 29-MAY-1999; 99KR-00019634.  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000KR-00018189.

PA (SJHL-) SJ HIGHTECH CO LTD.  
 PA (KIMC/) KIM C.M.  
 PA (PARK/) PARK H.K.  
 XX Kim CM, Park HK, Jang HJ;  
 XX MPI; 2001-061527/07.  
 XX Novel oligonucleotide sequences of internal transcribing spacer region of  
 XX non-tuberculosis mycobacteria (NTM) used as probes or primers for  
 XX detecting and identifying mycobacteria and distinguish TB complex from  
 XX NTM.  
 XX Claim 19; Page 50; 89pp; English.  
 XX The present sequence is an oligonucleotide developed using a  
 XX Mycobacterium ITS (internal transcribed spacer region) nucleotide  
 XX sequence. ITS DNA sequences from M. fortuitum, M. chelonae, M. abscessus,  
 XX M. vaccae, M. flavescens, M. asiaticum, M. porcinum, M. acapulcensis, M.  
 XX diernhoferi genes were identified. The oligonucleotides derived from  
 XX these sequences were used to develop PCR primers and hybridisation probes  
 XX for detection and identification of Mycobacterium. ITS has a more  
 XX polymorphic region than 16S rRNA and also has a conserved region. It is  
 XX therefore highly effective as a target DNA for distinction of genotype.  
 XX The oligonucleotide probes, attached to solid substrate, hybridise only  
 XX with nucleotide sequences in ITS of specific mycobacteria, and thus they  
 XX can detect and identify the specific mycobacteria sensitively. The  
 XX oligonucleotides can also detect and identify the specific mycobacteria  
 XX by PCR amplification. Using the oligonucleotide primers or probes made  
 XX from ITS of mycobacteria, it is possible to detect mycobacteria,  
 XX distinguish tuberculosis (TB) complex from non-tuberculosis mycobacteria  
 XX (NTM), and to identify mycobacteria species accurately and effectively  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 425 TGGCGACCATCCGCCAC 442  
 DB 18 TGTGCACCCAGCCCCAC 1  
 RESULT 1903  
 AAF23151/C  
 ID AAF23151 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAF23151;  
 XX 19-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Oligonucleotide for detection of Mycobacterium avium.  
 XX ITS; internal transcribed spacer region; Mycobacterium fortuitum;  
 XX Mycobacterium chelonae; Mycobacterium abscessus; Mycobacterium vaccae;  
 XX Mycobacterium flavescens; Mycobacterium asiaticum; tuberculosis;  
 XX Mycobacterium porcinum; Mycobacterium acapulcensis; identification;  
 XX Mycobacterium diernhoferi; PCR primer; probe; detection; ss.  
 XX Mycobacterium avium.  
 XX OS Mycobacterium intracellulare.  
 XX WO200073436-A1.  
 XX 07-DEC-2000.  
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000WO-KR000477.  
 XX 29-MAY-1999; 99KR-00019631.  
 XX 29-MAY-1999; 99KR-00019632.  
 XX 29-MAY-1999; 99KR-00019633.  
 XX 29-MAY-1999; 99KR-00019634.

PR 29-MAY-1999; 99KF-00019635.  
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000KF-00018189.  
XX  
PA (SJHI-) SJ HIGHTECH CO LTD.  
PA (KIMC/) KIM C M.  
PA (PARK/) PARK H K.  
XX  
PI Kim CM, Park HK, Jang HJ;  
XX WPI; 2001-061527/07.  
XX  
XX Novel oligonucleotide sequences of internal transcribing spacer region of  
PT non-tuberculosis mycobacteria (NTM) used as probes or primers for  
PT detecting and identifying mycobacteria and distinguish TB complex from  
PT NTM.  
XX  
PS Claim 12; Page 36; 89pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence is an oligonucleotide developed using a  
CC Mycobacterium ITS (internal transcribed spacer region) nucleotide  
CC sequence. ITS DNA sequences from M. fortuitum, M. chelonae, M. abscessus,  
CC M. vaccae, M. flavescens, M. asiaticum, M. porcinum, M. acapulcensis, M.  
CC diernhoferi genes were identified. The oligonucleotides derived from  
CC these sequences were used to develop PCR primers and hybridisation probes  
CC for detection and identification of Mycobacterium. ITS has a more  
CC polymorphic region than 16S rRNA and also has a conserved region. It is  
CC therefore highly effective as a target DNA for distinction of genotype.  
CC The oligonucleotide probes, attached to solid substrate, hybridise only  
CC with nucleotide sequences in ITS of specific mycobacteria, and thus they  
CC can detect and identify the specific mycobacteria sensitively. The  
CC oligonucleotides can also detect and identify the specific mycobacteria  
CC by PCR amplification. Using the oligonucleotide primers or probes made  
CC from ITS of mycobacteria, it is possible to detect mycobacteria,  
CC distinguish tuberculosis (TB) complex from non-tuberculosis mycobacteria  
CC (NTM), and to identify mycobacteria species accurately and effectively  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1644 GCTGGAGGGATGCCACAC 1661  
DB 18 GATGGAGGGACTCCACAC 1  
XX  
RESULT 1904  
ID AAS14904/c  
AC AAS14904 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAS14904;  
XX  
XX 19-DEC-2001 (first entry)  
XX Enhanced green fluorescent protein (EGFP) primer #4.  
XX  
XX Enhanced green fluorescent protein; EGFP; cell therapy; gene therapy;  
XX bioengineering; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; ischaemia;  
XX diabetes; chimeric mammal; blastocyst; fibroblast; connective tissue;  
XX PCR primer; tissue regeneration; reporter gene; ss.  
XX  
XX Mus sp.  
XX  
XX WO200172970-A2.  
XX  
XX 04-OCT-2001.  
XX  
XX 28-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US010121.  
XX  
XX 28-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192754P.  
XX  
XX (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.  
PA

XX Bickenbach JR, Dunnwald M;  
XX WPI; 2001-639226/73.  
XX  
XX Preparing isolated mammalian epidermal stem cells useful for tissue  
PT bioengineering, involves separating stem cell population from cell  
PT population not having stem cells, in sample comprising mammalian  
PT epidermal cells.  
XX  
XX Example 2; Page 24; 68pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention describes a new method of preparing isolated mammalian  
CC epidermal stem cells from e.g. human, murine or primate sources by  
CC separating from a sample with a population of mammalian epidermal cells,  
CC a population with epidermal stem cells from a population of cells without  
CC epidermal stem cells, and then isolating a substantially pure preparation  
CC of epidermal stem cells from the epidermal stem cell population. Isolated  
CC epidermal stem cells are useful for preparing a tissue in vitro which  
CC involves contacting the cells with a substrate (comprising fibroblasts,  
CC i.e. a connective tissue) so as to yield a tissue. Transformed epidermal  
CC stem cells are also useful for expressing an open reading frame in a  
CC mammal which involves contacting a mammal with the cells and detecting or  
CC determining whether the mammal expresses the open reading frame. Isolated  
CC cells and transformed cells are also useful for: (1) preparing a chimeric  
CC non-human mammal involving introduction of stem cells into a non-  
CC mammalian blastocyst forming a chimeric blastocyst which is then  
CC introduced into a female non-human mammal capable of gestating a  
CC blastocyst to term so as to yield a progeny chimeric mammal; and (2)  
CC bioengineering a tissue and for gene therapy or cell therapy, e.g.  
CC epidermal stem cells transduced with vascular endothelial growth factor  
CC (VEGF) may be introduced into diabetic mammals to inhibit or treat  
CC ischaemia. The methods provide a substantially pure preparation of stem  
CC cells which can be expanded in large numbers, have high proliferative  
CC capacity, tissue regeneration and long term expression of a transduced  
CC reporter gene. The cells are preferred sources for bioengineering tissue  
CC and/or gene therapy as these cells have low immunogenicity. This sequence  
CC represents PCR primer #4 required for the detection of Enhanced green  
CC fluorescent protein (EGFP) in GFP marked epidermal stem cells described  
CC in the method of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 474 CCTATCACTACCAGCTGA 491  
DB 20 CCGACCCTACCAGCAGA 3  
XX  
RESULT 1905  
ID AAF91298/c  
AC AAF91298 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAF91298;  
XX  
XX 04-MAY-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human E2F transcription factor 1 antisense oligonucleotide #4.  
DE  
XX Antisense; E2F transcription factor 1; human; infection; inflammation;  
KW tumour; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX US6187587-B1.  
PN  
XX 13-FEB-2001.  
PD  
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00517584.  
PF  
XX

```
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00517584.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Popoff I, Brown-Driver VL, Cowsert LM;
XX WPI; 2001-190981/19.
XX
XX Antisense compound capable of inhibiting the expression of E2F
XX transcription factor 1, useful for preventing or delaying infection,
XX inflammation or tumor formation.
XX Example 15; Col 42; 40pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds up to 30 nucleobases
XX in length targeted to a E2F transcription factor 1. The invention is
XX useful for inhibiting the expression of E2F transcription factor 1 in
XX cells or tissues. The antisense oligonucleotides may also be used as a
XX research agent and to prevent infection, inflammation or tumours
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 552 GCCCTCAGCGCGCCT 569
DB 19 GCGCGCGCGCGCGCCT 2
XX
XX RESULT 1906
XX AAD12674/c
XX ID AAD12674 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD12674;
XX
XX 25-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX Human alphaE/alphaN-chimeric cDNA sequencing reverse primer, FVR160R.
XX
XX Human; ANC_2H01 protein; catenin-binding protein; signal transduction;
XX gene regulation; zinc finger protein; alphaN-catenin; drug screening;
XX therapy; cancer; neurological disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective;
XX alphaE/alphaN-chimera; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200147954-A2.
XX
XX 05-JUL-2001.
XX
XX 18-MAY-2000; 2000WO-EP004535.
XX
XX 23-DEC-1999; 99EP-00204512.
XX
XX (VLAA-) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.
XX
XX Van Roy F, Vanlandschoot A, Janssens B;
XX WPI; 2001-418220/44.
XX
XX Novel recombinant nucleic acids useful for diagnosing, prognosing and/or
XX treating cancer and neurological disorders, corresponds to a protein
XX binding to alpha-catenin protein and with signal transduction function.
XX
XX Example; Page 69; 160pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to human catenin-binding proteins and their
XX corresponding cDNA molecules which functions in signal transduction and
XX gene regulatory pathways. The invention also provides an isolated and/or
XX recombinant nucleic acid or its functional fragment, homologue or
XX derivative, corresponding to a alpha-catenin binding protein. The
XX
XX invention also relates to a novel human zinc finger protein binding with
XX a member of the a-catulin/vinculin family, preferably with a human
XX isoform of alpha N-catenin (neural form). The invention also relates to
XX the field of drug discovery, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cancer
XX and neurological disorders. The present sequence is a primer which is
XX used for sequencing and cloning human alphaE/alphaN-chimeras in pG8T9 two
XX hybrid vector
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 948 CTACTGCCACCGCAGAA 965
DB 18 CTACTGCCACCATCTGAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1907
XX AAF54641
XX ID AAF54641 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAF54641;
XX
XX 03-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX Human HLA Class I oligonucleotide probe SEQ ID NO: 86.
XX
XX Human; HLA typing; oligonucleotide array; Class I; gene discovery;
XX expression; polymorphism detection; mapping; probe; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200079006-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 16-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016722.
XX
XX 17-JUN-1999; 99US-0139843P.
XX
XX (HUTC-) HUTCHINSON CANCER RES CENT FRED.
XX (UNIW ) UNIV WASHINGTON.
XX
XX Petersdorf EW, Guo Z, Hansen JA, Hood L;
XX WPI; 2001-102734/11.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide arrays useful for human leukocyte antigen (HLA) tissue
XX typing, comprises HLA class I oligonucleotide probes representing all
XX known polymorphisms in HLA class I locus, on a solid support.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 67; 83pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a microarray of oligonucleotides
XX comprising probes for the human HLA Class I genes attached to a solid
XX support. These can be used in HLA typing. Oligonucleotide arrays are also
XX useful in large scale gene discovery, monitoring gene expression,
XX polymorphism detection and gene mapping
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1594 GTGGTGACACCGAGTTC 1611
DB 1 GTGACGACACCCAGTTC 18
XX
XX RESULT 1908
```



AAI64788/c  
ID AAI64788 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAI64788;  
XX  
AC AAI64788;  
XX  
DT 13-DEC-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human carbonyl reductase PCR primer 3.  
XX  
KW Human; carbonyl reductase; hCR; adrenal gland; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FN CNL301868-A.  
XX  
PD 04-JUL-2001.  
XX  
PF 29-DEC-1999; 99CN-00127034.  
XX  
PR 29-DEC-1999; 99CN-00127034.  
XX  
PA (SREH-) SOUTHERN RES CENT STATE HUMAN GENE GROUP.  
XX  
PI Qian B, Li N, Gu J;  
XX  
WPI; 2001-550487/62.  
XX  
DR Human carbonyl reductase protein and its coding sequence.  
XX  
PT Example 1; Page 11 (Disclosure); 25pp; Chinese.  
XX  
PS The invention relates to human carbonyl reductase (hCR) protein expressed  
CC in adrenal gland tissue of normal human body and its coding sequence  
CC (Genbank Accession Number AF13123) as well as the preparation and  
CC application of the protein and nucleic acid sequence and the method of  
CC detecting human hCR nucleic acid sequence and polypeptide in sample. The  
CC present sequence is that of a PCR primer, useful to the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
DE 1225 GAGGACAGCTACACTTC 1242  
18 GAGGAACAGCTCCAGTC 1  
XX  
RESULT 1909  
ABK70324/c  
ID ABK70324 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABK70324;  
XX  
DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Synthetic antisense IGFBP-2-oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) #12.  
XX  
KW Hormone-regulated cancer; antisense oligonucleotide; IGFBP-2;  
KW insulin-like growth factor binding protein-2; hormone-regulated tumour;  
KW breast cancer; prostate cancer; IGF-1-sensitive cancer; apoptosis;  
KW hormone-responsive cancer; hormonal withdrawal; oligodeoxynucleotide;  
KW ODN; endocrine tumour therapy; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FN WO200222642-A1.  
XX  
PD 21-MAR-2002.  
XX  
PF 13-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028748.  
XX  
PR 14-SEP-2000; 2000US-0232641P.  
XX  
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.  
XX  
PI Gleave M, Satoshi K, Nelson C, Rennie PS;  
XX  
WPI; 2002-339861/37.  
XX  
DR Composition for treating hormone-regulated cancer, particularly of  
PT prostate or breast, comprises oligonucleotide antisense to insulin-like  
PT growth factor binding protein-2.  
XX

14-SEP-2000; 2000US-0232641P.  
(UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.  
Gleave M, Satoshi K, Nelson C, Rennie PS;  
WPI; 2002-339861/37.  
Composition for treating hormone-regulated cancer, particularly of  
prostate or breast, comprises oligonucleotide antisense to insulin-like  
growth factor binding protein-2.  
Claim 3; Page 12; 36pp; English.  
The present invention relates to a new composition for treating hormone-  
regulated cancer. The composition comprises an antisense oligonucleotide  
that inhibits expression of IGFBP-2 (insulin-like growth factor binding  
protein-2). The molecules of the invention are used to delay progression  
of hormone-regulated tumours, particularly of breast or prostate, to the  
CC hormone-independent state, to delay metastatic progression to the bone of  
CC IGF-1-sensitive cancers and to treat hormone-responsive cancers by  
CC inducing apoptosis, after hormonal withdrawal. The present nucleic acid  
CC sequence represents one of a collection (ABK70313-ABK70375) of antisense  
CC IGFBP-2-oligodeoxynucleotides (ODN) that were used in the invention for  
CC prostate and other endocrine tumour therapy  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
QY 1591 CGCGTGTGTGCACCCGAG 1608  
20 CGCGGCGTGCACCCGAG 3  
XX  
DB 1591 CGCGTGTGTGCACCCGAG 1608  
20 CGCGGCGTGCACCCGAG 3  
XX  
RESULT 1910  
ABK70367/c  
ID ABK70367 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABK70367;  
XX  
DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Synthetic antisense IGFBP-2-oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) #55.  
XX  
KW Hormone-regulated cancer; antisense oligonucleotide; IGFBP-2;  
KW insulin-like growth factor binding protein-2; hormone-regulated tumour;  
KW breast cancer; prostate cancer; IGF-1-sensitive cancer; apoptosis;  
KW hormone-responsive cancer; hormonal withdrawal; oligodeoxynucleotide;  
KW ODN; endocrine tumour therapy; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FN WO200222642-A1.  
XX  
PD 21-MAR-2002.  
XX  
PF 13-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028748.  
XX  
PR 14-SEP-2000; 2000US-0232641P.  
XX  
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.  
XX  
PI Gleave M, Satoshi K, Nelson C, Rennie PS;  
XX  
WPI; 2002-339861/37.  
XX  
DR Composition for treating hormone-regulated cancer, particularly of  
PT prostate or breast, comprises oligonucleotide antisense to insulin-like  
PT growth factor binding protein-2.  
XX

PS Claim 3; Page 13; 36pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a new composition for treating hormone-regulated cancer. The composition comprises an antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits expression of IGFBP-2 (insulin-like growth factor binding protein-2). The molecules of the invention are used to delay progression of hormone-independent tumours, particularly of breast or prostate, to the hormone-insensitive state, to delay metastatic progression to the bone of IGF-1-sensitive cancers and to treat hormone-responsive cancers by inducing apoptosis, after hormonal withdrawal. The present nucleic acid sequence represents one of a collection (ABK70313-ABK70375) of antisense IGFBP-2-oligodeoxynucleotides (ODN) that were used in the invention for prostate and other endocrine tumour therapy

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1591 CGCGTGGTGACACCGAG 1608

DB 20 CGCGGGTGCACACCCAG 3

RESULT 1911

ABQ79555/C

ID ABQ79555 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABQ79555;

XX DT 25-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Reverse primer for detecting MEF cDNA inserts in phage.

XX Protein identification; phage; intercellular; fibroblast; stem cell; MEF; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200262965-A2.

XX 15-AUG-2002.

XX 06-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US0005051.

XX 06-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266662P.

XX (WISC ) WISCONSIN ALUMNI RES FOUND.

XX Thomson JA, Xu R;

XX WPI; 2002-657535/70.

XX Identifying intercellular protein factors, e.g. intercellular factors expressed by fibroblasts that inhibit stem cell differentiation in culture, by employing a phase display technique using cDNA from the signaling cells.

XX Example; Page 9; 19pp; English.

XX The invention relates to identifying proteins, which function as intercellular signals between a signaling cell and affected cells. The method involves (a) inserting a cDNA library from the signaling cell into a phage; (b) incubating the phage with the affected cells; (c) washing a phage that does not bind to the affected cells; (d) eluting the phage that does bind to the affected cells; and (e) sequencing the cDNA inserts in the bound phage to identify sequence information useful for characterizing a protein made by the signaling cell and recognized by a receptor in the affected cells. The method is useful for identifying intercellular protein factors, e.g. intercellular factors expressed by fibroblasts that act to inhibit the differentiation of stem cells in culture. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used for detecting

CC MEF cDNA inserts in the phage

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 151 CAGCTGTCATGACACTC 168

DB 18 CAGCTGTGACGACATTC 1

RESULT 1912

AAD38332/C

ID AAD38332 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAD38332;

XX DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)

XX Human D3S2432 locus amplifying PCR primer #1.

XX Human; microsatellite loci; tumour; familial tumour predisposition; microsatellite instability; MSI; cancer; gastrointestinal system; endometrium; D3S2432 locus; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002058265-A1.

XX 16-MAY-2002.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-00841366.

XX 15-SEP-2000; 2000US-00663020.

XX (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.

XX Bacher JW, Flanagan L, Nassif N;

XX WPI; 2002-443805/47.

XX Analyzing microsatellite loci for detecting microsatellite instability that can be used for prognostic tumor diagnosis, comprises coamplifying a mononucleotide repeat locus and two tetranucleotide repeat loci.

XX Example 4; Page 19; 48pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for analysing microsatellite loci. The method involves coamplifying a set of 3 microsatellite loci, comprising a specific mononucleotide repeat locus selected from the group consisting of BAT-25, BAT-26, BAT-40, MONO-11 and MONO-15 and two tetranucleotide repeat loci selected from FGA, D18S18, D17S1299 etc from a sample of genomic DNA and determining the size of the amplified fragments. The method is useful for analysing microsatellite loci and for detecting microsatellite instability (MSI) in genomic DNA. The instability in the set of microsatellite loci are used in prognostic tumour diagnosis for the diagnosis of familial tumour predisposition. It is also used to detect cancerous tumours in the gastrointestinal system and of the endometrium. The cancerous tumours are preferably from a colorectal cancer. The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer which is used for amplifying human D3S2432 locus. This primer is used in the exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1702 TCTCTGCTTACCTGCTG 1719

20 TGTCTATCTACCTGCTG 3

RESULT 1913

D38363/c

AAD38363 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AAD38363;

10-SEP-2002 (first entry)

Human FGA locus amplifying PCR primer #2.

Human; microsatellite loci; tumour; familial tumour predisposition;  
microsatellite instability; MSI; cancer; gastrointestinal system;  
endometrium; FGA locus; PCR; primer; ss.

Homo sapiens.

US2002058265-A1.

16-MAY-2002.

24-APR-2001; 2001US-00841366.

15-SEP-2000; 2000US-00663020.

(PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.

Bacher JW, Flanagan L, Nassif N;

WPI; 2002-443905/47.

Analyzing microsatellite loci for detecting microsatellite instability  
that can be used for prognostic tumor diagnosis, comprises coamplifying a  
mononucleotide repeat locus and two tetranucleotide repeat loci.

Example 4; Page 24; 48pp; English.

The present invention relates to a method for analysing microsatellite  
loci. The method involves coamplifying a set of 3 microsatellite loci,  
comprising a specific mononucleotide repeat locus selected from the group  
consisting of BAT-25, BAT-26, BAT-40, MONO-11 and MONO-15 and two  
tetranucleotide repeat loci selected from FGA, D15S18, D17S1299 etc from  
a sample of genomic DNA and determining the size of the amplified  
fragments. The method is useful for analysing microsatellite loci and for  
detecting microsatellite instability (MSI) in genomic DNA. The  
instability in the set of microsatellite loci are used in prognostic  
tumor diagnosis for the diagnosis of familial tumour predisposition. It  
is also used to detect cancerous tumours in the gastrointestinal system  
and of the endometrium. The cancerous tumours are preferably from a  
colorectal cancer. The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer which is used  
for amplifying human FGA locus. This primer is used in the  
exemplification of the invention

Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

575 GGTGAGGCTATCTGAGA 592

20 GTGTGAGGAGATCTGAGA 3

RESULT 1914

ABQ65267

ABQ65267 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ABQ65267;

20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE

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KW

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Human gene methylation status determination method PCR primer #7.

Toxicological diagnosis; DNA methylation; methylation status;

toxic response; human; PCR; primer; ss.

Homo sapiens.

WO200240710-A2.

23-MAY-2002.

08-NOV-2001; 2001WO-EP012951.

14-NOV-2000; 2000DE-01056802.

(EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

WPI; 2002-463571/49.

Toxicological diagnosis, useful for diagnosis and prognosis of adverse  
reactions, based on effect of test compounds on methylation status of  
selected genes, involves determining changes in DNA methylation status.

Example 2; Page 102; 113pp; German.

The present invention relates to a method of toxicological diagnosis,  
involving taking a DNA-containing sample from an organism or cell culture  
that has been treated with a test compound and determining any changes in  
the DNA methylation status or pattern caused by said test compound. The  
method is used for diagnosis and prognosis of adverse toxic responses in  
individuals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to demonstrate the  
method of the invention

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 13 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 231 TGGTGGTGGTGGGGGCGAG 248

3 TGGTGGTGGGGGAGGTAG 20

RESULT 1915

ABK85423/c

ID ABK85423 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

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XX

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XX

XX

XX

Human immunodeficiency virus type 1; HIV-1 detection method; primer;

probe; ss.

Human immunodeficiency virus 1.

EP1203826-A2.

08-MAY-2002.

30-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00125378.

30-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00334937.

(TOYJ ) TOSOH CORP.



CC The method involves introducing a restriction enzyme and a nucleic acid  
 CC regulatory sequence into mammalian cells - for integrating the nucleic  
 CC acid construct into the mammalian cell genome at sites generated by the  
 CC restriction enzyme. Mutant mammalian cells having a trait of interest can  
 CC then be selected. The method of the invention is useful for isolating a  
 CC gene controlling a trait of interest from a mammalian cell. The method is  
 CC useful for discovering and isolating new genes. The method of the  
 CC invention can be used to create large libraries of mammalian cells which  
 CC have a low transfection efficiency. The method of the invention is also  
 CC suitable for over-expressing a known endogenous gene that is expressed  
 CC poorly. The present DNA sequence represents a Cytomegalovirus promoter-  
 CC specific PCR primer which was used in an example of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 CTCAGGACCTCAACAC 783

DB 19 CTCAGGACCTCAACAC 2

RESULT 1918

ABK91030

ID ABK91030 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABK91030;

XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Real-time PCR LC RED probe used to quantitate human insulin expression.

XX Human; PCR; probe; ss; endocrine; cell culture; pancreatic cell;

XX Growth hormone; insulin:actin mRNA ratio;

XX Pancreatic homeobox domain protein-1; PDX-1; cytotokeratin-19; CK-19;

XX cell therapy; beta-cell; insulin; autoimmune; type I diabetes;

XX insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; IDDM; recombinant growth hormone;

XX epithelial growth factor; islet cell development; homeostasis;

XX islet morphogenesis; LC RED; lightcycler red.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002081725-A1.

XX 27-JUN-2002.

XX 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-00895585.

XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000US-0215634P.

XX 06-NOV-2000; 2000US-0246306P.

XX 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291787P.

XX (TSAN/) TSANG W.

XX (ZHEN/) ZHENG T.

XX (HUAN/) HUANG C J.

XX Tsang W, Zheng T, Huang CJ;

XX WPI; 2002-626545/67.

XX Preparing cell culture of propagating pancreatic cells that retain the

XX potential to produce pancreatic hormones, useful in providing pancreatic

XX endocrine function to a mammal.

XX Example 3; Page 14; 21pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a method for preparing a cell culture of

XX propagating pancreatic cells. The method involves isolating and

XX transferring pancreatic cells to a medium containing growth hormone and

XX having 1% or less amount of serum to propagate cells having an

XX insulin:actin mRNA ratio of between 1:100 and 1000:1 and where the cells

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CC are pancreatic homeobox domain protein-1 (PDX-1) positive and can be  
 CC passaged from one culture vessel to another. The method can be used to  
 CC produce an aggregate of cultured pancreatic cells that comprises an  
 CC encapsulating mantle of cytotokeratin (ck)-19 positive cells and an inner  
 CC cell mass, where the aggregate comprises 50-5000 pancreatic cells and has  
 CC a diameter between 50 and 300 microns. The aggregate is useful in cell  
 CC therapy, for providing pancreatic endocrine function to a mammal by  
 CC implanting the aggregate produced within the mammal. The endocrine system  
 CC of the pancreas includes beta-cells, which produce insulin, and so the  
 CC cell therapy provides a means for replenishing the beta-cells reduced due  
 CC to the autoimmune attack in type I or insulin dependent diabetes mellitus  
 CC (IDDM). The cells are passaged in media containing recombinant growth  
 CC hormone, recombinant human growth hormone or epithelial growth factor.  
 CC The method is useful for generating intermediate population cells useful  
 CC as a model system for islet cell development and homeostasis (e.g. drug  
 CC screening, islet morphogenesis or autoimmune responses). The method  
 CC selectively eliminates early or late stage pancreatic cells and the  
 CC intermediate cell population produced retains both the ability to  
 CC proliferate and the ability for further differentiation into high-  
 CC secreting endocrine cells. The sequence presented is the real-time PCR  
 CC lightcycler red (LC RED) labelled probe which was used to quantitate the  
 CC human insulin expression levels  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 505 GAGGGCTACCTGGAGAG 522

DB 3 GAGGGGTCCTCGAGAG 20

RESULT 1919

ABZ21953/C

ID ABZ21953 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ21953;

XX 28-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX Human API4 antisense oligonucleotide #7.

XX Human; death inhibiting tumour related gene; API4; liver; HepG2;

XX antisense oligonucleotide; fade-inhibition factor; liver cancer; tumour;

XX tumour related disease; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX CN135857-A.

XX 17-JUL-2002.

XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000CN-00134535.

XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000CN-00134535.

XX (RADI-) RADIOMEDICINE ACAD MILITARY MEDICAL SCI.

XX Wang S, Lin L, Guan W;

XX WPI; 2002-733578/80.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide structure and use using fade-inhibition factor

XX API4 as target.

XX Claim 1; Page 1 (Claims); 9pp; Chinese.

XX ABZ21947 to ABZ21958 represents death inhibiting factor tumour related

XX gene (API4, also known as fade-inhibition factor) antisense

XX oligonucleotides. The present invention also describe a human liver

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CC cancer (HepG2) cell strain and Balb/c (nu/nu) nude mouse inoculative  
CC liver cancer cells which can be used as models for screening and  
CC evaluation of the 12 antisense oligonucleotides. In vitro studies show  
CC that the antisense oligonucleotides can effectively inhibit the growth of  
CC human liver cancer cells, and have a dose-dependent relationship. In the  
CC noduliferous nude mouse model the antisense oligonucleotide also inhibits  
CC growth of tumours. Therefore, the antisense oligonucleotide can be used  
CC in medications for treating tumours and its tumour related diseases  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 230 GTGGTGGTGGTGGCGCA 247  
Db 20 GAGGTGGCGCGCGCGCA 3  
  
RESULT 1920  
AAS97857/c  
ID AAS97857 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAS97857;  
XX  
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #424.  
XX  
KW Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;  
KW obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;  
KW blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;  
KW protein replacement therapy.  
XX  
OS Mus sp.  
XX  
PN WO200183749-A2.  
PD 08-NOV-2001.  
XX  
PF 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013387.  
XX  
XX 28-APR-2000; 2000US-0200794P.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221419P.  
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247443P.  
XX  
PA (WARN ) WARNER LAMBERT CO.  
PA (MONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.  
XX  
XX Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;  
PI Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2002-075162/10.  
DR  
XX Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human SAC1  
PT polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for carbohydrates  
PT or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity, diabetes, alcoholism.  
XX  
PS Claim 14; Page 90; 239pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant  
CC form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated  
CC with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.  
CC The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by  
CC recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or  
CC alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in  
CC screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic  
CC embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce  
CC or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or  
CC alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human  
CC (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1  
CC gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a

CC predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a  
CC diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological  
CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex  
CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and  
CC mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SAC1 genes  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 829 CTCACCCCTTGTCTTTGAG 846  
Db 19 CTCAGGCTTTGTTTGG 2  
  
RESULT 1921  
ABL42936  
ID ABL42936 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABL42936;  
XX  
DT 12-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Maturation/activation dendritic cell expression gene PCR primer #310.  
XX  
KW Human; maturation/activation dendritic cell expression gene; maturation;  
KW activation; dendritic cell; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN JP2001327293-A.  
XX  
PD 27-NOV-2001.  
XX  
PF 22-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00150562.  
XX  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00150562.  
XX  
PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-127070/17.  
XX  
PT Human maturation/activation dendritic cell expression gene group.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 38; 41pp; Japanese.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a human maturation/activation dendritic  
CC cell (DC) expression gene group consisting of 100 genes which show the  
CC highest expression among the genes expressed in human maturation/  
CC activation DC. Also described are: (1) a protein expressed by the above  
CC human maturation/activation DC expression gene; (2) an antibody against  
CC the protein; and (3) an antagonist against the expression of each gene  
CC belonging to the above gene group. The gene group is useful for the  
CC treatment and the diagnosis of various human diseases related to human  
CC DC. ABL42927 to ABL42956 represent PCR primers for human maturation/  
CC activation DC expression genes, which are used in the exemplification of  
CC the present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1033 GACTTTGGCTTGGCCCA 1050  
Db 3 GACTTTTGC-TTGGCCAGA 20  
  
RESULT 1922

CC The method involves introducing a restriction enzyme and a nucleic acid  
CC regulatory sequence into mammalian cells - for integrating the nucleic  
CC acid construct into the mammalian cell genome at sites generated by the  
CC restriction enzyme. Mutant mammalian cells having a trait of interest can  
CC then be selected. The method of the invention is useful for isolating a  
CC gene controlling a trait of interest from a mammalian cell. The method is  
CC useful for discovering and isolating new genes. The method of the  
CC invention can be used to create large libraries of mammalian cells which  
CC have a low transfection efficiency. The method of the invention is also  
CC suitable for over-expressing a known endogenous gene that is expressed  
CC poorly. The present DNA sequence represents a Cytomegalovirus promoter-  
CC specific PCR primer which was used in an example of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 766 CTCAGGACCTCAACAC 783  
Db 19 CTCAGGACCTCAACAC 2

RESULT 1918  
ABK91030  
ID ABK91030 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABK91030;  
XX  
XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Real-time PCR LC RED probe used to quantitate human insulin expression.

DE Human; PCR; probe; ss; endocrine; cell culture; pancreatic cell;  
KW growth hormone; insulin:actin mRNA ratio;  
KW pancreatic homeobox domain protein-1; PDX-1; cytotokeratin-19; CK-19;  
KW cell therapy; beta-cell; insulin; autoimmune; type I diabetes;  
KW insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; IDDM; recombinant growth hormone;  
KW epithelial growth factor; islet cell development; homeostasis;  
KW islet morphogenesis; LC RED; lightcycler red.

XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2002081725-A1.  
XX  
XX 27-JUN-2002.  
XX  
XX 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-00895585.  
XX  
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000US-0215634P.  
XX 06-NOV-2000; 2000US-0246306P.  
XX 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291787P.  
XX  
XX (TSAN/) TSANG W.  
XX (ZHEN/) ZHENG T.  
XX (HUAN/) HUANG C. J.

XX Tsang W, Zheng T, Huang CJ;  
XX WPI; 2002-626545/67.  
XX  
XX Preparing cell culture of propagating pancreatic cells that retain the  
XX potential to produce pancreatic hormones, useful in providing pancreatic  
XX endocrine function to a mammal.  
XX  
XX Example 3; Page 14; 21pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a method for preparing a cell culture of  
XX propagating pancreatic cells. The method involves isolating and  
XX transferring pancreatic cells to a medium containing growth hormone and  
XX having 1% or less amount of serum to propagate cells having an  
XX insulin:actin mRNA ratio of between 1:100 and 1000:1 and where the cells

CC are pancreatic homeobox domain protein-1 (PDX-1) positive and can be  
CC passaged from one culture vessel to another. The method can be used to  
CC produce an aggregate of cultured pancreatic cells that comprises an  
CC encapsulating mantle of cytotokeratin (CK)-19 positive cells and an inner  
CC cell mass, where the aggregate comprises 50-5000 pancreatic cells and has  
CC a diameter between 50 and 300 microns. The aggregate is useful, in cell  
CC therapy, for providing pancreatic endocrine function to a mammal by  
CC implanting the aggregate produced within the mammal. The endocrine system  
CC of the pancreas includes beta-cells, which produce insulin, and so the  
CC cell therapy provides a means for replenishing the beta-cells reduced due  
CC to the autoimmune attack in type I or insulin dependent diabetes mellitus  
CC (IDDM). The cells are passaged in media containing recombinant growth  
CC hormone, recombinant human growth hormone or epithelial growth factor.  
CC The method is useful for generating intermediate population cells useful  
CC as a model system for islet cell development and homeostasis (e.g. drug  
CC screening, islet morphogenesis or autoimmune responses). The method  
CC selectively eliminates early or late stage pancreatic cells and the  
CC intermediate cell population produced retains both the ability to  
CC proliferate and the ability for further differentiation into high-  
CC secreting endocrine cells. The sequence presented is the real-time PCR  
CC lightcycler red (LC RED) labelled probe which was used to quantitate the  
CC human insulin expression levels  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 505 GAGGGCTACCTGGAGAAG 522  
Db 3 GAGGGCTCCTGCGAGAAG 20

RESULT 1919  
ABZ21953/C  
ID ABZ21953 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABZ21953;  
XX  
XX 28-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human API4 antisense oligonucleotide #7.  
XX  
XX Human; death inhibiting tumour related gene; API4; liver; HepG2;  
XX antisense oligonucleotide; fade-inhibition factor; liver cancer; tumour;  
XX tumour related disease; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX CN1358857-A.  
XX  
XX 17-JUL-2002.  
XX  
XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000CN-00134535.  
XX  
XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000CN-00134535.  
XX  
XX (RADI-) RADIOMEDICINE ACAD MILITARY MEDICAL SCI.  
XX  
XX Wang S, Lin L, Guan W;  
XX WPI; 2002-733578/80.  
XX  
XX Antisense oligonucleotide structure and use using fade-inhibition factor  
XX API4 as target.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; Page 1 (Claims); 9pp; Chinese.

XX  
XX ABZ21947 to ABZ21958 represents death inhibiting factor tumour related  
XX gene (API4, also known as fade-inhibition factor) antisense  
XX oligonucleotides. The present invention also describe a human liver

CC in medications for treating tumours and its tumour  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15: Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels
```

BEST LOCAL SIMILARITY	83.3%	FREQ. NO.	1:1E+03
Matches	15:	Conservative	0:
Mismatches	0:	Mismatches	3:
Indels	0:	Indels	0:
Gaps	0:	Gaps	0:

Qy 829 CTCACCCCTGTCTTTGAG 846  
||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||  
Db 19 CTCAGGCTGTCTTTTGTAG 2

19 CT CAGGCTTGTTTGGAG 2

RESULT 1921

ABL42936

XX

XX XX

XX  
DT 12-APR-2002 (TUE)

DE Maturation/activation dendritic cell expression gene PCR primer #310.

KW Human; maturation/activation dendritic cell expression gene; maturation;

XXXXXX

OS Homo sapiens  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Synthetic.XX  
DN  
7231002072

XX 2

XX

**THE**

XX  
NYT 1-27-68; 0000E - 0000

PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKU  
YY

DR WPI; 2002-127070/17.

PT Human maturation/activation dendritic cell expression gene group.

PS Disclosure; Page 38; 41pp; Japanese.

xx The present invention describes a hu  
cc

cell (BC) expression gene group con-

CC activation DC. Also

CC the protein; and (3) an antagonist against the expression of each gene

CC belonging to one gene group. The treatment and the diagnosis of various human diseases related to human

CC activation DC expression genes, which are used in the exemplification of

CC the present invention  
yy

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.8%;	Score 13.2;	DB 1;	Length 20;
-------------	-------	-------------	-------	------------

Matches	15;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	3;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0
---------	-----	--------------	----	------------	----	--------	----	------	---

1033 GACATTGGCCCTGCCCCGA 1050

20

## RESULT 1922



ABL42948  
ID ABL42948 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC  
XX ABL42948;  
XX DT  
XX 12-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX DE  
XX Maturation/activation dendritic cell expression gene PCR primer #322.  
XX DE  
XX Human; maturation/activation dendritic cell expression gene; maturation;  
XX KW activation; dendritic cell; PCR primer; ss.  
XX KW  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX OS Synthetic.  
XX OS  
XX JP2001327293-A.  
XX PN  
XX  
XX  
XX 27-NOV-2001.  
XX PD  
XX  
XX 22-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00150562.  
XX PF  
XX  
XX 22-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00150562.  
XX PR  
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.  
XX PA  
XX WPI; 2002-127070/17.  
XX DR  
XX Human maturation/activation dendritic cell expression gene group.  
XX PT  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 39; 41pp; Japanese.  
XX XX  
XX The present invention describes a human maturation/activation dendritic  
XX call (DC) expression gene group consisting of 100 genes which show the  
XX highest expression among the genes expressed in human maturation/  
XX activation DC. Also described are: (1) a protein expressed by the above  
XX human maturation/activation DC expression gene; (2) an antibody against  
XX the protein; and (3) an antagonist against the expression of each gene  
XX belonging to the above gene group. The gene group is useful for the  
XX treatment and the diagnosis of various human diseases related to human  
XX DC. ABL42927 to ABL42956 represent PCR primers for human maturation/  
XX activation DC expression genes, which are used in the exemplification of  
XX the present invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 1033 GACTTTGGCTGGCCGGA 1050  
Db 3 GACTTTGGCTGGCCGGA 20  
RESULT 1923  
AAK98790/C  
ID AAK98790 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC  
XX AAK98790;  
XX  
XX 16-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX DT  
XX  
XX Primer #1 for analysis of Beta-actin.  
XX DE  
XX PCR; primer; medium; cell tissue; preserve; cellulose; embedding cell;  
XX KW osmotic pressure stabilising agent; RT-PCR; storage; degradation; ss;  
XX KW Beta-actin.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX OS  
XX WO200200848-A1.  
XX PN  
XX 03-JAN-2002.  
XX PD

XX 27-JUN-2001; 2001WO-SE001468.  
XX PF  
XX 28-JUN-2000; 2000US-00605611.  
XX PR  
XX (ASCE-) ASCENDIA AB.  
XX PA  
XX Mansson P, Lundin T, Saellstroem J, Busch C;  
XX PI  
XX WPI; 2002-241310/29.  
XX DR  
XX Medium for embedding cells and tissues containing native DNA and RNA for  
XX PT preserving for extended period of time, comprises several water-soluble  
XX PT cellulose derivatives and/or osmotic pressure stabilizing agent.  
XX PT  
XX Disclosure; Page 10; 24pp; English.  
XX PS  
XX The invention relates to a medium for embedding single cells or cell  
XX tissue to preserve, in a state suitable for DNA and/or RNA amplification,  
XX native DNA and/or RNA contained in it for an extended period of time at a  
XX temperature not exceeding 0 degrees centigrade. The medium essentially  
XX consists of an aqueous solution of one or several water-soluble cellulose  
XX derivatives and optionally, of an osmotic pressure stabilising agent. The  
XX medium is useful for embedding cells and tissues containing native DNA  
XX and/or native RNA for use in DNA/RNA amplification, in particular by  
XX polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and reverse transcriptase-PCR (RT-PCR),  
XX for an extended period of 3 months or more. The medium is useful in  
XX preservation of native DNA/RNA in cells and tissues when stored. This  
XX polynucleotide sequence represents primer #1 used for analysis of Beta-  
XX actin. This PCR assay is used to determine the degree of degradation of  
XX native DNA by storage in various media  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 512 ACCTGGAGAGCTGACCC 529  
Db 19 ACCCGGAGAGAGTACCC 2  
RESULT 1924  
ABL54182  
ID ABL54182 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC  
XX ABL54182;  
XX DT  
XX 12-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
XX DE  
XX Glyceraldehyde 6-phosphate dehydrogenase gene antisense PCR primer.  
XX KW  
XX Glyceraldehyde 6-phosphate dehydrogenase; GAPD; interleukin-6;  
XX KW nucleic acid detection; biosensor; micro-cantilever; microsensor; PCR;  
XX KW primer; ss.  
XX OS  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX OS  
XX WO200220832-A1.  
XX PN  
XX 14-MAR-2002.  
XX PD  
XX  
XX 04-SEP-2001; 2001WO-DK000572.  
XX PF  
XX  
XX 04-SEP-2000; 2000DK-00001310.  
XX PR  
XX 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-0261222P.  
XX PR  
XX (ATON-) ATONOMICS APS.  
XX PA  
XX Warthoe P;  
XX PI  
XX WPI; 2002-371883/40.  
XX DR

XX Determining presence or absence of target nucleic acid in sample by  
PT forming hybridization complex of target and probe that is on surface of  
PT piezoelectric biosensor, and measuring parameter of biosensor to detect  
PT target.  
XX  
PS Example 3; Page 62; 90pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to methods for analysing binding molecules,  
CC including proteins and nucleic acid molecules. It also relates to the use  
CC of microarrays that rely on a non-fluorescent detection system  
CC consisting of a sensor using microscopic flexible mechanical structures  
CC such as micro-cantilevers or micro-membranes integrated into a  
CC microscopic chamber for detection. The present sequence is an antisense  
CC PCR primer for the human glyceraldehyde 6-phosphate dehydrogenase gene.  
CC This housekeeping gene is transcribed constitutively in most cell types.  
CC The primer was used in a control PCR in an example from the invention  
CC illustrating the detection of interleukin-6 mRNA levels in blood samples  
CC from subjects of different ages using micro-cantilever technology (see  
CC also ABL54179)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 623 AGCTGGACAAACTGGGCG 640  
DB ||||| ||||| |||||  
2 AGCTTGACAAAGTGTCG 19  
RESULT 1925  
ABT07487  
ID ABT07487 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABT07487;  
XX  
DT 14-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Rat protein phosphatase 2 oligo inhibitor SEQ ID No 101.  
XX  
KW Cytostatic; antidiabetic; antisense therapy; aberrant insulin regulation;  
KW protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunit; antisense compound; cancer;  
KW hyperproliferative disorder; diabetes; inflammation; tumour; rat; ds.  
OS  
OS Rattus norvegicus.  
XX  
PN WO200264737-A2.  
XX  
PD 22-AUG-2002.  
XX  
PF 31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002805.  
XX  
PR 09-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780045.  
XX  
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-657588/70.  
XX  
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding Protein  
PT Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit beta, useful for treating diseases  
PT related to Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit beta expression, such  
PT as cancer.  
XX  
PS Claim 3; Page 98; 137pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel compound 8-50 nucleotides in length  
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein phosphatase 2  
CC catalytic beta subunit, where the compound specifically hybridises with  
CC and inhibits the expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta

CC subunits, or specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleotide  
CC portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein  
CC phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunit. The antisense compounds are useful  
CC for modulating the expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta  
CC subunits and for treating diseases or conditions associated with  
CC expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunits, e.g.  
CC aberrant insulin regulation or diabetes or a hyperproliferative disorder,  
CC particularly cancer. The antisense compounds are also useful for  
CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay  
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and  
CC kits, and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a  
CC biological pathway. This polynucleotide sequence represents an  
CC oligonucleotide inhibitor of rat protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta  
CC subunit mRNA levels of the invention. NOTE: This oligonucleotide contains  
CC phosphorothioate residues and has 2'- MOE wings with a deoxy gap  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 1630 CCCAGCAGCGCGGCTG 1647  
DB ||||| ||||| |||||  
3 CCCAGCGGGCGAGCGCCG 20  
RESULT 1926  
ABK34055  
ID ABK34055 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABK34055;  
XX  
DT 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human APOA1 PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KW Human; ss; astrocytoma; cytostatic; staging; cysteine methylation; CpG;  
KW bisulphite; brain tissue; MALDI; ESI; electron spray mass spectrometry;  
KW matrix assisted laser desorption/ionization mass spectrometry; primer.  
OS  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200202808-A2.  
XX  
PD 10-JAN-2002.  
XX  
PF 02-JUL-2001; 2001WO-EP007538.  
XX  
PR 30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01032529.  
PR 01-SEP-2000; 2000DE-01043826.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-171649/22.  
XX  
XX Novel chemically modified genomic DNA sequences, useful in the  
PT characterization, classification, differentiation, grading, staging,  
PT treatment and/or diagnosis of astrocytomas or predisposition to  
PT astrocytomas.  
XX  
XX Example; Page 24; 37pp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid comprising a sequence (I) of at  
CC least 18 bases in length of a segment of chemically pre-treated genomic  
CC DNA which has any one of the sequences of (ABK33919-ABK34032) or its  
CC complement. Also included are an oligonucleotide or peptide nucleic acid  
CC (or set thereof) of at least 9 nucleotides which hybridises to (I),  
CC primers for (I), probes for detecting cytosine methylation or single-  
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) in (I), an array of oligomers or peptide  
CC nucleic acids for analysing diseases associated with the methylation

states of the CpG dinucleotides of (1). The array is useful for determining genetic and/or epigenetic parameters, classification, differentiation, grading, staging, treatment and/or diagnosis of astrocytomas, or the predisposition to astrocytomas by analysing cytosine methylation, involves obtaining a biological sample containing genomic DNA, extracting the genomic DNA, converting cytosine bases which are unmethylated at the 5-position, in the genomic DNA sample, to uracil or another base which is dissimilar to cytosine in terms of hybridisation behaviour, by chemical treatment and amplifying chemically pre-treated genomic DNA fragments using the array and a polymerase, where the amplificates carry a detectable label. The method further involves identifying methylation status of one or more cytosine positions, and one or more data sets. The genomic DNA is chemically treated by using a bisulphite, hydrogen sulphite or disulphite. The amplification step amplifies DNA which is of particular interest in astrocytoma or brain tissue, based on the specific genomic methylation status of brain tissues, as opposed to background DNA. The amplificates carry a fluorescent label or radionuclide. Optionally, the labels of the amplificates are detachable molecule fragments having a typical mass which are detected in a mass spectrometer. The fragments of chemically pre-treated genomic DNA to be amplified have a single positive or negative charge for a better detectability in the mass spectrometer. Preferably, the amplificates or fragments of the amplificates are detected by matrix assisted laser desorption/ionization mass spectrometry (MALDI) or using electron spray mass spectrometry (ESI). The present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify a region containing a methylated cytosine from one of the chemically pre-treated reference DNA samples of the invention. Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\\_pct\\_sequences](http://wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences)

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 13 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 231 TGGTGTGTGGCGGAG 248  
|||  
Db 3 TGGTGTGTGGCGGAGTAG 20

RESULT 1927  
ABQ93285  
ID ABQ93265 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABQ93265;  
XX  
DT 29-AUG-2003 (revised)  
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX

DE T. tauschii/wheat D genome microsatellite cfa2173 right PCR primer.  
XX  
KW Microsatellite marker; wheat; D genome; mapping; genotyping;  
KW polymorphism; phenotypic trait; OTL; quantitative trait locus;  
KW disease-associated gene; development factor; quality factor;  
KW resistance factor; wheat product; identification; detection;  
KW genetically modified wheat; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Agilops tauschii.  
OS Triticum aestivum.  
XX  
XX EP1217079-A1.  
XX  
XX 26-JUN-2002.  
XX  
XX 22-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00403659.  
XX  
XX 22-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00403659.  
XX  
XX (INRG ) INRA INST NAT RECH AGRONOMIQUE.  
XX

PI Bernard M, Sourdis P, Guyomarch H;  
XX WPI; 2002-550410/59.  
DR  
XX Map of wheat D genome comprising the genome location of a microsatellite marker, useful for e.g. identifying genes responsible for a desired phenotypic trait, especially quantitative trait loci in wheat, and diseases.

PT  
PT  
XX Claim 4; Page 10; 105pp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to a map of the bread wheat D genome comprising the genome location of a microsatellite marker selected from a group of 185 such markers (ABQ92733-ABQ92917). The invention also encompasses the use of left (ABQ92918-ABQ93102) and right (ABQ93103-ABQ93287) primers to amplify and detect the microsatellite markers, and to identify genes responsible for a phenotypic trait of interest in wheat. Wheat is an allohexaploid species consisting of 3 diploid genomes designated A, B and D, resulting from two successive intercrossings involving at least three different species. The D genome is thought to have been introduced in the most recent intercrossing, between the amphiploid AABB and Triticum tauschii (DD), probably involving only a limited number of genotypes of both species. Due to its polyploid genome, the large size of its genome, and its low level of polymorphism, the genetic mapping of wheat has to date been difficult. Microsatellites are tandemly repeated sequences between one and six nucleotides long, and are very polymorphic in length, mainly due to polymerase slippage during replication. This high degree of polymorphism makes them especially suitable for the genetic mapping of species which show little intraspecific polymorphism, such as wheat. In addition, microsatellites are codominant, and exhibit Mendelian inheritance. The 185 microsatellite markers of the invention are developed from the ancestral diploid donor species Triticum tauschii and map to the wheat D genome, which is less polymorphic than the A or B genomes. These microsatellite markers thus help to overcome some of the problems associated with the genetic mapping of wheat. The wheat D genome map and the microsatellite markers and associated primers of the invention are useful for identifying genes responsible for a phenotypic trait of interest, most notably QTLs (quantitative trait loci). In particular they may be used for analysing genes and alleles implicated in disease and for identifying development factors, quality factors and factors conferring resistance to pathogens and xenobiotics. The microsatellite markers, and associated primers may be also be used in mapping and genotyping diploid and polyploid species of Triticum, particularly hexaploid, Triticum monoccum, Triticum durum, Triticum aestivum, or related species; for identifying cultivars and hybrids of Triticum and related species; to assess whether or not a product comprises wheat or a related species; and to assess whether or not a product comprises genetically modified wheat. The present sequence represents a specifically claimed Triticum tauschii/wheat genome D microsatellite marker right PCR primer of the invention. (Updated on 29-AUG-2003 to standardise OS field)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1109 CCCGTGACATCTCTGTTG 1126  
|||  
Db 3 CCCAGGACATCTCTTCTG 20

RESULT 1928  
ABK90234  
ID ABK90234 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABK90234;  
XX  
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Dog multidrug resistance gene 1, mdrl, PCR primer #8.  
DE  
XX

KW Dog; ss; primer: PCR; multidrug resistance gene 1; mdr1; P-glycoprotein;  
KW blood-brain barrier; cancer; tumour; cytostatic; ivermectin; P-gp;  
KW onchocerciasis; lymphatic filariasis; strongyloidiasis.

OS Canis familiaris.

PN WO200257499-A2.

XX 25-JUL-2002.

XX 10-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US000868.

XX 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-0261578P.

PR 24-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314829P.

XX (UNIW ) UNIV WASHINGTON STATE RES FOUND.

XX Mealey KL, Bentjen SA;

PI WPI; 2002-590763/63.

DR Detecting ivermectin sensitivity, useful for evaluating if a canine can  
XX be treated safely with ivermectin, by detecting the presence of a gene-  
PT truncation mutation in a multidrug resistance 1 gene or a truncated P-  
PT glycoprotein.

XX Example 1; Page 9; 50pp; English.

XX The invention relates to detecting ivermectin sensitivity in a subject by  
CC determining whether a gene-truncation mutation in a multidrug resistance  
CC (mdr) 1-encoding sequence or a truncated P-glycoprotein (P-gp) is present  
CC in the subject. The presence of the gene-truncation mutation or  
CC truncation of P-gp indicates that the subject is sensitive to ivermectin.  
CC Also included are making a treatment decision for a subject by employing  
CC the method of the invention, kits for diagnosing or detecting ivermectin  
CC sensitivity in a subject comprising: (a) a probe that specifically  
CC hybridises to an mdr 1 gene-truncation mutation associated with  
CC ivermectin sensitivity; or (b) a P-gp-specific binding agent. Also  
CC included are an oligonucleotide that specifically hybridises to a canine  
CC mdr 1 gene-truncation mutation, determining a P-gp influenced biological  
CC effect of a compound on a canine cellular system comprising: (a)  
CC contacting a canine cell with the compound, where the cell has a  
CC truncation mutation in its mdr 1 gene; and (b) comparing the  
CC characteristic of the canine cell contacted with the compound with the  
CC characteristic of a similar canine cell not contacted with the compound,  
CC where a difference in the characteristic between the two cells is  
CC indicative of the P-gp influenced biological effect and an animal model  
CC useful for studying a P-gp influenced biological effect of a compound,  
CC comprising a Collie identified as being homozygous or heterozygous for a  
CC truncation mutation in the mdr 1 gene. The methods are useful for  
CC detecting ivermectin sensitivity in a subject, particularly a canine. The  
CC method is useful for evaluating whether the subject (particularly a  
CC canine) can be treated safely with ivermectin or another drug that can be  
CC excluded from a cell or an organ (specifically brain, i.e. cannot pass  
CC the blood-brain barrier) by P-gp. The animal model is useful for studying  
CC a P-gp influenced biological effect of a compound. Ivermectin is used to  
CC treat humans with onchocerciasis; lymphatic filariasis and  
CC strongyloidiasis. P-gp is a major cause of multidrug resistance in cancer  
CC and tumour patients. The present sequence is a PCR primer which generates  
CC a 1432bp product from the dog mdr1 cDNA. It is one of a set of 8 primers  
CC designed to give greater than 95% coverage of the cDNA and used to detect  
CC mdr1 variants

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 535 AGCCCATCTTTGACAAAG 552

Db 3 AGCCCATCTTTGACAAAG 20

RESULT 1929  
ABA95196/c

ID ABA95196 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABA95196;

XX 20-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX C. glutamicum ilvA gene fragment amplifying primer ILVA2.

XX Alr gene; coryneform bacteria; D-alanine; D-valine; fermentation;  
KW vitamin; alanine racemase; ilvA gene; PCR primer; ss.

XX Corynebacterium glutamicum.

XX WO200208406-A2.

XX 31-JAN-2002.

XX 11-JUL-2001; 2001WO-EP008030.

XX 24-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220188P.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0292510P.

XX (DEGS ) DEGUSSA AG.

XX Tauch A, Binder M, Pfefferle W, Thierbach G, Kalinowski J;

XX Puehler A;

XX WPI; 2002-227048/28.

XX Polynucleotide sequence encoding alr gene useful for preparation of D-  
PT amino acids e.g. D-alanine, and as hybridization probes for identifying  
PT polynucleotides encoding alanine racemase.

XX Example 9; Page 44; 82pp; English.

XX The invention relates to the Alr gene from coryneform bacteria. The Alr  
CC gene or a coryneform bacterium in which alr gene is enhanced, in  
CC particularly over-expressed is useful for preparation of D-amino acids  
CC especially D-alanine and D-valine. The method comprises culturing the  
CC bacteria, optionally isolating the biomass and preparing a cell extract  
CC or of a completely or partly purified enzyme from the biomass, adding L-  
CC amino acid to the fermentation broth or to the isolated biomass or to  
CC cell extract or to completely or partially purified enzyme, optionally in  
CC a suitable buffer, and isolating D-amino acid. The fermentation is  
CC carried out in the absence of antibiotics in at least one fermentation  
CC stage. A host vector system comprising a coryneform bacterium in which  
CC alr gene is attenuated, in particular eliminated is useful for the  
CC fermentative preparation of L-amino acids or vitamins. The alr gene is  
CC also useful as hybridization probes for isolating polynucleotides or  
CC genes which code for alanine racemase or have a high similarity with the  
CC sequence of the alr gene, by utilizing arrays, microarrays, or DNA chips.  
CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer derived from the ilvA DNA  
CC sequence, used to demonstrate delta ilvA46 deletion in the chromosome of  
CC C. glutamicum ATCC13032delta alr91

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 980 ACCTCAAGCCCGACACC 997

Db 19 ACCTCAAGCCCGACACC 2

RESULT 1930

ABK85381/c

ID ABK85381 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABK85381;  
XX  
DT 13-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PTP1B antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 146922.  
XX  
KW Antisense; protein phosphatase 1B; PTP1B; ss; probe; human;  
KW type 2 diabetes; obesity; ovarian cancer; chronic myeloid leukaemia;  
KW hyperproliferative disease; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytostatic;  
KW blood glucose; gene therapy.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2002055479-A1.  
XX  
PD 09-MAY-2002.  
XX  
PF 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854883.  
XX  
PR 18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.  
PR 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629644.  
XX  
PA (CONS/) CONSENT L M.  
PA (WYAT/) WYATT J.  
PA (FREI/) FREIER S M.  
PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.  
PA (BUTL/) BUTLER M M.  
PA (MCKA/) MCKAY R.  
XX  
PI Cowseert LM, Wyatt J, Freier SM, Monia BP, Butler MM, McKay R;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-462914/49.  
XX  
XX Compound for inhibiting the expression of protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B)  
PT and for treating diabetes, cancer, or obesity, comprises an antisense  
PT oligonucleotide targeted to nucleic acid encoding PTP1B.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Page 29; 13pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length  
CC targeted to a nucleic acid encoding protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), where  
CC the compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of  
CC PTP1B (e.g. an antisense oligonucleotide). Also included are (1) a  
CC compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length which specifically hybridises with  
CC an 8 nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid encoding  
CC PTP1B; (2) inhibiting the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues  
CC comprising contacting the cells or tissues with the compound; treating an  
CC animal having or suspected of having a disease or condition associated  
CC with PTP1B comprising administering the compound; (4) decreasing blood  
CC sugar levels in an animal comprising administering the compound; (5)  
CC preventing or delaying the onset of a disease or condition associated  
CC with PTP1B in an animal comprising administering the compound; and (6)  
CC preventing or delaying the onset of an increase in blood glucose levels  
CC in an animal comprising administering the compound. The compound is used  
CC to inhibit the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues, to treat or  
CC prevent or delay the onset of a disease or condition associated with  
CC PTP1B, such as type 2 diabetes, obesity, cancer (especially ovarian  
CC cancer, chronic myeloid leukaemia and hyperproliferative diseases in an  
CC animal having or suspected of having the disease or condition, and for  
CC decreasing blood sugar levels or preventing or delaying the onset of an  
CC increase in blood glucose levels in an animal. The compound is also used  
CC in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and  
CC kits. The present sequence is an antisense compound of the invention  
CC targeting human PTP1B  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 602 GGAAGCTGGAGACTTACA 619  
|||||

DB 19 GGGAACTGAGACCTCCA 2  
RESULT 1931  
AAS20555  
ID AAS20555 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAS20555;  
XX  
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human uroplakin II DNA exon 5 PCR primer #2.  
XX  
KW Human; uroplakin II; UP II; chromosome 11q23; uroplakin Ia; uroplakin Ib;  
KW uroplakin III; bladder cancer; blood; tissue; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2002009745-A1.  
XX  
PD 24-JAN-2002.  
XX  
PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00870725.  
XX  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-00969317.  
XX  
PA (UYNV) UNIV NEW YORK STATE.  
XX  
PI Sun T, Wu X;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-147230/19.  
XX  
XX Diagnosing bladder cancer by analyzing the expression of the uroplakin  
PT gene by polymerase chain reaction.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 3; 13pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to methods for diagnosing bladder cancer, in the  
CC comprising quantifying expression of, or identifying mutations in, the  
CC uroplakin gene (uroplakin Ia, uroplakin Ib, uroplakin II, and uroplakin  
CC III) via polymerase chain reaction. The method comprises extracting total  
CC RNA from human blood or tissue cells, reverse transcribing the extracted  
CC total RNA, amplifying the reverse transcribed RNA by polymerase chain  
CC reaction using oligonucleotide primers complementary to a human uroplakin  
CC gene and detecting the presence of human uroplakin RNA in the cell so  
CC that human bladder cancer cells are identified. This sequence represents  
CC a PCR primer used to amplify an exon of human uroplakin II DNA  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 514 CTGGAGAGCTGACCCCTC 531  
|||||  
DB 1 CTGGAGAGCTGCTGCTC 18  
RESULT 1932  
ABL90897  
ID ABL90897 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABL90897;  
XX  
DT 27-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human protein kinase C-eta antisense oligonucleotide 5.  
XX  
KW Human; PKC antisense oligonucleotide; protein kinase C; PKC; PKC-alpha;  
KW PKC-beta type I; PKC-beta type II; PKC-gamma; PKC-delta; PKC-epsilon;  
KW PKC-zeta; PKC-eta; PKC expression modulation; ss;  
KW hyperproliferative condition; tumour; glioblastoma; bladder cancer;  
KW

KW breast cancer; colon cancer; lung cancer; inflammatory condition;  
KW psoriasis; phosphorothioate backbone.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX US6339066-B1.  
XX 15-JAN-2002.  
XX 31-MAR-1997; 97US-00829637.  
XX 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.  
XX 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.  
XX 11-JAN-1991; 91WO-US000243.  
XX 15-OCT-1991; 91US-00777760.  
XX 16-OCT-1991; 91US-00777007.  
XX 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.  
XX 05-MAY-1993; 93US-00058023.  
XX 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.  
XX 29-AUG-1994; 94US-00237703.  
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00481066.  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX Bennett CF, Dean NM, Cook PD, Hoke G;  
XX WPI; 2002-215022/27.  
XX New antisense oligonucleotide having nucleoside units which specifically  
XX binds mRNA encoding human protein kinase C isoform, useful for treating  
XX hyperproliferative and inflammatory diseases e.g. psoriasis, tumor and  
XX cancer.  
XX Claim 10; Col 45; 77pp; English.  
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides designed to bind mRNA  
XX encoding a human protein kinase C (PKC) isoform (i.e. PKC-alpha, PKC-beta  
XX type I, PKC-beta type II, PKC-gamma, PKC-delta, PKC-epsilon, PKC-zeta,  
XX and PKC-eta). The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful  
XX for modulating the expression of the PKC isoforms. The antisense  
XX oligonucleotides are useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions  
XX (e.g. tumour, glioblastoma, bladder cancer, breast cancer, colon cancer  
XX and lung cancer), and inflammatory conditions (e.g. psoriasis). The  
XX antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are also useful for detection  
XX and diagnosis of PKC expression. The present sequence represents a human  
XX PKC antisense oligonucleotide of the invention. NOTE: The present  
XX sequence contains a phosphorothioate backbone  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e-03;  
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
QY 1661 CCCCTCACAGGCGAGCC 1678  
Db 3 CCCGTTCCAGCCAGCC 20  
RESULT 1933  
ID AAD39512 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AAD39512;  
AC AAD39512;  
XX 04-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX Human calreticulin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 109305.  
XX Human; calreticulin; antisense compound; hyperproliferative disorder;  
KW cancer; autoimmune disease; viral infection; cardiovascular disease;  
KW antisense therapy; cytosolic; immunosuppressive; virucide; antisense;  
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX Key  
XX modified\_base  
XX 1..20  
XX /tag= a  
XX /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
XX 1..5  
XX /tag= b  
XX /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX /note= "2-methoxyethyl nucleotides"  
XX 2  
XX /tag= d  
XX /mod\_base= m5c  
XX 5  
XX /tag= e  
XX /mod\_base= m5c  
XX 6..20  
XX /tag= c  
XX /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX /note= "2-methoxyethyl nucleotides"  
XX 8  
XX /tag= f  
XX /mod\_base= m5c  
XX 9  
XX /tag= g  
XX /mod\_base= m5c  
XX 10  
XX /tag= h  
XX /mod\_base= m5c  
XX 14  
XX /tag= i  
XX /mod\_base= m5c  
XX 15  
XX /tag= j  
XX /mod\_base= m5c  
XX 17  
XX /tag= k  
XX /mod\_base= m5c  
XX  
XX WO200236743-A2.  
XX 10-MAY-2002.  
XX 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US049045.  
XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702327.  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX Bennett CF, Cowseert LM;  
XX WPI; 2002-479759/51.  
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding calreticulin,  
XX useful for treating a human having disease or condition associated with  
XX calreticulin e.g. cancer, viral infection, autoimmune disease.  
XX Claim 3; Page 82; 109pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods  
XX for modulating the expression of calreticulin. The compositions comprise  
XX antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targeted  
XX to nucleic acids encoding calreticulin. The antisense compound is useful  
XX for inhibiting the expression of calreticulin in human cells or tissues.  
XX It is also useful for treating a human having a disease or condition  
XX associated with calreticulin, e.g., hyperproliferative disorder e.g.  
XX cancer, autoimmune disease, viral infection or cardiovascular disease, by  
XX inhibiting expression of calreticulin. It is useful for diagnostics,  
XX therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits. It is also  
XX used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense compound

CC targetted to human calreticulin. This sequence is used to study the  
CC antisense inhibition of calreticulin expression-phosphorothioate 2'-MOE  
CC gapmer oligonucleotides  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 377 CTTCCAGCCACGTCCTCGG 394

||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
Db 2 CTTCCATCCAGTCCTCGG 19

RESULT 1934

ABL43372/C

ID ABL43372 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABL43372;

DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:416.

XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
KW PCR primer; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.

OS

PN JP2001321190-A.

PD 20-NOV-2001.

PP 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.

PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.

XX (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.

PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.

XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.

PT Arraying genome clones.

PS Claim 4; Page 13; 528pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order  
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal  
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1643 GCTCGAGGATGCCACA 1660  
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
Db 18 GCTCGAGGATGTTAAA 1

RESULT 1935

ABL44633

ID ABL44633 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABL44633;

DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1677.

XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
KW PCR primer; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.

OS

PN JP2001321190-A.

PD 20-NOV-2001.

PP 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.

PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.

XX (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.

PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.

XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.

PT Arraying genome clones.

PS Claim 4; Page 37; 528pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the  
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order  
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal  
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1223 TGGAGGACAGCTACACT 1240

||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
Db 3 TGGAGGCCAGCACT 20

RESULT 1936

ABL45031  
ID ABL45031 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABL45031;  
XX  
DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2075.  
XX  
KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
XX PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN JP2001321190-A.  
XX  
PD 20-NOV-2001.  
XX  
PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.  
XX  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.  
XX  
PS (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENYUSHO.  
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
XX  
PT Arraying genome clones.  
XX  
PS Claim 4; Page 45; 528pp; Japanese.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination based on the chromosome marker  
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order  
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each well of longitudinal  
CC plates; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1353 CCACGACCCCGACTTGA 1370  
DB 3 CCACGACCCCTATCTTGA 20  
RESULT 1937  
ABL44662/C  
ID ABL44662 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABL44662;  
XX  
DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1706.

XX  
KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
XX PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN JP2001321190-A.  
XX  
PD 20-NOV-2001.  
XX  
PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.  
XX  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.  
XX  
PS (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENYUSHO.  
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
XX  
PT Arraying genome clones.  
XX  
PS Claim 4; Page 38; 528pp; Japanese.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination based on the chromosome marker  
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order  
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each well of longitudinal  
CC plates; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 948 CTACTGCCACCGCAGAA 965  
DB 20 CTACCGTCACACGAGAA 3  
RESULT 1938  
ABK70813  
ID ABK70813 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABK70813;  
XX  
DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human TSP1 domain containing gene PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KW TSP1; thrombospondin domain; PCR; primer; ss; FG06969; FG01896;  
XX angiogenesis; vasculogenesis.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN JP2002080509-A.  
XX



PD 26-MAR-2002.  
XX  
XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00273778.  
XX  
XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00273778.  
XX  
XX (KAZU-) ZH KAZUSA DNA KENKYUSHO.  
XX (YOSH) YOSHITOMI PHARM IND KK.  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-378269/41.  
XX  
XX TSPI domain-containing polypeptide useful for drug compositions.  
XX  
XX Example 6; Page 20; 51pp; Japanese.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a TSPI (thrombospondin 1) domain-containing  
XX polypeptide comprising the proteins appearing as AAU80188 and AAU80189,  
XX encoded by cDNAs designated FGO6969 and FGO1896. Also included are  
XX proteins that are 50% homologous to the proteins and a polypeptide having  
XX at least one deletion, replacement, addition or insertion of amino acid  
XX in the proteins and having at least 8 repetitions of the TSPI domain. The  
XX polypeptide can be used in drug compositions particularly for disorders  
XX associated with angiogenesis and vasculogenesis. The present sequence is  
XX a PCR primer for the TSPI domain containing DNA sequences  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 1181 ATGAGATGCCACAGGCC 1198  
XX |||||  
XX 1 ATGAGCTGGACTCAGGCC 18  
XX  
XX RESULT 1939  
XX AAL41105  
XX ID AAL41105 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AC AAL41105;  
XX  
XX DT 16-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE pXYIS(+) upstream sexing primer.  
XX  
XX KW Goat embryo sexual identification technique; goat amelogenin gene; gAML;  
XX sex-specific; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX OS Capra hircus.  
XX  
XX PN TW454013-A.  
XX  
XX PD 11-SEP-2001.  
XX  
XX PF 10-NOV-1999; 99TW-00119616.  
XX  
XX PR 10-NOV-1999; 99TW-00119616.  
XX  
XX XX (CHEN/) CHEN C.  
XX PA (JANG/) JANG J.  
XX PA (WENG/) WENG T.  
XX PA (JENG/) JENG D.  
XX  
XX PI Chen C, Jang J, Weng T, Jeng D;  
XX  
XX DR WPI; 2002-442016/47.  
XX  
XX XX Sex-specific sequence of goat amelogenin gene, useful for embryo sexual  
XX identification, comprises high sensitivity even using single white blood  
XX cell or cleavage c.  
XX  
XX PS Claim 1; Page 13; 35pp; Chinese.

XX The invention relates to a goat embryo sexual identification technique  
XX with high efficiency, sensitivity and repeatability. This technique  
XX involves separately cloning and sequencing the coding regions and the  
XX introns of the goat amelogenin gene (gAML) on the goat chromosomes. The  
XX results indicate that there are sex-specific sequences in the fifth  
XX intron of the gene. The major characteristics according to the present  
XX invention include high sensitivity, applicable in sex identification even  
XX only using a single white blood cell or a single cleavage cell of  
XX blastula; high diagnostic efficiency, capable of identifying hundreds of  
XX goat embryo in 3 hours; simple operation procedures without complicated  
XX steps of DNA extraction and need no additional control group intron; and  
XX can be applied on different species of goats. This polynucleotide  
XX sequence represents a PCR primer used for amplification of sex-specific  
XX sequences relating to the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 180 AGGCATAGACAGACACCAA 197  
XX |||||  
XX 1 AGCACACAGACAGACCAA 18  
XX  
XX RESULT 1940  
XX ABS59726  
XX ID ABS59726 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABS59726;  
XX  
XX DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Human damage specific DNA binding protein 1 antisense oligo #18.  
XX  
XX KW Antisense; cytostatic; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory; virucide;  
XX Damage-specific DNA-binding protein 1; p127; cancer; human; ss;  
XX hyperproliferative disorder; haematopoietic cancer; hepatitis.  
XX  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
XX modified\_base 1..20  
XX /tag= a  
XX /mod\_base= m5c  
XX /note= "All cytosines are 5-methyl cytosine"  
XX  
XX modified\_base 1..20  
XX /tag= c  
XX /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone"  
XX  
XX modified\_base 1..5  
XX /tag= b  
XX /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleotide"  
XX  
XX modified\_base 16..20  
XX /tag= d  
XX /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleotide"  
XX  
XX WO200246206-A1.  
XX  
XX PN 13-JUN-2002.  
XX  
XX PD 04-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046485.  
XX  
XX PF 06-DEC-2000; 2000US-00731457.  
XX  
XX PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX PA Popoff I, Wyatt JR;  
XX  
XX PI

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XX WPI; 2002-599454/64.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX Damage-specific DNA-binding protein 1, p127, useful for treating animal
XX PT Having disease associated with the protein such as liver cancer, or
XX PT hepatitis.
XX
XX Page 90; Claim 3; 121pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel antisense compound 8 to 50 nucleobases
XX in length targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Damage-specific DNA-
XX binding protein 1, p127 where the antisense compound specifically
XX hybridises with and inhibits expression of the damage specific DNA
XX binding protein-1 gene. The compounds of the invention may be used in
XX antisense therapy as an inhibitor of expression of Damage-specific DNA-
XX binding protein 1, p127. The antisense compounds of the invention are
XX useful for inhibiting the expression of damage specific DNA binding
XX protein 1, p127 in cells or tissues and are also useful for treating an
XX animal having a disease or condition associated with expression of p127,
XX such as a hyperproliferative disorder (e.g., cancer such as breast, skin,
XX liver, or haematopoietic cancer), or hepatitis, by inhibiting the
XX expression of p127. All antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
XX chimeric oligonucleotides (gapmers) 20 nucleotides in length, composed of
XX a central gap region consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, which are
XX flanked on both sides (5' and 3' directions) by five- nucleotide wings.
XX The wings are composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. The
XX internucleoside (backbone) linkages are phosphorothioate (P-S) throughout
XX the oligonucleotide and all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines. The
XX present sequence represents a Damage-specific DNA binding protein 1, p127
XX antisense oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1366 CTTGATAGCGACGGGGCC 1383
XX Db 1 CTTGAGAGTGACGGTGCC 18
XX
XX RESULT 1941
XX ABT12977
XX ID ABT12977 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABT12977;
XX
XX DT 17-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Mycobacterium-specific DNA sequence #10.
XX
XX KW Mycobacterium detection method; PCR; primer; probe; ss.
XX
XX OS Mycobacterium sp.
XX
XX PN WO200274991-A2.
XX
XX PD 26-SEP-2002.
XX
XX PF 20-MAR-2002; 2002WO-GB001308.
XX
XX PR 20-MAR-2001; 2001GB-00006949.
XX
XX PA (NORC-) NORCHIP AS.
XX
XX PA (ALLA-) ALLARD S J.
XX
XX PI Karlsen F;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-750564/81.
XX
XX Detecting the presence of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in a test sample,

```

```

PT comprises inducing mRNA expression of Mycobacterium tuberculosis and
PT detecting the induced mRNA.
XX
XX Claim 17; Page 15; 70pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises a method for detecting the presence of a micro-
XX organism (particularly Mycobacterium tuberculosis) in a test sample. The
XX method of the invention comprises exposing the test sample to an inducer
XX that is capable of inducing the expression of at least one gene in the
XX micro-organism and then testing for the presence of mRNA from this gene.
XX The method of the invention is useful for detecting an mRNA that is
XX expressed in a species of Mycobacterium (e.g. Mycobacterium
XX tuberculosis). The present DNA sequence represents a Mycobacterium-
XX specific nucleotide which can be used as a primer or probe in the method
XX of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1051 GCCAAGTCAATCCCAACA 1068
XX Db 2 GCCAAGTCAATCACACCA 19
XX
XX RESULT 1942
XX AAI72997
XX ID AAI72997 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAI72997;
XX
XX DT 09-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE M3 Muscarinic receptor antisense primer.
XX
XX KW PCR; primer; mouse; M3 muscarinic receptor; intracellular loop; mutant;
XX appetite; weight control; obesity; ss.
XX
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX
XX PN WO200246421-A2.
XX
XX PD 13-JUN-2002.
XX
XX PF 26-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US051110.
XX
XX PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244414P.
XX
XX PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
XX PI Weiss J, Yamada M;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-471893/50.
XX
XX Non-human animal, e.g. mouse, with abnormal expression of the muscarinic
XX acid M3 receptor, useful for screening compounds having an effect on
XX appetite and weight control, in particularly compounds which can be used
XX to treat obesity.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 28; 52pp; English.
XX
XX The sequences given in AAI72996-97 are primers which were used to amplify
XX a portion of the mouse M3 muscarinic receptor corresponding to the third
XX intracellular loop. The amplified sequence was used as a probe in the
XX isolation of the full length M3 muscarinic receptor genomic clone from a
XX 129Sv/J mouse genomic library. This sequence was then used in the
XX generation of M3 receptor mutant mice with abnormal expression of the
XX muscarinic acid M3 receptor. Mice with abnormal expression of the
XX muscarinic acid M3 receptor are useful for screening compounds having an
XX effect on appetite and weight control, in particularly compounds which
XX can be used to treat obesity

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XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1118 TCCTGCTGGGTCACGG 1135
||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db 3 TCTTGCTGTCACGG 20

RESULT 1943
ABQ75983
ID ABQ75983 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABQ75983;
XX DT 17-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE HCV AB008441 fragment bases 41-60.
XX KW PCR; polymerase chain reaction; HCV; hepatitis C virus; detection;
XX KW amplification; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX FN EP1215286-A2.
XX PD 19-JUN-2002.
XX PF 12-DEC-2001; 2001EP-00129615.
XX PR 14-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00380465.
XX PA (HISF ) HITACHI SOFTWARE ENG CO LTD.
XX PI Nakao M, Mizuno K, Yoshii J, Asai A;
XX WPI; 2002-521724/56.
XX DR
XX PT Detecting polymerase chain reaction amplicons, useful e.g. for subtyping
XX PT hepatitis C virus, uses same sequences as primers and probes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 5; 15pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a method for detecting polymerase chain reaction
XX CC (PCR)-amplified sequences. The method is exemplified for identifying
XX CC subtypes of hepatitis C virus (HCV). The method provides easy and
XX CC reliable detection of amplicons, even where many sequences have been
XX CC amplified in the same tube, using many primers of equal length. The
XX CC current sequence represents a fragment of the HCV subtype AB008441
XX CC sequence given in record ABQ75979 (bases 41-60). This is used to design a
XX CC forward primer in the method of the invention which involves
XX CC differentiating between three HCV subtypes
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1386 CCTCTCTACCAAGCTGTT 1403
||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db 2 CCTCATCTCCAGCTGTT 19

RESULT 1944
ABZ30199/C
ID ABZ30199 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ30199;
XX
```

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DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 4350.
DE XX
XX KW Fungus; Yeast; tetracycline; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
XX KW signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
XX KW proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Candida albicans.
XX PN WO200253728-A2.
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX PF 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.
XX PR 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
XX PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
XX PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.
XX PA (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
XX PI Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;
XX WPI; 2002-566694/60.
XX DR
XX PT Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
XX PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
XX PT a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
XX PS Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 4350; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX CC The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
XX CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
XX CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
XX CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
XX CC recombination of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
XX CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
XX CC promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
XX CC cells having both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
XX CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
XX CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
XX CC contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
XX CC that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal
XX CC agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
XX CC and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
XX CC disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
XX CC activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
XX CC compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
XX CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
XX CC activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
XX CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
XX CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
XX CC primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
XX CC this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
XX CC on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 364 GAGAGTGACCAAGCTTCA 381
||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db 19 GATAGTCCAGGCATCA 2

RESULT 1945
ABZ30035
ID ABZ30035 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ30035;
```

XX 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
XX Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 4186.  
XX  
XX  
XX Fungus; yeast; tetracycline; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;  
XX signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;  
XX proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX Candida albicans.  
XX WO200253728-A2.  
XX  
XX 11-JUL-2002.  
XX  
XX 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.  
XX  
XX 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.  
XX  
XX 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.  
XX  
XX (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;  
XX WPI; 2002-566694/60.  
XX  
XX Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets  
XX for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of  
XX a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.  
XX  
XX Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 4186; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal  
XX cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying  
XX one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an  
XX expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by  
XX recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous  
XX promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the  
XX promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal  
XX cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal  
XX cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that  
XX is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that  
XX contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene  
XX that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal  
XX agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus  
XX and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian  
XX disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the  
XX activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon  
XX compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,  
XX translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division  
XX activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the  
XX ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for  
XX treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR  
XX primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for  
XX this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based  
XX on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1648 GAGGATGACACACCCCT 1665  
Dbb 1 GGGGATGCAACACTCT 18  
RESULT 1946  
ID ABZ29930  
ID ABZ29930 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX

AC ABZ29930;  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 4081.  
XX  
XX Fungus; yeast; tetracycline; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;  
XX signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;  
XX proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX Candida albicans.  
XX WO200253728-A2.  
XX  
XX 11-JUL-2002.  
XX  
XX 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.  
XX  
XX 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.  
XX  
XX 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.  
XX  
XX (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;  
XX WPI; 2002-566694/60.  
XX  
XX Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets  
XX for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of  
XX a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.  
XX  
XX Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 4081; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal  
XX cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying  
XX one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an  
XX expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by  
XX recombination of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous  
XX promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the  
XX promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal  
XX cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal  
XX cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that  
XX is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that  
XX contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene  
XX that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal  
XX agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus  
XX and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian  
XX disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the  
XX activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon  
XX compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,  
XX translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division  
XX activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the  
XX ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for  
XX treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR  
XX primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for  
XX this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based  
XX on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 916 CTGTCCTGCTCCAGCTG 933  
Dbb 1 CTGTCCTGCTCCAGCTG 18  
RESULT 1947  
ID AAI70753/c  
ID AAI70753 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

```

XX AC AAT70753;
XX AC
XX DT 18-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Barley microsatellite polymorphism PCR primer 00N42.
XX KW Barley; microsatellite; polymorphism; fingerprinting; RAMP;
XX KW random amplified microsatellite polymorphism; AFLP;
XX KW arbitrary fragment length polymorphism; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS
XX OS Hordeum vulgare.
XX FN WO200188189-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 22-NOV-2001.
XX PF
XX PF 15-MAY-2001; 2001WO-NL000367.
XX XX
XX PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000EP-00201725.
XX PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00200104.
XX XX
XX PA (KEYG-) KEYGENE NV.
XX XX
XX PI Van Eijk MJT, Peleman JD, De Ruiter- Bleeker MJ;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-041726/05.
XX XX
XX PT Use of random amplified microsatellite polymorphism-primer and arbitrary
XX PT fragment length polymorphism-primer in analyzing nucleic acid sequence
XX PT for presence of polymorphisms associated with microsatellites.
XX XX
XX PS Example 6; Page 39; 74pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present sequence is that of PCR primer 00N45, which is based on the
XX CC sequence of a barley microsatellite polymorphism region obtained using
XX CC the method of the invention. This method uses a random amplified
XX CC microsatellite polymorphism (RAMP) primer and an arbitrary fragment
XX CC length polymorphism (AFLP) primer to analyse a nucleic acid sequence for
XX CC the presence of polymorphisms associated with microsatellites. The
XX CC nucleic acid is genomic DNA or cDNA, especially from a crop plant or an
XX CC animal, including a human. Different DNA samples, e.g. from different
XX CC individuals, are analysed and polymorphisms are identified. These may be
XX CC isolated and further analysed, and used e.g. as PCR primers or probes for
XX CC analysis of the polymorphic locus, e.g. for genotyping, genetic mapping
XX CC and DNA identification techniques. The present primer was used to
XX CC demonstrate conversion of the microsatellite-associated markers into
XX CC primers useful for conventional PCR
XX SQ
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 279 TCCTGGGGAACTTCGTC 296
| | | | | | | | | |
Db 19 TCCTAGGGAACTTCGTC 2

RESULT 1948
AAD34347
ID AAD34347 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX AC AAD34347;
XX XX
XX DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Human BSMR gene polymorphism detecting PCR primer, LRGEN13F.
XX KW Human; bone strength and mineralisation regulatory protein; BSMR;
XX KW bone strength; mineralisation; ophthalmological; antidiabetic;
XX KW bone density regulating transmembrane receptor; prosthetic device;

```

```

KW KW surgical implant; diabetic retinopathy; hypertensive retinopathy;
KW KW therapy; osteoporosis; prematurity; ocular vessel; eye disorder;
KW KW osteopathic; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200216553-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 28-FEB-2002.
XX PF
XX PF 17-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US041788.
XX PR
XX PR 18-AUG-2000; 2000US-0226119P.
XX PR 22-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234337P.
XX PR 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304851P.
XX XX
XX PA (AVET ) AVENTIS PHARMA SA.
XX PA (HARD ) HARVARD COLLEGE.
XX PA (UYCA-) UNIV CASE WESTERN RESERVE.
XX XX
XX PI Warman ML, Gong Y, Olsen BR, Rawadi G, Roman-Roman S;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-329694/36.
XX XX
XX PT Polynucleotide encoding bone strength and mineralization regulatory
XX PT protein useful for diagnosis or therapy of osteoporosis.
XX XX
XX PS Disclosure; Fig 5; 124pp; English.
XX CC
XX CC The invention relates to bone strength and mineralisation regulatory
XX CC protein (BSMR) and its corresponding nucleic acid sequence. BSMR DNA is
XX CC useful for the diagnosis or therapy of osteoporosis and for regulating
XX CC (increasing) bone strength and mineralisation in a human subject by
XX CC activating a bone density regulating transmembrane receptor (BSMR
XX CC protein). An expression vector comprising a promoter that is operably
XX CC linked to BSMR DNA is useful for modulating bone density and for
XX CC enhancing bone strength and mineralisation in a mammal cell. Composition
XX CC comprising a BSMR effector is useful for treating osteoporosis and is
XX CC useful particularly as a coating for prosthetic devices and surgical
XX CC implants. BSMR is useful for screening lead pharmaceutical agents as BSMR
XX CC effectors, which may be used to treat a range of eye disorders such as
XX CC diabetic retinopathy, hypertensive retinopathy and retinopathy of
XX CC prematurity, in which normal vascular growth and integrity of ocular
XX CC vessels is disrupted. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to
XX CC amplify cDNA and gDNA molecules useful for detecting polymorphic BSMR
XX CC genes in human
XX SQ
XX
Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 927 CCAGCTGCTCCGTCGCGCT 944
| | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 CCAGCTCTCTCTGCGCTT 18

RESULT 1949
AAS16646/c
ID AAS16646 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX AC AAS16646;
XX XX
XX DT 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Human Inhibitor of DNA binding-1, antisense oligonucleotide IS15 #124744.
XX KW Human; inhibitor of DNA binding-1, Id-1; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;
XX KW immunosuppressive; antisense therapy; antisense oligonucleotide; ss;
XX KW hyperproliferative disorder; immune disorder; muscular disorder; ss;
XX KW vascular disorder; pancreatic disorder; infection; inflammation; tumour.

```

OS Homo sapiens.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX Key  
FH modified\_base  
FT Location/Qualifiers  
FT 1..20  
FT /tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone. Also, all cytidine  
FT residues are 5-methyl cytidines"  
FT 1..5  
FT /tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
FT 16..20  
FT /tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
XX WO200183513-A2.  
XX PN  
XX PD 08-NOV-2001.  
XX  
XX PF 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013209.  
XX PR 28-APR-2000; 2000US-00561497.  
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX PI Baker BF, Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;  
XX WPI; 2002-041477/05.  
XX DR  
XX PT Novel antisense compound, specifically hybridizing to and inhibiting the  
XX expression of Inhibitor of DNA binding-1, useful for treating  
XX hyperproliferative, immune, muscular, vascular or pancreatic disorder.  
XX PS Claim 3; Page 82; 105pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to novel antisense compounds (I) 8-30 nucleobases  
XX in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Inhibitor of DNA  
XX binding-1, where (I) specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the  
XX expression of Inhibitor of DNA binding-1. Antisense inhibition of human  
XX Inhibitor of DNA binding-1 expression by chimeric phosphorothioate  
XX oligonucleotides having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a deoxy gap  
XX was tested. A series of oligonucleotides were designed to target  
XX different regions of the human Inhibitor of DNA binding-1 RNA. The  
XX compounds were analysed for their effect on human Inhibitor of DNA  
XX (PCR). The result showed that the oligonucleotides showed at least 25%  
XX inhibition of human Inhibitor of DNA binding-1 expression. (I) is useful  
XX for inhibiting the expression of Inhibitor of DNA binding-1 in cells or  
XX tissues by contacting the cells or tissues with (I). (I) is also useful  
XX for treating a human having a disease or condition associated with  
XX Inhibitor of DNA binding-1 by administering a therapeutically or  
XX prophylactically effective amount of (I), where the disease or condition  
XX is a hyperproliferative disorder, immune disorder, muscular disorder,  
XX vascular disorder or pancreatic disorder. (I) may also be used for  
XX diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis (e.g., to prevent or delay  
XX infection, inflammation or tumour formation), and as research reagents  
XX and kits. (I) may be safely and effectively administered to humans. The  
XX present sequence represents a human Inhibitor of DNA binding-1, antisense  
XX oligonucleotide used in the method of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 1197 CCGTCCCTCTTCCGGG 1214  
XX |||||  
XX 19 CCGTCCCTCTTCCGGG 2

RESULT 1950  
ABA94373/C  
ID ABA94373 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABA94373;  
XX  
XX DT 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE BCRP gene related primer seq Id No. 16.  
XX  
XX Stem cell; ATP transport protein; ATP-binding cassette; antiparkinsonian;  
XX hepatotropic; neurodegenerative; cytostatic; antianemic; muscular; BCRP;  
XX cardiant; gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX OS  
XX WO200192877-A2.  
XX PN  
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.  
XX  
XX PF 30-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017459.  
XX  
XX PR 31-MAY-2000; 2000US-00584586.  
XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0086866.  
XX  
XX PA (SJUD-) ST JUDE CHILDREN'S RES HOSPITAL.  
XX Sorrentino B, Schuetz J;  
XX WPI; 2002-114368/15.  
XX  
XX Identifying a stem cell, for treating e.g., muscular dystrophy,  
XX myocardial infarction, Parkinson's disease, or neurodegenerative  
XX disorders, comprises detecting the expression of an ATP transport protein  
XX (BCRP) by a cell.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 84; 87pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention provides a method of identifying and/or isolating a stem  
XX cell that involves detecting the expression of an ATP transport protein  
XX containing a conserved ATP-binding cassette (BCRP) by a cell in a sample  
XX comprising stem cells. The isolated stem cells may be used in the  
XX treatment of diseases such as muscular dystrophy, degenerative liver  
XX disorder, myocardial infarction, Parkinson's disease, degenerative  
XX disorders of the brain, and for tissue regeneration or replacement.  
XX Haematopoietic cells can be used in bone marrow transplants (e.g., for  
XX treatment of leukemia) and for ex vivo gene therapy for treating blood  
XX diseases such as sickle cell anemia and thalassemia. The stem cells can  
XX also be used as cell targets in gene therapy protocols. The present  
XX sequence represents a PCR primer related to the BCRP for which no  
XX relevant information has been provided in the specification  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 1384 GACCTCTCACCACGCG 1401  
XX |||||  
XX 19 GAGATCCTCACCACGCG 2

RESULT 1951  
ABK27993  
ID ABK27993 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABK27993;  
XX  
XX DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Human APOA1 methylation state PCR primer #1.

XX Human; ss; astrocytoma; oligoastrocytoma; oligodendroglioma; antitumour;  
KW cytostatic; cytosine methylation state; single nucleotide polymorphism;  
KW SNP; CpG; brain tumour; PCR; primer.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200200705-A2.  
XX  
PD 03-JAN-2002.  
XX  
XX 02-JUL-2001; 2001WO-EP007539.  
XX  
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01032529.  
PR  
PR 01-SEP-2000; 2000DE-01043826.  
XX  
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
PA  
XX  
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX WPI; 2002-139900/18.  
XX  
XX Oligonucleotide for diagnosing and treating tumors and cancer especially  
PT gliomas, astrocytomas and oligodendromas, comprises chemically modified  
PT genomic sequences of genes associated with tumors and cancers.  
PT  
XX Example 4; Page 20; 31pp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid (I) comprising a sequence of at  
CC least 18 bases of a segment of chemically pretreated genomic DNA (II)  
CC according to one of the sequences (SI) selected from 120 sequences, and  
CC its complementary sequences. Also included are an oligomer (III),  
CC especially an oligonucleotide or peptide nucleic acid (PNA)-oligomer,  
CC comprising a sequence of at least 9 nucleotides which hybridises to or is  
CC identical to (II), and complementary sequences, a set of oligomers (IV)  
CC comprising at least two (III) and their use for detecting the cytosine  
CC methylation state and/or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in (II),  
CC and manufacturing (MI) an arrangement of different oligomers (array)  
CC fixed to a carrier material for analysing diseases associated with the  
CC methylation state of the CpG dinucleotide of (SI), where at least one  
CC oligomer is coupled to solid phase. The set of oligomers (IV) are useful  
CC as primer oligonucleotides for the amplification of (II) especially for  
CC characterising classifying and differentiating oligodendroglioma,  
CC astrocytoma and oligoastrocytoma tumours (by ascertaining genetic and/or  
CC epigenetic parameters of genomic DNA by analysing cytosine methylation  
CC and single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence is a PCR  
CC primer used to amplify the modified genomic sequence from a gene  
CC associated with brain tumours  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 13 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 231 TGGTGGTGGTGGCGCAG 248  
DB 3 TGGTGGTGGGAGGTAG 20  
  
RESULT 1952  
ID ABX17336  
XX ABX17336 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABX17336;  
XX  
XX 04-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Human cancer promoting protein PF7879PCR primer #1.  
DE  
XX Human; primer; ss; cancer; cancer promoting; PCR.  
KW  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS

XX CN1351082-A.  
PN  
XX 29-MAY-2002.  
PD  
XX 31-OCT-2000; 2000CN-00127103.  
PP  
XX 31-OCT-2000; 2000CN-00127103.  
PR  
XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI INST ONCOLOGY.  
PA  
XX Gu J;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2002-609438/66.  
DR  
XX New human protein with cancer cell growth promoting function and a  
PT polynucleotide encoding it, for treating diseases, such as cancer.  
PT  
XX Example 2; Page 12 (disclosure); 35pp; Chinese.  
PS  
XX This invention relates to the cDNA and protein sequences of a novel human  
CC protein with the function of promoting cancer cell growth. The invention  
CC also discloses a method for preparing the polypeptide by recombination  
CC and application of the polypeptide in treating diseases such as cancer,  
CC etc. An antagonist of the polypeptide and its medical action, and  
CC application of the polynucleotide are disclosed. The present sequence  
CC represents a PCR primer used to amplify a cancer promoting protein cDNA  
CC of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1073 CATACTCCATGAGGTGG 1090  
DB 2 CTGCTCCATGAGGTAG 19  
  
RESULT 1953  
ID AAD35936/C  
XX AAD35936 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC AAD35936;  
XX  
XX 26-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Human CS193 EST-specific clone sequencing primer #7.  
DE  
XX Human; CS193; gastrointestinal tract; cancer; gene therapy; cytostatic;  
KW primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX US6368792-B1.  
PN  
XX 09-APR-2002.  
PD  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-00049698.  
PP  
XX 31-MAR-1997; 97US-00828856.  
PR  
XX (ABBO ) ABBOTT LAB.  
PA  
XX Billigal PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN, Hayden M;  
PI Klass MR, Roberts-Rapp L, Russell JC, Stroupe SD;  
XX WPI; 2002-328082/36.  
DR  
XX New purified polynucleotide encoding CS193 antigen, useful for  
PT diagnosing, staging, monitoring preventing or treating gastrointestinal  
PT disorders.  
PT

XX Example 2; Col 83; 58pp; English.  
PS  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a purified polynucleotide encoding CS193. The  
CC polynucleotide is used for detecting, diagnosing, staging, monitoring,  
CC prognosticating, preventing or treating diseases and conditions of the  
CC gastrointestinal tract, particularly cancer. The CS193 gene is useful in  
CC gene therapy. The present sequence is human CS193 EST-specific clone  
CC sequencing primer  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1109 CCCCTGACATCTGCTTG 1126  
DB 18 CCCCTGACCTTCTACTG 1  
  
RESULT 1954  
AAD34924/c  
ID AAD34924 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAD34924;  
XX  
DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human E2F transcription factor 2 antisense oligo, ISIS #114121.  
XX  
KW Human; E2F transcription factor 2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;  
KW developmental disorder; antisense; therapy; phosphorothioate backbone;  
KW cytostatic; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT modified\_base 4  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
FT /tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 7  
FT /tag= d  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 15  
FT /tag= e  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /tag= g  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT modified\_base 16  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
FT /tag= f  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 18  
FT /tag= h  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
XX  
PN W0200220551-A1.  
XX  
PD 14-MAR-2002.  
XX  
PF 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028202.  
XX

PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-00658679.  
XX  
DA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Popoff I, Wyatt JR;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-329864/36.  
XX  
PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding E2F  
PT transcription factor 2, useful for treating a disease or condition  
PT associated with E2F transcription factor 2, e.g. hyperproliferative  
PT disorders, such as cancer.  
XX  
PS Claim 3; Page 92; 120pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides, compounds  
CC and methods for modulating the expression of E2F transcription factor 2.  
CC The antisense oligonucleotides specifically hybridize with and inhibit  
CC the expression of E2F transcription factor 2. They are useful for  
CC inhibiting the expression of E2F transcription factor 2 and for treating  
CC diseases or conditions associated with E2F transcription factor 2, such  
CC as hyperproliferative disorders, particularly cancer and developmental  
CC disorders. They may also be used as research reagents and diagnostics, to  
CC distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway  
CC and in the treatment of a disease or disorder which can be treated by  
CC modulating the expression of E2F transcription factor 2. The oligomeric  
CC compounds, particularly the antisense oligonucleotides may be used to  
CC modulate the function of nucleic acid molecules encoding E2F  
CC transcription factor 2, ultimately modulating the amount of E2F  
CC in antisense therapy. The present DNA sequence is human E2F transcription  
CC factor 2 antisense oligonucleotide with a phosphorothioate backbone. This  
CC sequence is targeted to the coding region of human E2F transcription  
CC factor 2  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 503 CTGAGGGCTACTGCGAGA 520  
DB 20 CTGAGGACCACTGCGAGA 3  
  
RESULT 1955  
ABA05400/c  
ID ABA05400 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABA05400;  
XX  
DT 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human IL-1beta PCR primer L2.  
XX  
KW Human; IL-1 beta gene; IL-1M; IL-1beta; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN CN1307138-A.  
XX  
PD 08-AUG-2001.  
XX  
PF 28-JAN-2000; 2000CN-00100695.  
XX  
PR 28-JAN-2000; 2000CN-00100695.  
XX  
PA (PREC-) PRECLINICAL MEDICINE INST MILITARY ACAD.  
XX  
PI Ling S, Song X;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-026898/04.



XX Expression vector pBVIII comprising modified human IL-1 beta gene IL-1M  
PT and endoenzyme sites, useful for antigen expression.  
XX  
XX  
PS Example; Fig 2; 22pp; Chinese.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to an expression vector with total length 4118 base  
CC pairs (bp; sequence not defined) and including the great part of plasmid  
CC pBV220 and modified human IL-1 beta gene IL-1M, which contains start  
CC codon ATG, stop codon TAA and endoenzyme sites XhoI and XbaI. Owing to  
CC the low non-specific reaction of the pBVIII expressed fusion protein, the  
CC immunological adjuvant function of IL-1M active peptide and the cloning  
CC site of foreign gene with complementary enzyme for gene linkage, the  
CC pBVIII is ideal vector for antigen expression and may be applied widely.  
CC The present sequence is that of human IL-1beta of the invention. The  
CC present sequence is that of a PCR primer, useful to the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 229 AGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGGC 246  
DB 20 AGTGGTGGAGGTGCGAC 3  
RESULT 1956  
ABN74963  
ID ABN74963 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABN74963;  
AC  
XX  
DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human MNR SLC4A3 cDNA sense PCR primer.  
XX  
XX MSI+; microsatellite instability tumour cell; neopeptide; cMNR; cDNR;  
KW mononucleotide microsatellite; gene therapy; diagnosis; tumour; human;  
KW dinucleotide microsatellite; cytostatic; immunisation; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX WO200204664-A2.  
FN  
XX  
PD 17-JAN-2002.  
XX  
PF 04-JUL-2001; 2001WO-DE002510.  
XX  
PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000DE-01032608.  
XX  
XX (DOEB/) KNEBEL DOEBERITZ M.  
PA  
XX Knebel Doeberitz M, Bork P, Yuan YP, Gebert J, Woerner S;  
PI Linnebacher M;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-171723/22.  
DR  
XX  
XX Mutant genes isolated from tumors showing microsatellite instability.  
PT useful for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of tumors, also related  
PT peptides and antibodies.  
PT  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 14; 31pp; German.  
PS  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel genes isolated from MSI+ (microsatellite  
CC instability) tumour cells, containing coding mononucleotide or  
CC dinucleotide microsatellites (cMNR and cDNR), differing by mutations in  
CC cMNR or cDNR from the corresponding genes of non-MSI+ (tumour) cells, and  
CC encoding 'neopeptide'-containing gene products. The products of the  
CC invention have cytostatic activity, are capable of inducing a specific  
CC immune response (humoral and cellular) and are useful for gene therapy.  
XX  
XX The products of the invention are used for the molecular investigation  
CC of MSI+ tumors (or their precursors) and are useful for  
CC prophylactic or therapeutic immunisation against MSI+ tumors. ABN74953-  
CC ABN75016 represent PCR primers used to illustrate the disclosure of the  
CC invention

CC and diagnosis of MSI+ tumors (or their precursors) and are useful for  
CC prophylactic or therapeutic immunisation against MSI+ tumors. ABN74953-  
CC ABN75016 represent PCR primers used to illustrate the disclosure of the  
CC invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 125 TGGATCGGATGAAGAAGA 142  
DB 1 TGGATCGGATGAAGAAGA 18  
RESULT 1957  
ABN74961  
ID ABN74961 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABN74961;  
AC  
XX  
DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human MNR SLC4A3 genomic DNA sense PCR primer.  
XX  
XX MSI+; microsatellite instability tumour cell; neopeptide; cMNR; cDNR;  
KW mononucleotide microsatellite; gene therapy; diagnosis; tumour; human;  
KW dinucleotide microsatellite; cytostatic; immunisation; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX WO200204664-A2.  
FN  
XX  
PD 17-JAN-2002.  
XX  
PF 04-JUL-2001; 2001WO-DE002510.  
XX  
PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000DE-01032608.  
XX  
XX (DOEB/) KNEBEL DOEBERITZ M.  
PA  
XX Knebel Doeberitz M, Bork P, Yuan YP, Gebert J, Woerner S;  
PI Linnebacher M;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-171723/22.  
DR  
XX  
XX Mutant genes isolated from tumors showing microsatellite instability.  
PT useful for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of tumors, also related  
PT peptides and antibodies.  
PT  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 14; 31pp; German.  
PS  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel genes isolated from MSI+ (microsatellite  
CC instability) tumour cells, containing coding mononucleotide or  
CC dinucleotide microsatellites (cMNR and cDNR), differing by mutations in  
CC cMNR or cDNR from the corresponding genes of non-MSI+ (tumour) cells, and  
CC encoding 'neopeptide'-containing gene products. The products of the  
CC invention have cytostatic activity, are capable of inducing a specific  
CC immune response (humoral and cellular) and are useful for gene therapy.  
XX  
XX The products of the invention are used for the molecular investigation  
CC of MSI+ tumors (or their precursors) and are useful for  
CC prophylactic or therapeutic immunisation against MSI+ tumors. ABN74953-  
CC ABN75016 represent PCR primers used to illustrate the disclosure of the  
CC invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 125 TGGATCGGATGAAGAAGA 142

```

Db      1 TGGAGTGGATGGAAGA 18
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
RESULT 1958
AAD36402/C
ID AAD36402 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC      AAD36402;
XX
XX      09-AUG-2002 (first entry)
DT
DE
DE      Human PCA loci amplifying primer #2.
XX
XX      Human; microsatellite locus; microsatellite instability; MSI; tumour;
KW      cancer; primer; ss.
XX
XX      Homo sapiens.
OS
XX      WO200222879-A2.
PN
XX      21-MAR-2002.
PD
XX
XX      14-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028647.
PF
XX      Analyzing micro-satellite loci for detecting or diagnosing cancer, by co-
PT      amplifying set of three microsatellite loci from DNA sample in multiplex
PT      reaction using primers, and determining size of amplified fragments.
XX
XX      Claim 6; Page 70; 73pp; English.
PS
XX
XX      The present invention relates to a method of analysing microsatellite
CC      loci. The method involves co-amplifying a set of three microsatellite
CC      loci comprising at least one mononucleotide repeat locus and at least two
CC      tetra-nucleotide repeat loci from a sample of genomic DNA in a multiplex
CC      amplification reaction using primers and determining the size of the
CC      amplified DNA fragments obtained. The method is useful for analysing
CC      microsatellite loci and for detecting microsatellite instability (MSI) in
CC      genomic DNA microsatellite loci of the second genomic DNA, where the MSI
CC      results are useful in prognostic tumour diagnosis, in diagnosis of the
CC      familial tumour predisposition, to detect cancerous tumours of the
CC      gastrointestinal system and of the endometrium, where the cancerous
CC      tumours are tumours from a colorectal cancer. The method is useful for
CC      detecting or diagnosing diseases associated with MSI such as certain
CC      types of cancer and predisposition for cancer and in diagnostic assays to
CC      be used to determine treatment and prognosis of disease. The present DNA
CC      sequence is a primer which is used for amplifying human PCA locus. This
CC      primer is used in the method of the invention
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      575 GTGTCAGCCTATCTGAGA 592
      ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db      20 GTGTCAGAGGATCTGAGA 3

RESULT 1959
AAD36371/C
ID AAD36371 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC      AAD36371;

```

```

XX      09-AUG-2002 (first entry)
DT
DE
DE      Human D3S2432 loci amplifying primer #1.
XX
XX      Human; microsatellite locus; microsatellite instability; MSI; tumour;
KW      cancer; primer; ss.
XX
XX      Homo sapiens.
OS
XX      WO200222879-A2.
PN
XX      21-MAR-2002.
PD
XX
XX      14-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028647.
PF
XX      Analyzing micro-satellite loci for detecting or diagnosing cancer, by co-
PT      amplifying set of three microsatellite loci from DNA sample in multiplex
PT      reaction using primers, and determining size of amplified fragments.
XX
XX      Claim 6; Page 62; 73pp; English.
PS
XX
XX      The present invention relates to a method of analysing microsatellite
CC      loci. The method involves co-amplifying a set of three microsatellite
CC      loci comprising at least one mononucleotide repeat locus and at least two
CC      tetra-nucleotide repeat loci from a sample of genomic DNA in a multiplex
CC      amplification reaction using primers and determining the size of the
CC      amplified DNA fragments obtained. The method is useful for analysing
CC      microsatellite loci and for detecting microsatellite instability (MSI) in
CC      genomic DNA microsatellite loci of the second genomic DNA, where the MSI
CC      results are useful in prognostic tumour diagnosis, in diagnosis of the
CC      familial tumour predisposition, to detect cancerous tumours of the
CC      gastrointestinal system and of the endometrium, where the cancerous
CC      tumours are tumours from a colorectal cancer. The method is useful for
CC      detecting or diagnosing diseases associated with MSI such as certain
CC      types of cancer and predisposition for cancer and in diagnostic assays to
CC      be used to determine treatment and prognosis of disease. The present DNA
CC      sequence is a primer which is used for amplifying human D3S2432 locus.
CC      This primer is used in the method of the invention
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1702 TCTCTGCCCTACTGCTG 1719
      ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db      20 TGTCTATCTACTGCTG 3

RESULT 1960
ABI93024/C
ID ABI93024 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      ABI93024;
AC
XX
XX      15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
DE
DE      Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#111 oligo #9.
XX
XX      Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW      ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW      infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW      oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;

```

KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX WO200179548-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 25-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.  
 PR  
 XX  
 XX (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.  
 PA  
 XX  
 XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Pavis R, Kliman R;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which  
 PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture  
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary  
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where  
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful  
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents  
 CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal  
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and  
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,  
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents  
 CC selected from Onchoverva volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus  
 CC medineis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such  
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.  
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes  
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the  
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 Gene,  
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The  
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food  
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning  
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the  
 CC particular sites and identifying (if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe  
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a  
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI92074 to  
 CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification  
 CC of the present invention  
 CC  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 593 TTGGCTTTGGGAACCTGG 610  
 DB 20 TAGGCTTTGGGATCTCTGG 3  
 RESULT 1961  
 ABI93994  
 ID ABI93994 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC  
 AC ABI93994;  
 XX  
 XX 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 XX Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#1081 oligo #9.  
 DE  
 XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;  
 KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;  
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;  
 KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;

KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX WO200179548-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 25-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.  
 PR  
 XX  
 XX (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.  
 PA  
 XX  
 XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Pavis R, Kliman R;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which  
 PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture  
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary  
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where  
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful  
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents  
 CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal  
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and  
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,  
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents  
 CC selected from Onchoverva volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus  
 CC medineis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such  
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.  
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes  
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the  
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 Gene,  
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The  
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food  
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning  
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the  
 CC particular sites and identifying (if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe  
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a  
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI92074 to  
 CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification  
 CC of the present invention  
 CC  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 312 CAGCTCTGCACCCAGAGAT 329  
 DB 1 CAGCTCTGCACCCAGAGCT 18  
 RESULT 1962  
 ABI96085/c  
 ID ABI96085 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC  
 AC ABI96085;  
 XX  
 XX 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 XX Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#3172 oligo #9.  
 DE  
 XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;  
 KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;  
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;  
 KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;

environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.  
 Synthetic.  
 WO200179548-A2.  
 25-OCT-2001.  
 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.  
 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.  
 (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.  
 Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;  
 WPI; 2002-034366/04.  
 Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which  
 complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.  
 Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.  
 The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture  
 oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary  
 oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where  
 (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful  
 for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents  
 e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal  
 infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and  
 Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,  
 Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents  
 selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus  
 medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such  
 as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.  
 Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes  
 involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the  
 cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,  
 p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The  
 method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food  
 and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning  
 electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the  
 particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe  
 sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a  
 presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to  
 ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification  
 of the present invention

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 894 CATCAACATGCACAACT 911  
 |||||  
 Db 18 CATCAACAAAGCACTCCGT 1

RESULT 1963  
 ABI93018  
 ID ABI93018 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI93018;  
 XX  
 DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#105 oligo #9.  
 XX  
 Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;  
 KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;  
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;  
 KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;

environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.  
 Synthetic.  
 WO200179548-A2.  
 25-OCT-2001.  
 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.  
 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.  
 (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.  
 Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;  
 WPI; 2002-034366/04.  
 Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which  
 complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.  
 Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.  
 The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture  
 oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary  
 oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where  
 (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful  
 for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents  
 e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal  
 infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and  
 Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,  
 Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents  
 selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus  
 medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such  
 as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.  
 Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes  
 involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the  
 cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,  
 p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The  
 method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food  
 and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning  
 electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the  
 particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe  
 sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a  
 presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to  
 ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification  
 of the present invention

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 1333 CGAGCCGAGCCCTTTTG 1350  
 |||||  
 Db 3 CGAGCCGATGCCATCTTG 20

RESULT 1964  
 ABI93181  
 ID ABI93181 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI93181;  
 XX  
 DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#268 oligo #9.  
 XX  
 Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;  
 KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;  
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;  
 KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;

KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200179548-A2.

XX 25-OCT-2001.

XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.

XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.

XX (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.

XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;

XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.

XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which  
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.

XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture  
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary  
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where  
CC (1) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful  
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents  
CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal  
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and  
CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,  
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents  
CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus  
CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such  
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.  
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes  
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the  
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,  
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The  
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food  
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning  
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the  
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe  
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a  
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to  
CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification  
CC of the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 409 CCAGTGAGAGTGCGTATG 426

Db 3 CCAGTGAAGTGCGCAG 20

RESULT 1965

AA170797

ID AA170797 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AA170797;

XX 18-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Bovine epithelial chloride channel Ca-CC PCR primer T2.

XX Ca-CC; Lu-ECAM-1; lung endothelial cell adhesion molecule; cattle;  
KW calcium activated chloride channel-adhesion molecule; ion channel;  
KW cell adhesion; tumour; metastasis; anti-adhesion; antimetastatic;  
KW gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.

XX Bos taurus.

XX US6309857-B1.

XX 30-OCT-2001.

XX 17-NOV-1998; 98US-00193562.

XX 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065922P.

XX (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.

XX Pauli BU, Elble RC, Gruber AD;

XX WPI; 2002-040235/05.

XX New isolated and purified mammalian calcium activated chloride channel-  
PT adhesion polypeptide for treating an individual having a primary tumor  
PT with lung-metastatic capability.

XX Example 4; Col 49; 63pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of bovine epithelial chloride channel (Ca-  
CC) specific PCR primer T2. Its pair is given in AAI70798. PCR  
CC amplifications were performed on cDNA derived from bovine lung tissue,  
CC spleen tissue, tracheal epithelium and cultured aortic endothelial cells  
CC to demonstrate that Ca-CC and lung endothelial cell adhesion molecule (Lu-  
CC-ECAM-1, see AAM50345) are different molecular entities, with Lu-ECAM-1  
CC being expressed in venular endothelial cells, and Ca-CC being expressed  
CC in tracheal and bronchial epithelial cells. Lu-ECAM-1 cDNA (see AAI70782)  
CC has been used as a probe to isolate nucleic acids encoding novel  
CC mammalian calcium activated chloride channel-adhesion molecules,  
CC including claimed hCLCA2 cDNA (see AAI70781). Nucleic acids recombinant  
CC polypeptides, host cells and vectors are provided, and a claimed method  
CC of providing calcium activated chloride channel activity to a mammalian  
CC cell by transfection with a vector. The polypeptides, antibodies raised  
CC against them, polynucleotides and vectors can be used to prevent  
CC metastatic tumour cell adhesion

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 211 CAGATAGGCTGTGATGAG 228

Db 3 CAGACAGGCTGTATGAG 20

RESULT 1966

ABS65184/c

ID ABS65184 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABS65184;

XX 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Mouse casein kinase 2-beta antisense oligonucleotide #43.

XX ss; antisense; casein kinase2-beta; mouse; antisense gene therapy;  
KW cytostatic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; diabetes; cancer; tumour;  
KW hyperproliferative disorder; breast cancer; prostate cancer;  
KW liver cancer.

XX Mus musculus.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX modified\_base 1..20

XX /\*tag= a

XX /mod\_base= OTHER

XX /note= "All cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"

```
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT FT /*tag= b
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT FT /*tag= c
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT FT /*tag= d
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX XX
XX WO200262954-A2.
XX XX
XX 15-AUG-2002.
XX XX
XX 31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US003159.
XX XX
XX 08-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780175.
XX XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX XX
XX McKay R, Freier SM, Wyatt JR;
XX XX
XX WPI; 2002-643409/69.
XX XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding Casein
XX FT kinase 2-beta, useful in diagnostic and research applications, or for
XX FT treating a disease or condition associated with the expression of Casein
XX FT kinase 2-beta.
XX XX
XX Claim 3; Page 95; 142pp; English.
XX XX
XX The invention relates to a compound that is 8 - 50 nucleobases in length
XX CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Casein kinase 2-beta, and
XX CC which specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Casein
XX CC kinase 2-beta, or which specifically hybridizes with an 8-nucleobase
XX CC portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding Casein
XX CC kinase 2-beta. Also included are: (1) a composition comprising the
XX CC compound, and a carrier or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of
XX CC Casein kinase 2-beta in cells or tissues by contacting the cells or
XX CC tissues with the compound so that the expression of Casein kinase 2-beta
XX CC is inhibited; and (3) treating an animal having a disease or condition
XX CC associated with Casein kinase 2-beta by administering to the animal the
XX CC new compound so that the expression of Casein kinase 2-beta is inhibited.
XX CC The antisense compounds are useful for modulating the expression of
XX CC Casein kinase 2-beta and for treating diseases or conditions associated
XX CC with expression of Casein kinase 2-beta, e.g. diabetes or
XX CC hyperproliferative disorders, particularly cancer, such as breast cancer,
XX CC prostate cancer, or liver cancer. The antisense compounds are also useful
XX CC for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay
XX CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and
XX CC kits, and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a
XX CC biological pathway. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide
XX CC of the invention targeting mouse casein kinase 2-beta
XX XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX XX
XX 45 AGGACCCAGCAGTGTGACT 62
XX |||||
XX 19 AGTACCAGCAGGAGACT 2
XX XX
XX RESULT 1967
XX ABQ81421/c
XX ID ABQ81421 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX XX
XX AC ABQ81421;
```

```
XX 12-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DT
XX DE PCR primer for production of BAC T14E10 60K probe.
XX XX
XX Lipid metabolism regulator; LTR; plant; transgenic plant;
XX KW transcription factor; seed oil; oilseed; cardiant; wrl1;
XX KW bacterial artificial chromosome; BAC; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS
XX Arabidopsis thaliana.
XX XX
XX WO200272775-A2.
XX XX
XX 19-SEP-2002.
XX XX
XX 08-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US007441.
XX XX
XX 08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274170P.
XX XX
XX (BADI ) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH.
XX XX
XX Benning C, Cernac A;
XX XX
XX WPI; 2002-713509/77.
XX XX
XX New isolated lipid metabolism regulator nucleic acid, useful for
XX FT producing transgenic plants having modified level of seed storage
XX FT compound, e.g. lipids for generating seed oils which have the ability of
XX FT reducing risk of heart disease.
XX PS
XX Example 3; Page 39; 72pp; English.
XX XX
XX The present sequence is one of a primer pair (see also ABQ81420) used in
XX CC the preparation by PCR of a bacterial artificial chromosome T14E10 60K
XX CC probe. Radiolabelled probes were prepared and used to identify cosmid
XX CC clones that contained wild-type Arabidopsis thaliana genomic DNA
XX CC complementing wrinkled seed wrl1 mutants. The smallest common genomic
XX CC fragment on 5 isolated complementing cosmid vectors was 8.5 kb. RT-PCR
XX CC was subsequently used to isolate a full-length wrl1 cDNA (see ABQ81395)
XX CC and genomic DNA (see ABQ81396) encoding a novel Arabidopsis lipid
XX CC metabolism regulator (LMR). LMR (see ABQ79954 and ABQ79955) is suggested
XX CC to act as a transcription factor regulating lipid and seed storage
XX CC compound metabolism during seed development. The invention relates to the
XX CC use of LMR nucleic acids in the production of transgenic plants having a
XX CC modified level of a seed storage compound. The level of a lipid, fatty
XX CC acid, starch or seed storage protein can be modified, yielding a seed oil
XX CC that is medically and nutritionally useful in reducing the risk of heart
XX CC disease
XX XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX XX
XX 669 CAAAAGCAGCTCACAGA 686
XX |||||
XX 19 CAAATTCAGCTCCCTGA 2
XX XX
XX RESULT 1968
XX ABK14467
XX ID ABK14467 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX XX
XX AC ABK14467;
XX XX
XX 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX XX
XX Human insulin LC RED probe DNA sequence.
XX DE
XX Human; LC RED; probe; cell therapy; cell culture; PDX-1;
XX KW pancreatic homeobox domain protein-1; insulin; actin; growth hormone; GH;
XX KW pancreatic endocrine function; diabetes; islet development; homeostasis;
```

KW autoimmune response; pancreatic hormone; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200202750-A1.  
XX 10-JAN-2002.  
XX 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US020906.  
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000US-0215634P.  
XX 06-NOV-2000; 2000US-0246306P.  
XX (VIVO-) VIVORX INC.  
XX Teang W, Zheng T, Huang CJ;  
XX WPI; 2002-164533/21.  
XX Culturing pancreatic cells at intermediate stage of differentiation,  
XX useful for preparing implants for restoring endocrine function,  
XX especially in diabetes.  
XX Example 3; Page 36; 49pp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to a new method of preparing a culture of  
XX propagating pancreatic cells able to be passaged from one vessel to  
XX another while remaining 90% PD $\beta$ -1+ (pancreatic homeobox domain protein-1)  
XX with insulin:actin mRNA ratio 1:100-1000:1. The method of the invention  
XX comprises isolating pancreatic cells and transferring to medium  
XX containing growth hormone and at most 1% serum. Aggregates prepared from  
XX pancreatic cells are implanted into mammals to provide pancreatic  
XX endocrine function, particularly for treating diabetes. The cells are  
XX useful as model systems of islet development and homeostasis, e.g. for  
XX drug screening or studying islet morphogenesis and autoimmune responses,  
XX and they may be cultured further to produce cells that produce high  
XX levels of pancreatic hormones. Early stage prototype cells from  
XX pancreatic tissue over-propagate in culture media containing high  
XX concentrations of serum. By culturing pancreatic tissue in a medium that  
XX selects for the growth of epithelial cells, a subpopulation of  
XX intermediate, differentiated cells is selected for that can be passaged  
XX in culture but retains the ability to secrete endocrine hormones. Prior  
XX art methods failed in part because the culture condition did not select  
XX for cells at the appropriate stage of differentiation. A culture of  
XX propagating pancreatic cells represent an intermediately differentiated  
XX state of pancreatic stem cells that can be propagated stably then  
XX serially passaged with retention of insulin production in response to  
XX glucose. They may be induced to develop further e.g. to prototypic islet  
XX cells. Pancreatic cells can be cultured under conditions (low serum and  
XX presence of growth hormone) that eliminate selectively early or late  
XX stage cells. The present nucleic acid sequence represents the human  
XX insulin IC RED probe that was used in the invention for analysis of  
XX insulin expression  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 505 GAGGGCTACCTGAGAG 522  
||||| ||||| |||||  
Db 3 GAGGGGTCCCTGAGAG 20  
RESULT 1969  
ABS71858  
ID ABS71858 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.  
XX ABS71858;  
XX AC  
XX XX  
XX 02-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
XX

DE Human GTP-Rho binding protein 2 5' UTR/initial coding region.  
XX Human; ss; GTP-Rho binding protein 2; GRBP2; chromosome 19q12; oncogene;  
XX tumour; liposarcoma; ichthyosis congenita III;  
XX benign familial infantile convulsion; gene therapy.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX BP1231216-A2.  
XX 14-AUG-2002.  
XX 17-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001026.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
XX 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-00895040.  
XX (AEON-) AEONICA INC.  
XX Shannon ME, JI Y;  
XX WPI; 2002-684026/74.  
XX Novel GTP-Rho binding protein 2 and nucleic acids encoding the protein,  
XX useful for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a disease  
XX associated with altered expression or activity of human GRBP2 protein.  
XX Example 4; Page 52; 101pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to an isolated GTP-Rho binding protein 2 (GRBP2)  
XX polypeptide or a fragment of at least 6 amino acids or a sequence in  
XX which at least 95% of deviations from GRBP2 sequences are conservative  
XX substitutions. Also included are an isolated nucleic acid (GRBP2 NA)  
XX encoding GRBP2 comprising the full length cDNA or CDS, fragments or  
XX variants, GRBP2 vectors, host cells, antibodies, transgenic non-human  
XX animals modified to contain GRBP2 NA (or unable to express the endogenous  
XX orthologue of GRBP2), diagnosing a disease caused by a mutation in human  
XX GRBP2 or altered expression of GRBP2, anti-agonists of GRBP2, GRBP2  
XX microarrays, fusion proteins and screening for agents that modulate the  
XX expression of GRBP2 NA. GRBP2 is useful for identifying binding partners  
XX of GRBP2. GRBP2, GRBP2 NA and Ab are useful in therapy and in the  
XX manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of a disorder  
XX associated with increased or decreased expression or activity of human  
XX GRBP2 (e.g. tumours, liposarcoma, ichthyosis congenita III and benign  
XX familial infantile convulsion, all associated with the chromosomal  
XX location of GRBP2, 19q12). GRBP2 is useful as a standard in immunoassay  
XX specific for the proteins, to be used in a therapeutic agent, as  
XX vaccines, to be and as antigens (e.g. for epitope mapping) or immunogens  
XX (e.g. for raising antibodies). GRBP2 NA is useful as hybridisation probes,  
XX to prime synthesis of nucleic acids, to prime first strand cDNA sequence  
XX on an mRNA template, and to drive in vivo expression of the proteins. The  
XX vector is useful for shuttling GRBP2 NA between host cells derived from  
XX disparate organisms, for inserting GRBP2 NA into host cell chromosome,  
XX for expressing sense or antisense RNA transcripts of GRBP2 NA in vitro or  
XX within a host cell, and for expressing GRBP2 alone or as fusions to  
XX heterologous polypeptides. The antibody is useful as an analytical  
XX reagent for detection and quantification of GRBP2 and as an immuno  
XX therapeutic agent and is useful for flow cytometric detection, for  
XX scanning laser cytometric detection, or for fluorescent immunoassay. The  
XX present sequence is a GRBP2 cDNA sequence  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 105 CGCGCCCGCCGCGATCC 122  
DB 3 CGCGCCCGCCGCGTAGC 20

## RESULT 1970

AA48331/C  
ID AAD48331 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC AAD48331;  
XX DT 24-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Apo B4154 DNA amplifying forward PCR primer.  
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; antisense therapy; viral infection;  
XX PCR; primer; ss.  
XX OS Unidentified.  
XX EN EP1247815-A2.  
XX PD 09-OCT-2002.  
XX PF 25-MAR-2002; 2002EP-00388025.  
XX PR 25-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278598P.  
XX PA (EXIQ-) EXIQON AS.  
XX PI Jakobsen MH, Kongsbak L, Pfundheller H;  
XX WPI; 2003-042042/04.  
XX CHimeric oligonucleotide useful as primer in nucleic acid extension and  
PT amplification reactions and as capture probe in single nucleotide  
PT polymorphism assays, has non-modified and modified nucleic acid residues.  
XX Example 1; Page 9; 12pp; English.

The invention relates to chimeric oligonucleotide containing modified and non-modified nucleic acid residues which are useful as primer in nucleic acid extension and amplification reactions and as capture probe in single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) assays. Multiple primers are used in the purification, isolation and detection of pathogenic organisms such as virus, bacteria or fungi, as generic tools for purification, isolation, amplification and detection of nucleic acids from groups of related species such as for instance RNA from gram-positive or gram-negative bacteria, fungi, mammalian cells. It is also useful as an aptamer in molecular diagnostic e.g. in RNA mediated catalytic processes, in specific binding of antibiotics, drugs, amino acids, peptides, structural proteins, protein receptors, saccharides, enzymes, polysaccharides, biological cofactors, nucleic acids, or triphosphates or in the separation of enantiomers from racemic mixtures by stereospecific binding. It is also used in antisense therapy for treating diseases e.g. viral infection. The present sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying Apo B4154 DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 839 TCTTTGAGTACTGGACA 856  
DB 19 TCCATTGAGTCCCTGAAA 2

## RESULT 1971

ABZ92531  
ID ABZ92531 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ABZ92531;  
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

Homo sapiens.

WO200285308-A2.

31-OCT-2002.

23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

WPI; 2003-229219/22.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or ubiquinone.

Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7773; 872pp; English.

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1104 CCGGCCCGCCCTGACATCCT 1121  
DB 2 CCTGGCCCTGACATGCT 19

## RESULT 1972



```
AB297860/c
ID AB297860 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB297860;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ectatin oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW lung inflammation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13102; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 668 GCAAAAGCAGCTCAG 685
DB 19 GCAGAGAGAGCTCTCAG 2
XX
RESULT 1973
```

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AB298796/c
ID AB298796 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB298796;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tryptase b oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW lung inflammation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14038; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 375 GGCTTCAGCCAGCTCCTC 392
DB 20 GCTCCAGCCAGCTCCAC 3
XX
RESULT 1974
```

ABZ86253/C  
ID ABZ86253 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ86253;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX  
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiqunone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FN WO200285308-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX  
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiqunone.  
XX  
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1495; 872pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiqunone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiqunone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 920 TCCTGTTCCAGTCTCTCC 937  
|||||  
Db 20 TCCTGTGCGACTGTCTAC 3

RESULT 1975

ABZ88981/C  
ID ABZ88981 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ88981;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX  
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiqunone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FN WO200285308-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX  
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiqunone.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4223; 872pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiqunone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiqunone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 393 GGATGAGGTGCTGCTCC 410  
|||||  
Db 19 GGATGACGTGCTGCTCC 2

RESULT 1976

```
ABZ88086/c
ID ABZ88086 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88086;
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3328; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 208 GAGCAGATAGCGCTGGAT 225
XX
XX 18 GAGCAGTACGCGCTGGAT 1
XX
XX RESULT 1977
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ABZ90895/c
ID ABZ90895 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ90895;
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6137; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 769 AAGGACCTCAAAACGCC 786
XX
XX 20 AAGGCCCTCAATAAGCC 3
XX
XX RESULT 1978
```

ABZ98226/c  
ID ABZ98226 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ABZ98226;  
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3468; 872pp; English.  
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 1432 GCAGAGGATGCCATGAAA 1449  
DB 20 GCAGGGGCTGCCCTGAAA 3  
RESULT 1979

ABZ93365/c  
ID ABZ93365 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ABZ93365;  
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8607; 872pp; English.  
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 552 GCCCCTCAGCCGCCCT 569  
DB 20 GCCCCTCAGCCGCCCT 3  
RESULT 1980

ABZ86009  
ID ABZ86009 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ABZ86009;  
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1251; 872pp; English.  
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 548 ACAAGCCCTCAGCCGCC 565  
DB 3 AAAAGCCCGCAGCCGAC 20  
RESULT 1981

ABZ92870/c  
ID ABZ92870 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ABZ92870;  
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8112; 872pp; English.  
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 35 GGTAGCAGGAGGACGAC 53  
DB 19 GGCAGCAGGAGGACGAC 1  
RESULT 1982

ABZ86555/c  
ID ABZ86555 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ABZ86555;  
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
PI WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1797; 872pp; English.  
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1459 TTCCTCAGTCGGGGGAG 1476  
DB 20 TTCCTCCTCTGGGGGAG 3  
RESULT 1983

ABZ86961  
ID ABZ86961 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ABZ86961;  
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
PI WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2203; 872pp; English.  
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 565 CGCCTCCGTCGTCGTCAGC 582  
DB 3 CTCCTCCGGGTCGTCGC 20  
RESULT 1984

ABZ89394  
ID ABZ89394 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ABZ89394;  
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
XX KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
XX KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
XX KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
XX KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
XX KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
XX PT ubiquinone.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4636; 872pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
XX CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 12 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1489 CTTCTGACACTACTCC 1506  
Db 1 CTTCTGACCACTCC 18

RESULT 1985

ABZ92267  
ID ABZ92267 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ABZ92267;  
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
XX KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
XX KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
XX KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
XX KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
XX KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
XX PT ubiquinone.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7509; 872pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
XX CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1113 TGACATCTCTGCTGGTC 1130  
Db 1 TGACTTCTCTTGAGTC 18

RESULT 1986

```
AB293678
ID AB293678 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB293678;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyece JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8920; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1522 GAGATTGACCTTACAAAG 1539
DB 2 GAGTTTGACCTTACAAAG 19
RESULT 1987
```

```
AB299212/c
ID AB299212 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB299212;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyece JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14454; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 535 AGCCCATCTTTGACAAG 552
DB 18 AGTCCCATCTTTGACAAG 1
RESULT 1988
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ABZ87405/C
ID ABZ87405 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ87405;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2647; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 876 GGATGACTGTGGGACAT 893
DB 20 GGATTAGTGTGGGAAGAT 3
RESULT 1989
```

```
ABZ90065/C
ID ABZ90065 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ90065;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5307; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 403 CAGTCCTCCAGTGAGATG 420
DB 18 CAGTCCTCCAGTGAGATG 1
RESULT 1990
```

```
ABZ92711/C
ID ABZ92711 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ92711;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7953; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 60 ACTGCTGAACCCAGGG 77
DB 18 ATTGCTCAACCCAGGG 1
RESULT 1991
```

```
ABZ928346/C
ID ABZ928346 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ928346;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 588; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 218 GCTTGGATGAGTGGTG 235
DB 20 GCTTGGATGAGACAGTG 3
RESULT 1992
```

ABZ87184  
ID ABZ87184 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ87184;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX  
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
PA (EPG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX  
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX  
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2426; 872pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 920 TCCTGTTCCAGTCGTC 937  
DB 1 TCCTGTTCCAGTCGTC 18  
RESULT 1993

ABZ85215/c  
ID ABZ85215 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ85215;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX  
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
PA (EPG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX  
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX  
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 457; 872pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 843 TCAGTACTGTCACAGGA 860  
DB 18 TGTGACTGACTCGGA 1  
RESULT 1994

## RESULT 1995

ABZ91166/c  
 ID ABZ91166 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ91166;  
 XX  
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
 XX  
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200295308-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandraaagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquinone.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6408; 872pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 686 ACAACCTTGGCACTCA 703  
 |||||  
 DB 18 ACAACCTTATCTCACTCA 1  
 |||||  
 RESULT 1997

ABT17618/c  
 ID ABT17618 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABT17618;  
 XX  
 DT 10-APR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Invader detection assay related oligo invader SEQ ID No 118.  
 XX  
 KW Pooled sample; INVADER detection assay; allele frequency; polymorphism;  
 KW rare mutation; blood; plasma donation; pathogenic contamination; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 PN WO200290572-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 14-NOV-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 09-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014765.  
 XX  
 PR 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-0289764P.  
 PR 02-OCT-2001; 2001US-0326549P.  
 PR 09-MAY-2002; 2002US-00326549.  
 XX  
 PA (THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.  
 XX  
 PI Fors L, Neri BP, Brow MAD, De Arruda Indig M, Roeven R;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-120555/11.  
 XX  
 PT Use of an INVADER detection assay for testing nucleic acids in pooled  
 PT samples without prior amplification, e.g. for detecting rare mutations,  
 PT or testing large numbers of blood or plasma donations to eliminate  
 PT contaminated units.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Fig 9; 77pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a novel method for performing nucleic acid  
 CC testing on a pooled sample, comprising employing an INVADER detection  
 CC assay. The method is useful for detecting target nucleic acid sequences  
 CC in pooled samples without prior amplification of the target. The method  
 CC is particularly useful for detecting an allele frequency of a  
 CC polymorphism, detecting a rare mutation, or testing large numbers of  
 CC blood or plasma donations to eliminate units having pathogenic (e.g.  
 CC viral) contamination. This polynucleotide sequence represents an  
 CC oligonucleotide used in the INVADER detection method of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1152 TGACATGGGGGTGGG 1169  
 |||||  
 DB 19 TGACATGGGGGTGGG 2  
 |||||  
 RESULT 1998  
 AAD52184/c  
 ID AAD52184 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAD52184;  
 XX  
 DT 02-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human IFNGR1 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 147600.  
 XX  
 KW Human; interferon gamma receptor 1; IFNGR1; autoimmune disorder; cancer;  
 KW diabetes; autoimmune thyroiditis; multiple sclerosis; immunosuppressive;  
 KW infection; neuroprotective; inflammation; cytostatic; antisense therapy;  
 KW autoimmune arthritis; autoimmune insulinitis; Crohn's disease; tumour;  
 KW receptor; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

```
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
XX are 5-methylcytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX WO200288162-A1.
XX
XX 07-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 16-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012006.
XX
XX 26-APR-2001; 2001US-00843376.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett FC, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-156687/15.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding interferon gamma receptor 1, useful for treating an autoimmune
XX disorder, e.g. diabetes, multiple sclerosis or Crohn's disease, or
XX cancer.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 84; 124pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX for modulating the expression of interferon gamma receptor 1 (IFNGR1).
XX The compositions comprise antisense compounds, particularly antisense
XX oligonucleotides, targeted to nucleic acids encoding IFNGR1. The
XX antisense compound is useful for treating a disease or condition
XX associated with IFNGR1, such as an autoimmune disorder (e.g. diabetes,
XX autoimmune thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis, autoimmune arthritis,
XX autoimmune insulinitis or Crohn's disease), cancer or a disease or
XX condition caused by aberrant apoptosis. It is also used for inhibiting
XX the expression of IFNGR1, as research reagents and diagnostics, to
XX distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway,
XX as prophylactic agents (e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation
XX or tumour formation), and as probes or primers. It is also used in
XX antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human IFNGR1 DNA. This sequence is used in the
XX exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 79 GGGCCCCCGCGCTCTGAG 96
XX | | | | |
XX Db 18 GGGCACC CGCGATCTGGG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1999
XX ADA66526/c
XX ID ADA66526 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADA66526;
```

```
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Transforming growth factor-beta 3 antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 85.
XX
XX Cytostatic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; gynecological;
XX antiarteriosclerotic; Transforming Growth Factor beta-3; TGF beta-3;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancers; atherosclerosis;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; preeclampsia; fibrosis; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
XX backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5',
XX and 3' ends, which are 5 nucleotides in length. Also all
XX cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX WO2003008544-A2.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2003.
XX
XX 12-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022423.
XX
XX 14-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906159.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229569/22.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound which is targeted to nucleic acid encoding
XX transforming growth factor beta-3, and inhibits expression of TGF-beta 3,
XX useful for treating a condition associated with TGF-beta 3, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 88; 154pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADA66459-
XX ADA66609), which inhibit Transforming Growth Factor (TGF) beta-3
XX expression. The oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression
XX of TGF-beta3 in cells or tissues, and for treating an animal having a
XX disease condition associated with TGF-beta3, e.g. a hyperproliferative
XX disorder such as cancers of lung, liver, colon, oesophagus, pancreas,
XX breast, skin or haematopoietic, atherosclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis,
XX preeclampsia and fibrosis.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 957 CCGGCAGAGGTCCTACA 974
XX | | | | |
XX Db 18 CTGGAAGCAGTGCTACA 1
XX
XX RESULT 2000
XX ABS56397
XX ID ABS56397 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABS56397;
XX
XX 23-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer, #1, used to amplify a human Hash1 probe.
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; neuroD3; neuroD; basic-helix-loop-helix; bHLH;
XX differentiation; neurone; endocrine; gastrointestinal; development;
```



Db 20 CTCCTGACATTCTGGGT 3

RESULT 2002  
ABQ84376/c  
ID ABQ84376 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ABQ84376;  
XX DT 20-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE DPP10 PCR primer #7.  
XX KW DPP10; dipeptidyl peptidase; prolyl oligopeptidase; enzyme; asthma;  
XX KW anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic; antipruritic; antiarthritic;  
XX KW antirheumatic; vaccine; gene therapy; inflammatory disease;  
XX KW inflammatory bowel disease; atopy; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;  
XX KW chromosome 2q14; PCR primer; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX OS Synthetic.  
XX PN WO200286113-A2.  
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX PF 24-APR-2002; 2002WO-GB001887.  
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001GB-00010044.  
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001GB-00010046.  
XX PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001GB-00024575.  
XX PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001GB-00024594.  
XX FA (ISIS-) ISIS INNOVATIONS LTD.  
XX PI Cookson WOCM, Moffat MF, Allen M, Lench N;  
XX DR WPI; 2003-093132/08.  
XX PT New nucleic acid sequence comprising DPP10 mRNA, useful for the  
PT manufacture of a medicament for regulating DPP10 protein expression or  
PT for preventing or treating inflammatory disease e.g., inflammatory bowel  
PT disease.  
XX PS Claim 43; Page 313; 321pp; English.  
XX CC The present invention describes a new isolated nucleic acid sequence (I)  
CC comprising a DPP10 mRNA sequence. DPP10 is a dipeptidyl peptidase (also  
CC known as prolyl oligopeptidase). (I) has anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC antipruritic, antiarthritic and antirheumatic activities, and can be  
CC used in vaccines and gene therapy. A composition comprising (I) can be  
CC used for the manufacture of a medicament for regulating DPP10 expression  
CC or for preventing or treating inflammatory disease e.g., inflammatory  
CC bowel disease, asthma, atopy, rheumatoid arthritis or psoriasis. (I) can  
CC also be used in an assay for detecting or measuring DPP10 in a sample. A  
CC host cell comprising (I) can be used for producing recombinant DPP10 gene  
CC products, or in drug screening systems to identify agents for diagnosis  
CC or treatment of individuals having or susceptible to inflammatory  
CC disease. Human DPP10 is located on chromosome 2, more specifically  
CC chromosome 2q14. ABQ84254 to ABQ84612 and ABP55569 to ABP55629 represent  
CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention  
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 991 CAGAACCTGCTCATCAAC 1008  
DB 19 CATGACATGCTCATCAAC 2

RESULT 2003  
ABZ76980  
ID ABZ76980 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ABZ76980;  
XX DT 07-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Bovine DGAT PCR primer #16.  
XX KW Acyl CoA:diacylglycerol transferase; DGAT; enzyme; chromosome 14; bovine;  
XX KW milk; meat marbling; low fat; polymorphic; SNP;  
XX KW single nucleotide polymorphism; PCR primer; ss.  
XX OS Bos taurus.  
XX OS Synthetic.  
XX PN WO2003004630-A2.  
XX PD 16-JAN-2003.  
XX PF 05-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP007520.  
XX PR 06-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00116412.  
XX PR 13-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379412P.  
XX PA (ARBE-) ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT DEUT RINDERZUECHTER.  
XX PI Fries H, Winter A;  
XX DR WPI; 2003-239205/23.  
XX PT New nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence of an allele of a  
PT polymorphic bovine acyl CoA:diacylglycerol transferase gene useful for  
PT testing a mammal for its predisposition for fat content of milk and for  
PT meat marbling.  
XX PS Example 1; Page 36; 91pp; English.  
XX CC The present invention describes a nucleic acid molecule (NA) (I) encoding  
CC a bovine acyl CoA:diacylglycerol transferase (DGAT) contributing to or  
CC indicative for low fat content of milk and to low meat marbling  
CC (intramuscular fat content). Human DGAT is located to chromosome 8, and  
CC bovine DGAT is located to chromosome 14. (I) is useful for testing a  
CC mammal for its predisposition for fat content of milk and/or its  
CC predisposition for meat marbling. The method comprises analysing the gene  
CC encoding DGAT for nucleotide polymorphisms (e.g. single nucleotide  
CC polymorphisms (SNPs)) which are connected with the predisposition. The  
CC nucleotide polymorphisms are located in the coding region of the DGAT  
CC gene and result in substitution, deletion and/or addition of an amino  
CC acid sequence of the polypeptide which is encoded by the gene. The  
CC nucleic acid molecule has at the position 10433 and 10434 of the DGAT  
CC gene a guanine and a cytosine residue, at position 3343 a cytosine or  
CC guanine, 11030 a guanine, 11048 a cytosine or thymine and 11093 a  
CC thymine, which correlate with a predisposition for low fat content of  
CC milk and low meat marbling. The nucleic acid molecule has at the position  
CC corresponding to position 10433 and 10434 of the DGAT gene two adenine  
CC residues which correlate with a predisposition for high content of milk  
CC and high meat marbling. The nucleotide polymorphisms are located in a  
CC region which is responsible for the regulation of the expression of the  
CC product of the gene encoding DGAT. ABZ76924 to ABZ77045 and ABP96035 to  
CC ABP96046 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present  
CC invention  
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 29 TGCAGAGGTAGGCGAGG 46  
DB 3 TGCAGATGAGGCGAGG 20



CC present sequence represents a sequencing primer specific for the CS193  
CC CDNA of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred.No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1109 CCCTGACATCCTGCTTG 1126  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Db 18 CCCTGACCTTCTACTTG 1  
RESULT 2005  
ACC42413/c  
ID ACC42413 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ACC42413;  
XX  
DT 26-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Acyl CoA cholesterol acyltransferase-2 antisense oligo ISIS #140148.  
XX  
KW Acyl CoA cholesterol acyltransferase-2; antisense therapy; antilipemic;  
KW antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular; ACAT-2; lipid metabolism;  
KW cholesterol metabolism; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;  
KW phosphothioate; human; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= Oligonucleotide has phosphorothioate backbone and  
FT all cytidine nucleotides are 5-methylcytidine. Optionally  
FT some nucleotides with 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE wings)  
FT modification"  
XX  
XX WO2003011889-A2.  
XX  
PD 13-FEB-2003.  
XX  
XX 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022746.  
XX  
XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918026.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-248145/24.  
XX  
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating acyl CoA cholesterol  
XX acyltransferase-2 e.g. for preventing or treating diseases associated  
XX with abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism, atherosclerosis,  
XX cardiovascular disease.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Page 89; 112pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides which  
XX are targeted to human acyl CoA cholesterol acyltransferase-2 (ACAT-2)  
XX nucleotide sequence (ACC42409-ACC42431), and mouse ACAT-2 (ACC42432-  
XX ACC42457). The antisense oligonucleotides specifically hybridize with and  
XX inhibit the expression of ACAT-2 nucleotide sequences (ACC42395 and  
XX ACC42402). ACAT enzymes catalyze the synthesis of cholesterol esters from  
XX free cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA. The antisense oligonucleotides are  
XX useful for treating an animal which has a disease or condition associated  
XX with ACAT-2, e.g. a condition involving abnormal lipid metabolism, a  
XX condition involving abnormal cholesterol metabolism, atherosclerosis, or  
XX cardiovascular disease  
XX

RESULT 2004  
ABX56637/c  
ID ABX56637 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABX56637;  
XX  
DT 19-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human CS193 gene sequencing primer #7.  
XX  
XX CS193; ss; human; gastrointestinal; GI; cytostatic; anti-tumour;  
KW gene therapy; cancer; metastases; sequencing; primer.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX US2002127693-A1.  
XX  
XX 12-SEP-2002.  
XX  
XX 19-DEC-2001; 2001US-00025167.  
XX  
XX 31-MAR-1997; 97US-00828856.  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-00049698.  
XX  
XX (BILL/) BILLINGEL P A.  
XX (COHE/) COHEN M.  
XX (COLP/) COLPITTS T L.  
XX (FRIE/) FRIEDMAN P N.  
XX (HAYD/) HAYDEN M A.  
XX (KLAS/) KLAS M R.  
XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS-RAPP L.  
XX (RUSS/) RUSSELL J C.  
XX (STRO/) STROUPE S D.  
XX  
XX Billengel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN, Hayden MA;  
XX Klass MR, Roberts-Rapp L, Russell JC, Stroupe SD;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-066904/06.  
XX  
XX Novel CS193 polypeptide useful for detecting, diagnosing, staging,  
XX monitoring, prognosticating, preventing or treating, or determining the  
XX predisposition of individual to gastrointestinal tract cancer.  
XX  
XX Example 2; Page 45; 61pp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention relates to cDNA and peptide sequences of the CS193 protein  
XX which is expressed in gastro intestinal (GI) tissue. These sequences may  
XX have cytostatic or anti-tumour activity and may be used in gene therapy.  
XX These sequences are useful for detecting, diagnosing, monitoring,  
XX preventing or treating, or determining the predisposition of an  
XX individual to diseases or conditions of gastrointestinal (GI) tract, such  
XX as GI tract cancer. The peptide of the invention is useful for detecting  
XX an antibody in a test sample, as standards or reagents in diagnostic  
XX immunoassays, as targets for pharmaceutical screening assays, as  
XX components or as target sites for various therapies, for screening drugs,  
XX compounds or any other agent which is useful for treating diseases  
XX associated with CS193, for identifying a compound that specifically binds  
XX the CS193 polypeptide, and as immunogens to produce antibodies. A CS193  
XX sequence is useful for detecting a target CS193 polynucleotide in a test  
XX sample, as primers for the reverse transcription of RNA or for the  
XX amplification of cDNA, as probes to determine the presence of certain  
XX mRNA sequences in the test sample, for detecting normal altered gene  
XX expression, and detecting, amplifying or quantifying genes, nucleic  
XX acids, cDNAs or mRNAs relating to GI tract tissue disease and conditions  
XX associated with it. Antibodies specific for the peptides of the invention  
XX may be useful for the therapeutic treatment of GI tract diseases, tumours  
XX or metastases, detecting CS193 antigen and the presence of any  
XX polypeptide which shares one or more antigenic determinants with a CS193  
XX polypeptide in a test sample, as delivery agents for therapeutic agents,  
XX and as a diagnostic marker for GI tract tissue disease conditions. The

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 673 AGCAAGCTCAGACACAC 690  
DB 20 AGCAAGCGCAGGACACAC 3  
RESULT 2006  
ADA44761  
XX ADA44761 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC  
XX  
XX  
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Antisense oligonucleotide #ISIS 115433 #SEQ ID 59.  
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; cytostatic; immunosuppressive;  
KW antiinflammatory; gene therapy; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;  
KW autoimmune; inflammatory disorder; inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma; ss;  
KW human.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FH modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages, all cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /\*note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /\*note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
XX  
XX WO2003031576-A2.  
XX  
XX 17-APR-2003.  
XX  
XX 03-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US031809.  
XX  
XX 06-OCT-2001; 2001US-00972607.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-457242/43.  
XX  
XX New compound having sequence targeted to nucleic acid encoding inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma, useful for preparing composition for treating e.g., cancer, or inflammatory or autoimmune disorder.  
XX  
XX Example 15; Page 77; 106pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to an antisense compound that is targeted to a nucleic acid encoding inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma, specifically hybridizing to the nucleic acid encoding inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma and inhibiting its expression. Compounds of the invention are antisense oligonucleotides comprising at least one modified internucleoside linkage, which is a phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety, which is a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified nucleobase, which is a 5-methylcytosine. Preferably, the antisense oligonucleotide is a chimeric oligonucleotide. The compound of the invention is useful for preparing a composition for treating a

CC hyperproliferative disorder e.g., cancer, or an autoimmune or inflammatory disorder. The methods are useful for inhibiting the expression of inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma in cells or tissues, and treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma. Sequences given in ADA44713-ADA44790 represent antisense oligonucleotides for the inhibition of human inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma mRNA levels.  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 927 CCAGCTGCTCCGTCGCCT 944  
DB 3 CCAGCTTCTCCCGGCCT 20  
RESULT 2007  
ABV74820/C  
ID ABV74820 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABV74820;  
XX  
XX 05-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human scavenger receptor class A protein ADSE PCR primer #4.  
XX  
XX Human; antiarteriosclerotic; scavenger receptor; class A; ADSE; arteriosclerosis; foamy macrophage; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200264770-A1.  
XX  
XX 22-AUG-2002.  
XX  
XX 15-FEB-2002; 2002WO-JP001320.  
XX  
XX 15-FEB-2001; 2001JP-00038378.  
XX  
XX (MOCH ) MOCHIDA PHARM CO LTD.  
XX  
XX Nakamura Y, Sugano S, Kawano H;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-058288/05.  
XX  
XX Scavenger receptor class A protein ADSE and encoding gene, applicable in studying cause, onset and progress of arteriosclerosis due to foamy macrophages as well as screening preventives and remedies.  
XX  
XX Example 5; Page 53; 71pp; Japanese.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to human scavenger receptor class A protein ADSE (see AB98820). The protein and its coding sequence are useful in studying cause, onset and progress of arteriosclerosis due to foamy macrophages as well as screening preventives and remedies. The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in an example from the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1221 GGTGGAGGACAGCTACA 1238  
DB 18 GGTATAGGAACAGCAACA 1  
RESULT 2008  
AAD55868/c

ID AAD55888 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAD55888;  
 XX  
 XX  
 DT 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human CN-1 gene amplifying reverse RT-PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 DE Adipose-derived stem cell; ADSC; transgene; cell therapy; gene therapy;  
 KW primer; reverse transcription; RT; PCR; collagen alpha 1 chain; CN-1;  
 KW human; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO2003022988-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 20-MAR-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 31-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024374.  
 XX  
 XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-00952522.  
 PR  
 XX (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.  
 PA  
 XX Hedrick MH, Katz AJ, Lull R, Futrell JW, Benham P, Lorenz HP;  
 PI Zhu M;  
 FI  
 XX WPI; 2003-354531/33.  
 DR  
 XX New isolated adipose-derived stem cell, useful for generating  
 XX differentiated tissues and structures both in vivo and in vitro or  
 PT providing conditioned culture media to support the growth and expansion  
 PT of other cell populations.  
 PT  
 XX Example 11; Page 233; 241pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to adipose-derived stem cells (ADSC) and lattices  
 CC which are useful for generating differentiated tissues and structures  
 CC both in vivo and in vitro, for producing molecules such as hormones and  
 CC for providing a conditioned culture media for supporting the growth and  
 CC expansion of other cell populations. Lattices are useful as substrates  
 CC for facilitating the growth and differentiation of cells into mature  
 CC tissues or structures. The invention is useful for delivering a transgene  
 CC to an animal. The invention is also useful in cell therapy and gene  
 CC therapy. The present sequence is reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR)  
 CC primer used to amplify human type I collagen alpha 1 chain (CN-1) gene.  
 CC This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 227 AGAGTGGTGGTGGCGG 244  
 DB 18 AGAGTGGTGGTGGTGG 1  
 RESULT 2009  
 ABQ77182  
 ID ASQ77182 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ABQ77182;  
 XX  
 XX 24-APR-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human ABCC12 intron 10/exon 11 boundary.  
 DE  
 XX Adenosine triphosphate (ATP)-binding cassette transporter subfamily C12;  
 KW cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator; human; CFTR/MRP;  
 KW multidrug resistance-like subgroup; somatic gene therapy; ABCC12;  
 KW paroxysmal kinesigenic choreoathetosis; cysteinyl leukotriene;

KW anionic drug; methotrexate; neutral drug; glutathione; glucuronate;  
 KW sulphate conjugated drug; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200285943-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 05-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP003320.  
 PF  
 XX 05-MAR-2001; 2001US-0272759P.  
 PR  
 XX (AVET ) AVENTIS PHARMA SA.  
 PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.  
 XX  
 XX Rosier-Montus M, Prades C, Arnould-Reguigne I, Deneffe P, Dean M;  
 PI Allikmets R;  
 FI  
 XX WPI; 2003-093101/08.  
 DR  
 XX New ATP-binding cassette transporter gene subfamily C12, ABCC12  
 PT polypeptide, useful for preventing or treating paroxysmal kinesigenic  
 PT choreoathetosis.  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; Page 44; 122pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes a novel human ABCC12 (adenosine triphosphate  
 CC (ATP)-binding cassette transporter gene subfamily C12, i.e. cystic  
 CC fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator/multidrug resistance-like  
 CC subgroup (CFTR/MRP) family) polypeptide and its encoding polynucleotides  
 CC The polypeptide is useful for screening agonists and antagonist of the  
 CC ABCC12 polypeptide. The products of the invention are useful for  
 CC screening an active ingredient for preventing and treating paroxysmal  
 CC kinesigenic choreoathetosis or pathologies linked to dysfunction of  
 CC transport of organic anion transporters such as cysteinyl leukotriene,  
 CC anionic drugs, such as methotrexate, neutral drugs conjugated to acidic  
 CC ligands, such as glutathione, glucuronate or sulphate conjugated drugs  
 CC and can be used for somatic gene therapy. This sequence represents a  
 CC region corresponding to an exon/intron boundary from the gene encoding a  
 CC human ABCC12 isoform described in the disclosure of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 917 TGTTCCTGTTCCAGCTGC 934  
 DB 3 TGTTCAGATGCAGCTGC 20  
 RESULT 2010  
 ACC49693/C  
 ID ACC49693 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACC49693;  
 XX  
 XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human XSR chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:63.  
 DE  
 XX Human; kinase suppressor of ras-1; XSR; cytostatic; XSR inhibitor;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; hyperproliferative disorder; phosphorothioate;  
 KW developmental disorder; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= a

FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"  
FT 1. .5  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls (2'-MOE)"  
FT 16. .20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls (2'-MOE)"

XX WO2003025144-A2.

XX 27-MAR-2003.

XX 19-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US029705.

XX 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-00961001.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Monia BP, Freier SM;

XX WPI; 2003-363140/34.

XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a  
PT nucleic acid encoding KSR, useful for treating a disease/condition  
PT associated with KSR, such as hyperproliferative or developmental  
PT disorders.

XX Example 15; Page 75; 102pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length  
CC targeted to, and which specifically hybridises with a nucleic acid  
CC molecule encoding kinase suppressor of ras-1 (KSR), and inhibits the  
CC expression of KSR. Also described: (1) a compound 8-50 nucleobases in  
CC length that specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase portion  
CC of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding KSR; (2) a  
CC composition comprising the compound and a carrier or diluent; (3)  
CC inhibiting the expression of KSR in cells or tissues by contacting the  
CC cells or tissues with the compound so that expression of KSR is inhibited  
CC; and (4) treating an animal having a disease or condition associated  
CC with KSR by administering to the animal a therapeutic or prophylactic  
CC amount of the compound so that expression of KSR is inhibited. The  
CC compound has cytostatic activity and can be used as a KSR inhibitor, and  
CC in antisense gene therapy. The compound, composition and methods are  
CC useful for treating a disease or condition associated with KSR, such as a  
CC hyperproliferative or developmental disorder, or a disease or condition  
CC arising from aberrant apoptosis by inhibiting the expression of KSR. They  
CC are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the expression  
CC of KSR. The present sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate  
CC antisense oligonucleotide of human KSR, which is used in an example from  
CC the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 322 CCAGAGATTGTGCACGAG 339

DB 20 CCTGAGATTGTACGCGAG 3

RESULT 2011

ACC79479

ID ACC79479 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC

XX ACC79479;

XX 04-AUG-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE STI strain B related PCR primer 4798.

XX Attenuated bacteria; vaccine; enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli; LT; ST;  
XX EASTI; enterotoxin; bacterial cell; colonisation factor antigen; se;  
XX heat stable toxin; diarrhoea; antibacterial; antidiarrhoeal; PCR primer.  
XX Escherichia coli.  
XX Synthetic.

XX WO2003022307-A1.

XX 20-MAR-2003.

XX 11-SEP-2002; 2002WO-GB004164.

XX 11-SEP-2001; 2001GB-00021998.

XX (ACAM-) ACAMBS RES LTD.

XX Turner AK, Greenwood J, Stephens JC, Beavis JC, Darsley MJ;

XX WPI; 2003-301010/29.

XX New Escherichia coli cell useful in manufacturing a medicament for  
PT vaccination against diarrhoea, expresses colonization factor antigen  
PT CFA/I, CS5 and/or CS6 from a native plasmid, but does not express heat  
PT stable toxin.

XX Example 1; Page 59; 101pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a bacterial cell which expresses  
CC colonisation factor antigen CFA/I, CS5 and/or CS6 from a native plasmid,  
CC but does not express heat stable toxin (ST). Also described: (1) a native  
CC enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli (STEC) plasmid in which the gene  
CC encoding ST toxin is deleted or inactivated and which encodes  
CC colonisation factor antigen CFA/I, CS5 and/or CS6; (2) a vaccine against  
CC diarrhoea, comprising the cell described above and a carrier or diluent;  
CC (3) vaccinating a mammal against diarrhoea, comprising administering to  
CC the mammal the above cell or vaccine; (4) a suicide vector which is less  
CC than 5 kb in size and comprises the sacB region which codes for a product  
CC that is toxic to bacteria when grown on sucrose, in which region the IS 1  
CC insertion sequence is deleted or inactivated; and (5) producing a  
CC bacterial cell in which a target gene is deleted, inactivated or  
CC replaced, comprising transferring the above vector into a bacterial cell  
CC containing the target gene and selecting for a cell in which the target  
CC gene has been deleted, inactivated or replaced. The bacterial cell has  
CC antibacterial and antidiarrhoeal activities, and can be used in vaccines.  
CC The cell is useful in manufacturing a medicament for vaccination against  
CC diarrhoea. ACC79424 to ACC79520 represent PCR primers used in the  
CC construction or analysis of constructs in the exemplification of the  
CC present invention. ACC79521 to ACC79527 represent polynucleotide  
CC sequences from examples of the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1217 CCACGGTGGAGGACACGC 1234

DB 1 CCACAGTTGAAGACACGC 18

RESULT 2012

ACC79478/C

ID ACC79478 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC

XX ACC79478;

XX 04-AUG-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE STI strain B related PCR primer 4797.

XX Attenuated bacteria; vaccine; enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli; LT; ST;  
KW EAST1; enterotoxin; bacterial cell; colonisation factor antigen; ss;  
KW heat stable toxin; diarrhoea; antibacterial; antidiarrhoeal; PCR primer.  
XX  
OS Escherichia coli.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX WO2003022307-A1.  
XX  
XX  
XX 20-MAR-2003.  
XX  
XX  
XX 11-SEP-2002; 2002WO-GB004164.  
XX  
XX 11-SEP-2001; 2001GB-00021998.  
XX (ACAM-) ACAM2S RES LTD.  
XX  
XX Turner AK, Greenwood J, Stephens JC, Beavis JC, Darsley MJ;  
XX WPI; 2003-301010/29.  
XX  
XX  
XX New Escherichia coli cell useful in manufacturing a medicament for  
PT vaccination against diarrhoea, expresses colonisation factor antigen  
PT CFA/I, CS5 and/or CS6 from a native plasmid, but does not express heat  
PT stable toxin.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 59; 101pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a bacterial cell which expresses  
CC colonisation factor antigen CFA/I, CS5 and/or CS6 from a native plasmid,  
CC but does not express heat stable toxin (ST). Also described: (1) a native  
CC enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli (STEC) plasmid in which the gene  
CC encoding ST toxin is deleted or inactivated and which encodes  
CC colonisation factor antigen CFA/I, CS5 and/or CS6; (2) a vaccine against  
CC diarrhoea, comprising the cell described above and a carrier or diluent;  
CC (3) vaccinating a mammal against diarrhoea, comprising administering to  
CC the mammal the above cell or vaccine; (4) a suicide vector which is less  
CC than 5 kb in size and comprises the sacB region which codes for a product  
CC that is toxic to bacteria when grown on sucrose, in which region the IS 1  
CC insertion sequence is deleted or inactivated; and (5) producing a  
CC bacterial cell in which a target gene is deleted, inactivated or  
CC replaced, comprising transferring the above vector into a bacterial cell  
CC containing the target gene and selecting for a cell in which the target  
CC gene has been deleted, inactivated or replaced. The bacterial cell has  
CC antibacterial and antidiarrhoeal activities, and can be used in vaccines.  
CC The cell is useful in manufacturing a medicament for vaccination against  
CC diarrhoea. ACC79424 to ACC79520 represent PCR primers used in the  
CC construction or analysis of constructs in the exemplification of the  
CC present invention. ACC79521 to ACC79527 represent polynucleotide  
CC sequences from examples of the present invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1217 CCACGGTGGAGGACACG 1234  
DB 20 CCACAGTTGAAGACACG 3  
RESULT 2013  
ABX04308  
ID ABX04308 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC  
AC ABX04308;  
XX  
XX 13-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Mouse Interleukin 5 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 16980.  
DE  
XX

KW Mouse; ss; antisense; interleukin 5; IL-5; IL-5 receptor; antiasthmatic;  
KW immunosuppressant; eosinophilic syndrome; asthma.  
XX  
OS Mus musculus.  
XX US2002128216-A1.  
XX  
XX 12-SEP-2002.  
XX  
XX 07-MAR-2001; 2001US-00800629.  
XX  
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280799.  
XX 17-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007318.  
XX  
XX (DEAN/) DEAN N M.  
XX (KARR/) KARRAS J G.  
XX (MCKA/) MCKAY R.  
XX (MANO/) MANOHARAN M.  
XX  
XX Dean NM, Karras JG, McKay R, Manoharan M;  
XX WPI; 2003-039602/03.  
XX  
XX Novel antisense compound for treating disease/condition e.g. eosinophilic  
PT syndrome or asthma associated with interleukin-5 or IL-5 receptor  
PT expression or IL-5 signal transduction, modulates IL-5 signal  
PT transduction.  
XX  
XX Example 10; Page 14; 77pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to an antisense compound of 8-30 nucleobases in  
CC length, which modulates interleukin (IL)-5 signal transduction. Also  
CC include are a pharmaceutical composition comprising the antisense  
CC oligonucleotide and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent, and  
CC a diagnostic kit for detecting the expression level of the membrane form  
CC versus soluble form of IL-5 receptor. The antisense compound is useful  
CC for modulating IL-5 signal transduction, modulating expression of  
CC mammalian IL-5 or modulating the expression of mammalian IL-5 receptor a,  
CC in cells or tissues, for altering the ratio of the isoforms of mammalian  
CC IL-5 receptor a in mammalian cells or tissues, treating a mammalian  
CC having a disease or condition associated with IL-5 signal transduction,  
CC IL-5 expression or IL-5 receptor a expression, where the disease or  
CC condition include eosinophilic syndrome or asthma. An antisense compound  
CC which alters splicing of an RNA encoding IL-5 receptor a is also useful  
CC for treating a mammal having a disease or condition. The present sequence  
CC is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting mouse IL5  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 654 CACCGTCTCAAGGCAA 671  
DB 3 CATCGTCTCAAGGAAA 20  
RESULT 2014  
ABX17718/c  
ID ABX17718 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABX17718;  
XX  
XX 05-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Human urokinase plasminogen activator antisense oligonucleotide #23.  
XX  
XX Urokinase plasminogen activator; gene therapy; cancer;  
KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; breast cancer; colon cancer;  
KW bone cancer; brain cancer; ovary cancer; cervix cancer;  
KW endometrium cancer; stomach cancer; kidney cancer; tumour metastasis;  
KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.  
 XX FN WO200279515-A1.  
 XX PD 10-OCT-2002.  
 XX PF 18-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US008112.  
 XX PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-00821972.  
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Baker BF, Freier SM, Watt AT;  
 XX PFPI; 2003-058441/05.  
 XX PT New antisense compound, useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorders, cancer e.g., breast, colon, bone, brain, ovary, cervix, endometrium, stomach or kidney cancer, or tumor metastasis.  
 XX PS Example 15; Page 91; 153pp; English.  
 XX CC A new compound, which is 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding urokinase plasminogen activator, specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of urokinase plasminogen activator. The compound is useful for preparing a composition for treating (e.g. by gene therapy) hyperproliferative disorder, cancer e.g., breast, colon, bone, brain, ovary, cervix, endometrium, stomach or kidney cancer, or tumor metastasis. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used to modulate expression of urokinase plasminogen activator  
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 425 TGCGAACCATCCGCCAC 442  
 DB 19 TGCGAGCATCCCGAC 2  
 RESULT 2015  
 ABX17777/c  
 ID ABX17777 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC ABX17777;  
 XX DT 05-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Mouse urokinase plasminogen activator antisense oligonucleotide #9.  
 XX KW Urokinase plasminogen activator; gene therapy; cancer;  
 XX KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; breast cancer; colon cancer;  
 XX KW bone cancer; brain cancer; ovary cancer; cervix cancer;  
 XX KW endometrium cancer; stomach cancer; kidney cancer; tumour metastasis;  
 XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
 XX OS Synthetic.  
 XX FN WO200279515-A1.  
 XX PD 10-OCT-2002.  
 XX PF 18-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US008112.  
 XX PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-00821972.  
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Baker BF, Freier SM, Watt AT;  
 XX WPI; 2003-058441/05.  
 XX PT New antisense compound, useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorders, cancer e.g., breast, colon, bone, brain, ovary, cervix, endometrium, stomach or kidney cancer, or tumor metastasis.  
 XX PS Example 16; Page 93; 153pp; English.  
 XX CC A new compound, which is 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding urokinase plasminogen activator, specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of urokinase plasminogen activator. The compound is useful for preparing a composition for treating (e.g. by gene therapy) hyperproliferative disorder, cancer e.g., breast, colon, bone, brain, ovary, cervix, endometrium, stomach or kidney cancer, or tumor metastasis. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used to modulate expression of urokinase plasminogen activator  
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 142 ATCAACGGCAGCTGTCA 159  
 DB 19 ATCAACTGTGGCTGTCA 2  
 RESULT 2016  
 ACC46044/c  
 ID ACC46044 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC ACC46044;  
 XX DT 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human LRPS PCR primer 107342.  
 XX KW Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRPS; transgenic; bone mass modulation; gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number; bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR; osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX FN WO200292764-A2.  
 XX PD 21-NOV-2002.  
 XX PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014876.  
 XX PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.  
 XX PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.  
 XX PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.  
 XX PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.  
 XX PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
 XX PA (AMHP) WYETH.  
 XX PI Babij P, Bex FJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;  
 XX WPI; 2003-129278/12.  
 XX DR New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by reduced bone density.  
 XX PT  
 XX PT Disclosure; Page 147; 603pp; English.

XX The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high  
 CC bone mass (HEM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HEM gene,  
 CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or expressing  
 CC an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control sequence introduced  
 CC by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The transgenic animals are  
 CC for the study of bone density modulation or bone mass modulation. The  
 CC invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity. The polynucleotides of  
 CC the invention may have a use in gene therapy. The transgenic animals and  
 CC nucleic acids are for the study of bone density modulation, where the same  
 CC bone mass is modulated relative to non-transgenic animals of the same  
 CC species in more than one parameter selected from bone density, bone  
 CC strength, trabecular number, bone size, or bone tissue connectivity. The  
 CC transgenic animals, nucleic acids and methods are useful for identifying  
 CC molecules involved in bone development, and for developing pharmaceutical  
 CC compositions, e.g. osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or  
 CC neoplasms of the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also  
 CC useful in methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development,  
 CC or characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is  
 CC used in the exemplification of the invention

XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 888 GAACATCATCAATGCA 905  
 |||||  
 Db 20 GTACTTCACCAATGCA 3

RESULT 2017  
 ABT16308  
 ID ABT16308 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABT16308;  
 XX  
 XX 20-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Zinc finger protein 9 DNA PCR primer SEQ ID No 8.  
 XX  
 KW Repeat tract; intron 1; zinc finger protein 9; myotonic dystrophy type 2;  
 KW DM2; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 EN WO200292763-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 21-NOV-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 10-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014837.  
 XX  
 PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290365P.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-0302022P.  
 PR 13-NOV-2001; 2001US-033781P.  
 XX  
 PA (MINU) UNIV MINNESOTA.  
 PA (RANU) RANUM L P W.  
 PA (DAYJ) DAY J W.  
 PA (LIQU) LIQUORI C.  
 XX  
 PI RANUM LPW, Day JW, Liquori C;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-129277/12.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated polynucleotide for determining whether an individual has, is  
 PT at risk, or is not at risk for developing myotonic dystrophy type 2,  
 PT comprises a repeat tract within intron 1 of the zinc finger protein 9  
 PT genomic sequence.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 21; 66pp; English.

XX The invention relates to the isolated polynucleotides of a repeated tract  
 CC within intron 1 of the zinc finger protein 9. The isolated  
 CC polynucleotides comprise nucleotides 1-14468, 14474-22400, 17501-17701  
 CC and optionally a repeat tract, 17858-18062 and optionally a repeat tract,  
 CC of a 22400 base pair sequence given in the specification, or its  
 CC complements, or at least about 15 consecutive nucleotides from 16701-  
 CC 17701 or 17858-18062 of the 22400 bp sequence. The polynucleotides of the  
 CC invention are useful in identifying individuals at risk for developing  
 CC myotonic dystrophy type 2 (DM2). This polynucleotide sequence represents  
 CC a PCR primer of the human zinc finger protein 9 of the invention

XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 829 CTCACCCCTTGTCTTGAG 846  
 |||||  
 Db 3 CTGACCCCTTGTCTTCCAG 20

RESULT 2018  
 ADA20454  
 ID ADA20454 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADA20454;  
 XX  
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Prostate tumour related gene APP PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW cytostatic; gene therapy; genetic marker; epigenetic parameter;  
 KW classification; differentiation; diagnosis; prostate tumour;  
 KW prostate cancer; cytosine methylation; uracil;  
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; prostate carcinoma; ss; primer; PCR.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 EN WO2002103042-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 27-DEC-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 14-JUN-2002; 2002WO-EP006605.  
 XX  
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01028508.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Distler J, Model P, Adorjan P;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-167536/16.  
 XX  
 PT Determining genetic and/or epigenetic parameters, useful for the  
 PT classification, differentiation and/or diagnosis of prostate tumors or a  
 PT predisposition to prostate cancer, comprises analyzing cytosine  
 PT methylation.  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; Page 15-16; 376pp; English.

The invention relates to a method of determining genetic and/or  
 epigenetic parameters for the classification, differentiation and/or  
 diagnosis of prostate tumors or the predisposition to prostate cancer,  
 by analysing cytosine methylation in a sample of genomic DNA. The method  
 comprises chemically treating unmethylated cytosine bases at the 5-  
 position to uracil or another base, which is dissimilar to cytosine in  
 terms of hybridization behaviour; followed by amplifying at least one  
 fragment of the chemically pre-treated genomic DNA using sets of primer  
 oligonucleotides and a polymerase. The oligomers or probes derived from  
 them are useful for detecting the methylation state of all CpG  
 dinucleotides and/or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in a  
 chemically pre-treated genomic DNA. They are all useful for treating





XX 15-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01028838.  
 XX  
 PR 15-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01028838.  
 XX  
 PA (GENP-) GENPROFILE AG.  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-302284/30.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT A new dsRNA-dependent protein kinase DNA containing polymorphisms is  
 PT useful to detect and treat hepatitis C virus infection.  
 XX  
 PS Example; Page 48; 52pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel human dsRNA-dependent protein kinase  
 CC (PRKR) which can be used to determine therapeutic accessibility of an  
 CC interferon (IFN), particularly IFN-alpha. The DNA of the invention is  
 CC preferential induced by IFN, particularly IFN-alpha and is used as a  
 CC medicine or diagnostic tool to treat hepatitis C virus infection where  
 CC the infection is detected and the genetic constitution of the PRK gene is  
 CC determined from a patient's blood, saliva, cell or hair sample by  
 CC correlating it with data in a databank. The PRK protein displays reduced  
 CC inhibition by the viral NS5A protein or its variant. This sequence  
 CC represents a PCR primer involved in the amplification of the human PRK  
 CC polynucleotide.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 719 AACATGAGAGGGGGCAC 736  
 Db 18 ATCATTAGAGGGGGCCC 1  
 RESULT 2023  
 ACC71728  
 ID ACC71728 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACC71728;  
 XX  
 DT 01-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE VEGFR-2 antisense oligonucleotide #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2; cytostatic;  
 KW angiogenic; antiangiogenic; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; antisense;  
 KW VEGFR-2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW angiogenesis; phosphorothioate; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate  
 FT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5',  
 FT and 3' ends, which are 5 nucleotides in length. Also all  
 FT cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
 XX  
 PN WO2003029266-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 10-APR-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 26-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030734.  
 PF  
 XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967655.  
 PR  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX

RESULT 2021  
 ABT43254/c  
 ID ABT43254 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABT43254;  
 XX  
 DT 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Neuroblastoma-related DNA sequence #169.  
 XX  
 KW Neuroblastoma; prognosis; ds; oligonucleotide.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 PN WO2002103017-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 27-DEC-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 30-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP005295.  
 PF  
 XX 31-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00163666.  
 PR  
 XX 24-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00255280.  
 PR  
 XX (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.  
 PA (HISM ) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.  
 XX  
 PI Nakagawara A;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-167523/16.  
 XX  
 XX Nucleic acids isolated from neuroblastoma showing enhanced expression in  
 PT human neuroblastoma with good prognosis, useful in clarifying good/poor  
 PT prognosis of neuroblastoma and providing genetic data.  
 XX  
 PS Example 5; Page 24(1); 444pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The invention comprises DNA sequences that show enhanced expression in  
 CC human neuroblastoma with good prognosis. The DNA sequences of the  
 CC invention are useful in clarifying good/poor prognosis of neuroblastoma.  
 CC The present DNA sequence was used in the exemplification of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1668 CAGGGCAGGCCCACTA 1685  
 Db 20 CAGGGCAGGCCCACTA 3  
 RESULT 2022  
 ADB12752/c  
 ID ADB12752 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADB12752;  
 XX  
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRK exon 10 PCR primer GP24-R20.  
 XX  
 KW human; dsRNA-dependent protein kinase; PRK; interferon; IFN; IFN-alpha;  
 KW hepatitis C virus; infection; NS5A protein; polymorphism; ss; PCR;  
 KW primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN DE10128838-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 02-JAN-2003.  
 PD



XX 17-APR-2003 (first entry)  
XX Mouse src-c chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:155.  
XX  
XX Mouse; src-c; tyrosine kinase; src-c inhibitor; cytosolic; osteopathic;  
XX antiinflammatory; antibacterial; antisense therapy; vaccine; cancer;  
XX antisense oligonucleotide; aberrant bone remodeling; breast cancer;  
XX hyperproliferative disorder; pancreatic cancer; lung cancer; tumour;  
XX ovarian cancer; oesophageal cancer; neuroblastoma; retinoblastoma;  
XX Kaposi's sarcoma; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;  
XX phosphorothioate; ss.  
XX Mus musculus.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
XX modified\_base 1..20  
XX FT /\*tag= b  
XX FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"  
XX modified\_base 1..5  
XX FT /\*tag= a  
XX FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer (2'-MOE wing)"  
XX modified\_base 16..20  
XX FT /\*tag= c  
XX FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer (2'-MOE wing)"  
XX WC200295053-A2.  
XX  
XX 28-NOV-2002.  
XX  
XX 16-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US015684.  
XX  
XX 18-MAY-2001; 2001US-00860473.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Bennett FC, Watt AT;  
XX WPI; 2003-120806/11.  
XX  
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding src-c,  
XX useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing diseases associated with  
XX the expression of src-c, e.g. cancer or inflammation, and in research  
XX applications.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Page 92; 137pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a compound (I) that is 8-50 nucleobases  
XX in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a 5'UTR, 3'UTR,  
XX coding region, intron region, exon region, stop codon, intron:exon  
XX junction, exon:exon junction, or 5' mRNA variant of src-c, and which  
XX specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of src-c. (I)  
XX have cytostatic, antiinflammatory, osteopathic and antibacterial  
XX activities, and can be used in antisense therapy and in vaccines. The  
XX antisense compounds (I) can be used for modulating the expression of src-  
XX c and for treating diseases or conditions associated with expression of  
XX src-c, e.g. aberrant bone remodeling or hyperproliferative disorders,  
XX particularly cancer, such as breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, lung  
XX cancer, ovarian cancer, oesophageal cancer, neuroblastoma, retinoblastoma  
XX or Kaposi's sarcoma. (I) are also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics,  
XX prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour  
XX formation, as research reagents and kits, and in distinguishing between  
XX functions of various members of a biological pathway. The present  
XX sequence represents a mouse src-c antisense chimeric phosphorothioate  
XX oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 454 ACTGAGGACATCAACAAG 471  
DB 19 ACAGAGTACATGAACAAG 2  
RESULT 2027  
ABZ59472/C  
ID ABZ59472 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABZ59472;  
XX AC  
XX DT 17-APR-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Human src-c chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:93.  
XX  
XX Human; src-c; tyrosine kinase; src-c inhibitor; cytosolic; osteopathic;  
XX antiinflammatory; antibacterial; antisense therapy; vaccine; cancer;  
XX antisense oligonucleotide; aberrant bone remodeling; breast cancer;  
XX hyperproliferative disorder; pancreatic cancer; lung cancer; tumour;  
XX ovarian cancer; oesophageal cancer; neuroblastoma; retinoblastoma;  
XX Kaposi's sarcoma; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;  
XX phosphorothioate; ss.  
XX  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
XX modified\_base 1..20  
XX FT /\*tag= b  
XX FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"  
XX modified\_base 1..5  
XX FT /\*tag= a  
XX FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer (2'-MOE wing)"  
XX modified\_base 16..20  
XX FT /\*tag= c  
XX FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer (2'-MOE wing)"  
XX WC200295053-A2.  
XX  
XX 28-NOV-2002.  
XX  
XX 16-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US015684.  
XX  
XX 18-MAY-2001; 2001US-00860473.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Bennett FC, Watt AT;  
XX WPI; 2003-120806/11.  
XX  
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding src-c,  
XX useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing diseases associated with  
XX the expression of src-c, e.g. cancer or inflammation, and in research  
XX applications.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Page 90; 137pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a compound (I) that is 8-50 nucleobases  
XX in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a 5'UTR, 3'UTR,  
XX coding region, intron region, exon region, stop codon, intron:exon  
XX junction, exon:exon junction, or 5' mRNA variant of src-c, and which  
XX specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of src-c. (I)  
XX have cytostatic, antiinflammatory, osteopathic and antibacterial  
XX activities, and can be used in antisense therapy and in vaccines. The  
XX antisense compounds (I) can be used for modulating the expression of src-  
XX c and for treating diseases or conditions associated with expression of  
XX src-c, e.g. aberrant bone remodeling or hyperproliferative disorders,  
XX particularly cancer, such as breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, lung  
XX cancer, ovarian cancer, oesophageal cancer, neuroblastoma, retinoblastoma  
XX or Kaposi's sarcoma. (I) are also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics,  
XX prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour  
XX formation, as research reagents and kits, and in distinguishing between  
XX functions of various members of a biological pathway. The present  
XX sequence represents a mouse src-c antisense chimeric phosphorothioate  
XX oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC src-c, e.g. aberrant bone remodeling or hyperproliferative disorders,  
CC particularly cancer, such as breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, lung  
CC cancer, ovarian cancer, oesophageal cancer, neuroblastoma, retinoblastoma  
CC or Kaposi's sarcoma. (I) are also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics,  
CC prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour  
CC formation, as research reagents and kits, and in distinguishing between  
CC functions of various members of a biological pathway. The present  
CC sequence represents a human src-c antisense chimeric phosphorothioate  
CC oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1023 CAAGCTGGCTGACTTTGG 1040  
Db 19 CAAAGTGGCGGACTTTGG 2  
  
RESULT 2028  
ABZ59425  
ID ABZ59425 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ59425;  
XX  
DT 17-APR-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human src-c chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:46.  
XX  
KW Human; src-c; tyrosine kinase; src-c inhibitor; cytosolic; osteopathic;  
KW antiinflammatory; antibacterial; antisense therapy; vaccine; cancer;  
KW antisense oligonucleotide; aberrant bone remodeling; breast cancer;  
KW hyperproliferative disorder; pancreatic cancer; lung cancer; tumour;  
KW ovarian cancer; oesophageal cancer; neuroblastoma; retinoblastoma;  
KW Kaposi's sarcoma; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;  
KW phosphorothioate; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer (2'-MOE wing)"  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer (2'-MOE wing)"  
XX  
PN WO200295053-A2.  
XX  
PD 28-NOV-2002.  
XX  
PF 16-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US015684.  
XX  
PR 18-MAY-2001; 2001US-00860473.  
XX  
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Bennett FC, Watt AT;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-120806/11.  
XX  
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding src-c,  
XX useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing diseases associated with  
XX the expression of src-c, e.g. cancer or inflammation, and in research

PT applications.  
XX  
PS Claim 3; Page 89; 137pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a compound (I) that is 8-50 nucleobases  
CC in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a 5'UTR, 3'UTR,  
CC coding region, intron region, exon region, stop codon, intron:exon  
CC junction, exon:exon junction, or 5' mRNA variant of src-c, and which  
CC specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of src-c. (I)  
CC have cytosolic, antiinflammatory, osteopathic and antibacterial  
CC activities, and can be used in antisense therapy and in vaccines. The  
CC antisense compounds (I) can be used for modulating the expression of src-  
CC c and for treating diseases or conditions associated with expression of  
CC src-c, e.g. aberrant bone remodeling or hyperproliferative disorders,  
CC particularly cancer, such as breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, lung  
CC cancer, ovarian cancer, oesophageal cancer, neuroblastoma, retinoblastoma  
CC or Kaposi's sarcoma. (I) are also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics,  
CC prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour  
CC formation, as research reagents and kits, and in distinguishing between  
CC functions of various members of a biological pathway. The present  
CC sequence represents a human src-c antisense chimeric phosphorothioate  
CC oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 331 GTGCACGAGGACTTGAAG 348  
Db 1 GTGTCGAGGACTTGAAG 18  
  
RESULT 2029  
AAD49681/c  
ID AAD49681 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAD49681;  
XX  
DT 24-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human degenerate VGSCalpha DNA amplifying SQT-PCR primer, Scn5a-P4.  
XX  
KW Cancer; SCN5A; voltage-gated Na+ channel; VGSC; breast; gene therapy;  
KW cytosolic; human; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200283945-A2.  
XX  
PD 24-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 11-APR-2002; 2002WO-GB001692.  
XX  
PR 12-APR-2001; 2001US-0283295P.  
XX  
PA (IMCO-) IMPERIAL COLLEGE INNOVATIONS LTD.  
XX  
PI Diss JKL, Coombes RC, Djamgoz MBA, Fraser SP;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-075560/07.  
XX  
XX Determining susceptibility to, diagnosing or prognosing, cancer in a  
XX human patient comprises determining whether the sample contains a level  
XX of SCN5A voltage-gated Na+ channel VGSC nucleic acid or protein  
XX associated with cancer.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 89; 138pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a method for determining susceptibility to,  
XX diagnosing or prognosing, cancer in a human patient. The method comprises  
XX determining whether the sample contains a level of SCN5A voltage-gated

CC Na+ channel (VGSC) nucleic acid or protein associated with cancer. The  
CC method, agent, compound or genetic construct is used for determining  
CC susceptibility to, treating, diagnosing or prognosing breast cancer in a  
CC human patient. The invention is also used in gene therapy. The present  
CC sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying human degenerate VGSCalpha  
CC DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 5 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 38 AGCAGGAGGACGACGAG 55  
DB 18 AAGCAAGAGACGACGAG 1  
  
RESULT 2030  
ABX10794  
ID ABX10794 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABX10794;  
XX  
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human dual specific phosphatase 8 DNA antisense oligonucleotide #28.  
XX  
KW Human; dual specific phosphatase 8; antisense; infection; inflammation;  
KW tumour formation; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN US6482644-B1.  
XX  
PD 19-NOV-2002.  
XX  
PF 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920669.  
XX  
PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920668.  
XX  
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Cowser LM;  
XX  
WPI; 2003-298140/29.  
XX  
XX  
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid encoding human dual  
XX specific phosphatase 8, for modulating gene expression and treating  
XX diseases associated with expression of the phosphatase in humans.  
XX  
PS Claim 3; Col 45; 36pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to the coding region of a  
XX nucleic acid encoding human dual specific phosphatase 8, where the  
XX compound specifically hybridises with the region and inhibits the  
XX expression of human dual specific phosphatase 8. The compound is useful  
XX for inhibiting the expression of human dual specific phosphatase 8 in  
XX cells or tissues, and for treating an animal, particularly a human,  
XX suspected of having or being prone to a disease or condition associated  
XX with expression of dual specific phosphatase 8. The compound is useful  
XX for diagnostics, therapeutics and as a research reagent, e.g. to prevent  
XX or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation, and to distinguish  
XX between functions of various members of a biological pathway. This  
XX sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits  
XX expression of human dual specific phosphatase 8 DNA  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 555 CCTCAGCGCGCGCTCCG 572  
DB 1 CCTCAGCGCGCGCTCCG 18  
  
RESULT 2031  
AAD55465  
ID AAD55465 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAD55465;  
XX  
DT 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human FGFR-3 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #125169.  
XX  
KW Human; antisense; fibroblast growth factor receptor 3; prophylaxis;  
KW developmental disorder; hyperproliferative disorder; antisense therapy;  
KW FGFR-3; ACH; JTK4; CEK2; cancer; phosphorothioate; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20 /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues  
FT are 5-methylcytidines"  
FT modified\_base 1..5 /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT modified\_base 16..20 /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
FT modified\_base 16..20 /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
XX  
PN WO2003023004-A2.  
XX  
XX 20-MAR-2003.  
XX  
XX 06-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028549.  
XX  
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-00953047.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-313244/30.  
XX  
XX Novel compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding fibroblast  
XX growth factor receptor 3, useful for inhibiting the expression of the  
XX receptor and for treating an animal having cancer or developmental  
XX disorder.  
XX  
XX Example 15; Page 79; 120pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to a nucleic acid  
XX molecule encoding fibroblast growth factor (FGF) receptor 3 (also known  
XX as FGFR-3, ACH, JTK4 and CEK2) to inhibit its expression. Antisense  
XX compounds of the invention are useful for treating diseases or conditions  
XX associated with FGFR-3 such as developmental disorders or  
XX hyperproliferative disorders, especially cancer of colorectal, bladder,  
XX bone, lung, cervical, breast or skin. They are useful as research  
XX reagents, therapeutics, prophylaxis, kits and diagnostics, and as tools  
XX in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate expression  
XX patterns of a portion of the genes expressed within cells and tissues.  
XX They are also useful in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an  
XX antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human FGFR-3  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1334 GAGCCGAGGCCCTTTTGA 1351
    |||||
Db 2 GAGCAGAGGCCCTCTGA 19

RESULT 2032
ABT32366/c
ID ABT32366 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABT32366;
XX
DT 08-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Neuroblastoma-related oligonucleotide #143.
XX
KW Neuroblastoma; prognosis; spontaneous regression; primer; probe; ds;
KW high malignancy.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200297093-A1.
XX
PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 30-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP005294.
XX
PR 30-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00162775.
XX
PR 24-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00255226.
XX
XX (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.
PA (HISM) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
PA
XX Nakagawara A;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-140476/13.
DR
XX
PT Nucleic acids having higher expression in human neuroblastoma with poor
PT prognosis for diagnostic prediction of neuroblastoma prognosis.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 27; 11pp; Japanese.
PS
XX The invention comprises nucleic acids that show increased expression in
XX human neuroblastomas with poor prognosis over those with a good
XX prognosis. The nucleic acids of the invention are useful as a tool for
XX distinguishing neuroblastomas with a favourable prognosis (spontaneous
XX regression) from neuroblastomas with a poor prognosis (high malignancy).
XX The DNA sequences ABT3224 - ABT32571 represent oligonucleotides used in
XX an example of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1668 CAGGCGAGCCGCCCACTA 1685
    |||||
Db 20 CAAGGCGAGTCCCACTA 3

RESULT 2033
ADA20995/c
ID ADA20995 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADA20995;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
```

```
DE Mouse BAX chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:168.
XX BCL2-associated X; BAX; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
XX anticonvulsant; ophthalmological; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antisense therapy; BAX antagonist; BAX inhibitor;
KW familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; Alzheimer's disease;
KW Parkinson's disease; Hodgkin's disease; cartilage-hair hyperplasia;
KW diabetes-associated ocular disorder; scrapie infection;
KW aberrant apoptosis; mouse; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Mus musculus.
XX
XX Location/Qualifiers
PH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
WO2003008543-A2.
XX
PN 30-JAN-2003.
XX
PR 13-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022417.
XX
PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908147.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Zhang H, Watt AT;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-239321/23.
DR
XX
XX New antisense compounds, useful for modulating the expression of BCL2-
XX associated X (BAX) protein or for treating a disease or condition
XX associated with BAX protein, e.g. Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease
XX or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 139pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding BCL2-associated X (BAX)
XX protein, where the compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding BAX protein and inhibits the expression of BAX protein.
XX The compound specifically hybridises with at least 8-nucleobase portion
XX of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding BAX protein. Also
XX described: (1) a composition comprising (I) and a pharmaceutical carrier
XX or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of BAX protein in cells or
XX tissues comprising contacting the cells or tissues with (I); and (3)
XX treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with BAX
XX protein comprising administering to the animal (I) so that expression of
XX BAX protein is inhibited. (I) has nootropic, neuroprotective,
XX antiparkinsonian, anticonvulsant, ophthalmological, antidiabetic and
XX virucide activities, and can be used in antisense therapy, and as a BAX
XX antagonist. The antisense compounds (I) are useful for modulating the
XX expression of BAX protein, and for treating a disease or condition
XX associated with BAX protein, e.g. familial amyotrophic lateral
XX sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease,
XX cartilage-hair hyperplasia, diabetes-associated ocular disorders or
XX scrapie infection, or a condition that arises from aberrant apoptosis.
XX The compounds are useful as research reagents and in diagnostics. The
XX present sequence represents a mouse BAX chimeric phosphorothioate
XX oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention.
XX
```

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 78 AGGGCCCCGGGCTCTGA 95  
Db 18 AGGGCCCCACGCTCTGA 1

RESULT 2034  
AC045267  
ID ACC45267 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ACC45267;  
XX  
DT 16-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human BMCC1 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:33.  
XX  
KW Human; BMCC1; chromosome 9; cytostatic; cancer; tumour; neuroblastoma;  
KW PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003018806-A1.  
XX  
PD 06-MAR-2003.  
XX  
PF 23-AUG-2002; 2002WO-JP008520.  
XX  
PR 24-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00255198.  
XX  
PA (HISM ) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.  
PA (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.  
XX  
PI Nakagawara A, Hattori M, Sakaki Y;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-278667/27.  
XX  
PT Novel human BMCC1 protein and encoded gene having high homology with a  
PT part of BNIP2, applicable in studying biology, pathology and onset of  
PT cancer, as well as diagnosis, prognosis and screening of drugs for tumor  
PT e.g. neuroblastoma.  
XX  
PS Example 6; Page 23; 99pp; Japanese.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes the human BMCC1 protein. The BMCC1 gene  
CC has high homology with a part of BNIP2, and is located to the chromosome  
CC 9. BMCC1 has cytostatic activity. The BMCC1 protein and its encoded gene  
CC are applicable in studying biology, pathology and the onset of cancer.  
CC BMCC1 can also be used in the diagnosis, prognosis and screening of drugs  
CC for tumour e.g. neuroblastoma, including the provision of gene data and  
CC protein function on human neuroblastoma. The present sequence represents  
CC a PCR primer for human BMCC1, which is used in an example from the  
CC present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 741 CACCGCATCCGGGAAGT 758  
Db 3 CACCGCATACAGGAAGT 20

RESULT 2035  
ACF39635/C  
ID ACF39635 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX

AC ACF39635;  
XX  
DT 29-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE MHC class II transactivator antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:38.  
XX  
KW Human; major histocompatibility complex class II transactivator;  
KW MHC class II transactivator; antisense modulation; immunosuppressive;  
KW antimicrobial; antidiabetic; antirheumatic; antithrombotic; cytostatic;  
KW neoplastic; neuroprotective; immunostimulant; autoimmune disorder;  
KW MHC Class II transactivator inhibitor; infection; transplant rejection;  
KW diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW multiple sclerosis; severe combined immunodeficiency disease;  
KW phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
OS  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
XX modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages; all cytidine residues  
FT are 5-methylcytidines"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
XX  
WO2003050247-A2.  
XX  
PD 19-JUN-2003.  
XX  
PF 04-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038616.  
XX  
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006366.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX Bennett FC, Dobie KW;  
XX WPI; 2003-577294/54.  
XX  
PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating MHC class II transactivator  
PT gene expression, particularly useful for treating autoimmune disorders  
PT such as transplant rejection, Alzheimer's disease, or multiple sclerosis,  
PT or infection.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Page 83; 129pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a compound (I) that is 8-50 nucleobases  
CC in length: (a) targets a nucleic acid molecule encoding major  
CC histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II transactivator, and  
CC specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid encoding the MHC class II  
CC transactivator; or (b) specifically hybridises with at least an 8-  
CC nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding  
CC MHC class II transactivator. (I) has immunosuppressive, antimicrobial,  
CC antidiabetic, antirheumatic, antithrombotic, cytostatic, neoplastic,  
CC neuroprotective and immunostimulant activities, and can be used as an MHC  
CC class II transactivator inhibitor. The MHC class II transactivator  
CC antisense oligonucleotides can be used for treating an animal having a  
CC disease or condition associated with MHC class II transactivator, e.g.  
CC autoimmune disorder or infection. The antisense oligonucleotides can be  
CC used for inhibiting the expression of MHC class II transactivator in  
CC cells or tissues. In particular, these diseases include transplant  
CC rejection, diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, cancer, Alzheimer's disease,  
CC multiple sclerosis, or severe combined immunodeficiency disease. The  
CC antisense compounds are useful for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as

CC research reagents or kits. The present sequence represents a human MHC  
CC class II transactivator chimeric phosphorothioate antisense  
CC oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3;

Qy 86 GCGGCTCTGAGGTTCCTC 103

Db 18 GCTGCTCGAGGTTCAC 1

RESULT 2036

ID ADB17791 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADB17791;

XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX 5' Light chain variable region noncoding sequence PCR primer.

XX anti-tumour-associated glycoprotein-72; TAG-72; antibody;

XX complementarity determining region; CDR; cancer;

XX malignant cell specific binding; hypersensitivity anti-mouse antibody;

XX HAMA; accelerated whole body clearance; ss; PCR; primer; mouse; human.

XX Mus musculus.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6495137-B1.

XX 17-DEC-2002.

XX 30-OCT-1997; 97US-00961309.

XX 19-APR-1990; 90US-00510697.

XX 20-OCT-1992; 92US-00964536.

XX 16-JUN-1994; 94US-00261354.

XX 31-OCT-1996; 96US-0030173P.

XX (DOWC) DOW CHEM CO.

XX Mezes PS, Richard RA, Johnson KS, Schlom J, Kashmiri SVS, Shu L;

XX Padlan EA;

XX WPI; 2003-615251/58.

XX New composite and humanized anti-tumor-associated glycoprotein-72  
XX monoclonal antibody useful for detecting or treating cancer.

XX Example 6; Col 40; 130pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a humanised or composite anti-tumour-associated  
XX glycoprotein-72 (TAG-72) antibody or its fragment comprising a  
XX complementarity determining region (CDR)-grafted light chain having light  
XX chain CDRs of a murine anti-TAG-72 antibody grafted onto a human subgroup  
XX IV kappa light chain. The composition is suitable for the treatment and  
XX detection of cancer. The novel antibody has the ability to bind  
XX specifically to malignant cells and does not bind to normal cells. It  
XX greatly minimises or eliminates harmful hypersensitivity anti-mouse  
XX antibody (HAMA) responses. The relatively small size and human character  
XX of the composite Humav-L, V-H single chain antibodies accelerate whole  
XX body clearance, thus reducing the waiting period after injection before  
XX surgery is initiated. The present sequence represents a humanised  
XX antibody PCR primer.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3;

Qy 1335 AGCCGAGGCCCTTTTGAG 1352

Db 1 AGCCGCGGCCCGTTTCAG 18

RESULT 2037

AAL61797/C

ID AAL61797 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAL61797;

XX 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX Human ETBR-LP-2 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #204223.

XX Human; G protein-coupled receptor; hyperproliferative disorder; GPR37L1;  
XX endothelin type b receptor-like protein-2; cerebral vascular disease;  
XX antisense; endothelin-binding receptor-like protein-2; atherosclerosis;  
XX cardiovascular disease; ETBR-LP-2; G-protein coupled receptor 37 like 1;  
XX acute proliferative nephropathy; ETBR-like protein 2; cancer; stroke;  
XX angiogenesis; hypertension; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX modified\_base 1..20

XX /\*tag= a

XX /mod\_base= OTHER

XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues  
XX are 5-methylcytidines"

XX modified\_base 1..5

XX /\*tag= b

XX /mod\_base= OTHER

XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

XX modified\_base 16..20

XX /\*tag= c

XX /mod\_base= OTHER

XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

XX WO2003050244-A2.

XX 19-JUN-2003.

XX 04-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039520.

XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003126.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Monia BP, Freier SM;

XX WPI; 2003-558997/52.

XX New oligonucleotides which bind the nucleic acid encoding the G protein  
XX coupled receptor ETBR-LP-2 (endothelin type b receptor-like protein-2  
XX receptor), useful for treating e.g. cancer and cardiovascular diseases.  
XX Claim 3; Page 79; 106pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to the nucleic  
XX acid encoding the G protein-coupled receptor ETBR-LP-2 (endothelin type b  
XX receptor-like protein-2) to inhibit its expression. ETBR-LP-2 is also  
XX known as endothelin-binding receptor-like protein-2. ETBR-like protein 2  
XX and G-protein coupled receptor 37 like 1 (GPR37L1). Antisense compounds  
XX of the invention are useful for treating hyperproliferative disorders  
XX (especially cancer) and cardiovascular diseases especially angiogenesis,  
XX atherosclerosis, hypertension, cerebral vascular disease, stroke and  
XX acute proliferative nephropathy. The present sequence is an antisense  
XX oligonucleotide targetted to human ETBR-LP-2 DNA



XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 855 CAAGGCGCTGACGAGTA 872  
Db 19 CAAGGCGCTGACGAGTA 2  
RESULT 2038  
ADA38112/C  
ID ADA38112 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX ADA38112;  
XX  
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Antisense oligo CG50249-01-AS2 inhibits voltage gated potassium channel.  
XX  
XX CG50249-01-AS2; WNT-7B; N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase;  
XX voltage-gated potassium channel; ion transport; Map3K8; thymidine kinase;  
XX cell proliferation; H-Ras; small interfering RNA; siRNA; embryogenesis;  
XX carcinogenesis; tumour progression; cell migration; matrix invasion;  
XX cell differentiation; stress response; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;  
XX cardiac arrhythmia; neurological disorder; epilepsy; interleukin 1b;  
XX IL-1b; antisense; ss.  
XX Unidentified.  
XX  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FH misc\_binding 1..20  
FT /tag= a  
FT /bound moiety= "Voltage gated potassium channel DNA"  
FT /note= "forms double stranded region with nucleotides 54-  
FT 35 of sequence in {seqid:3}"  
XX  
XX WO2003070160-A2.  
XX  
XX 28-AUG-2003.  
XX  
XX 27-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US038188.  
XX  
XX 29-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334148P.  
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0336572P.  
XX 02-APR-2002; 2002US-00114153.  
XX 02-APR-2002; 2002US-00114270.  
XX 01-MAY-2002; 2002US-00136826.  
XX  
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
XX  
XX Ju J, Huang C, Zhong H, Simons JF, Taillon BE, Chant JS;  
XX Peyman JA, Smithson G, Millet I;  
XX WPI; 2003-697551/66.  
XX  
XX New oligonucleotides, useful in treatment and diagnosis of e.g. tumors,  
XX inhibit expression of six specific genes, e.g. the oncogene WNT-7B, by  
XX RNA interference.  
XX  
XX Claim 9; Page 45; 75pp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides that modulate  
XX the expression of WNT-7B, N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase, the voltage-  
XX gated potassium channel, ion transport, Map3K8 or thymidine kinase.  
XX Specifically, the invention describes inhibiting cell proliferation by  
XX modulating the function of oncology targets: H-Ras, WNT-7B and  
XX acetylglucosaminyltransferase. Small interfering RNA (siRNA) along with  
XX the antisense compounds specifically hybridise to the target nucleic acid  
XX molecules to inhibit gene expression. The wnt proteins are secreted  
XX ligands involved in embryogenesis and carcinogenesis, such that these

CC antisense oligos are useful for treating breast, gastric and colon  
CC cancers. N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase are associated with tumour  
CC progression, cell migration and matrix invasion, while Map3K8 regulates  
CC cell differentiation and stress responses, such that antisense inhibitors  
CC are cytostatic and antiinflammatory, and can be useful in cell  
CC proliferative disorders. The voltage gated K channel maintains membrane  
CC potential and modulates electrical excitability in neurons and can be  
CC useful in the treatment of cardiac arrhythmias and neurological disorders  
CC such as epilepsy. Thymidine kinase is important in DNA synthesis, and  
CC antisense compounds can treat cell proliferation and modulate the  
CC expression of interleukin 1b (IL-1b). Furthermore, antisense  
CC oligonucleotides of the invention were designed to target H-ras and  
CC interleukin 8 to inhibit their expression. This oligonucleotide sequence  
CC is the CG50249-01-AS2 oligo used to inhibit expression of the voltage  
CC gated potassium channel, in an exemplification of the invention.  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 517 GAGAGCTGACCTCAAT 534  
Db 18 GAGAGCTGATCTCAAT 1  
RESULT 2039  
ACH11176  
ID ACH11176 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX ACH11176;  
XX  
XX 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human protein kinase C-eta targeted oligonucleotide #5.  
XX  
XX Human; ss; antisense; PKC; protein kinase C; hyperproliferation; tumour;  
XX inflammation; psoriasis; cancer; non-small cell lung cancer; lung cancer;  
XX non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; glioblastoma; bladder cancer; colon cancer;  
XX breast cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US6537973-B1.  
XX  
XX 25-MAR-2003.  
XX  
XX 18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00025139.  
XX  
XX 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.  
XX 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.  
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00478178.  
XX 31-MAR-1997; 97US-00829637.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Bennett CF, Dean NM, Holmlund JT, Dorr FA;  
XX WPI; 2003-531084/50.  
XX  
XX New pharmaceutical composition, useful for treating cancer, e.g., non-  
XX small cell lung cancer or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.  
XX  
XX Example 4; Col 17; 56pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a new pharmaceutical composition comprising: (a)  
XX an oligonucleotide sequence having up to 50 base pairs (bp); and (b)  
XX carboplatin and paclitaxel, cisplatin and gemcitabine, 5-fluorouracil and  
XX leucovorin, or docetaxel. The pharmaceutical composition is useful for  
XX treating diseases associated with protein kinase C such as  
XX hyperproliferative and inflammatory conditions e.g. psoriasis, tumours  
XX and cancer e.g. non-small cell lung cancer, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma,



QY 554 CCCTCAGCGCGCCCTCC 571  
 Db 18 CCCTCAGCGCCCAATCC 1

## RESULT 2042

ACD05291

ID ACD05291 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC

XX ACD05291;

XX AC

XX 05-AUG-2003 (first entry)

XX DT

XX Tumour necrosis factor alpha antisense oligonucleotide #294.

XX DE

XX Tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha; antiinflammatory; antirheumatic;

XX KW

XX antiarthritic; antidiabetic; dermatological; hepatotropic; antiasthmatic;

XX KW

XX inflammatory disorder; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease;

XX KW

XX colitis; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes; pancreatitis;

XX KW

XX multiple sclerosis; atopic dermatitis; asthma; hepatitis;

XX KW

XX antisense technology; ss.

XX OS

XX Synthetic.

XX XX

XX US2003022848-A1.

XX PN

XX 30-JAN-2003.

XX PD

XX 02-APR-2001; 2001US-00824322.

XX PF

XX 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.

XX PR

XX 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00315932.

XX PR

XX (BAKE//) BAKER B F.

XX PA

XX (BENN//) BENNETT C F.

XX PA

XX (BUTL//) BUTLER M M.

XX PA

XX (SHAN//) SHANAHAN W R.

XX PA

XX Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WR;

XX PI

XX WPI; 2003-447433/42.

XX XX

XX Treating inflammatory disorders such as inflammatory bowel disease.

XX XX

XX Crohn's disease or rheumatoid arthritis, in a subject, by administering

XX PT

XX oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of human tumor necrosis factor

XX PT

XX alpha.

XX PT

XX Example 24; Page 38; 142pp; English.

XX PS

XX The invention describes a method of treating an inflammatory disorder in

XX XX

XX an individual, comprising administering to the individual an

XX CC

XX oligonucleotide upto 30 nucleotides in length complementary to a nucleic

XX CC

XX acid molecule encoding human tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha. The

XX CC

XX method is useful for treating an inflammatory disorder such as

XX CC

XX inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, colitis or rheumatoid

XX CC

XX arthritis, in an individual. The method is also useful for treating

XX CC

XX diabetes, pancreatitis, multiple sclerosis, atopic dermatitis, asthma,

XX CC

XX and hepatitis in an individual. This sequence represents an antisense

XX CC

XX oligonucleotide used to modulate expression of tumour necrosis factor

XX CC

XX alpha (TNF-alpha)

XX XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX SQ

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX XX

XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

XX XX

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX XX

XX 1098 GTGGTACCGCGCCCTCGA 1115

XX Db

XX 1 GAGGTACAGCGCCCTCGA 18

XX XX

XX RESULT 2043

## AAL61532/C

ID AAL61532 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC

XX AAL61532;

XX XX

XX 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX DT

XX Human inhibitor-kappa B-R antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #130457.

XX DE

XX Human; inhibitor-kappa B-R; I-kappaB; IKBR; I-kappa-B-related; NFKBIL2;

XX KW

XX ikappaB r; antisense; immune response; infection; inflammation; therapy;

XX KW

XX tumour; prophylaxis; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX KW

XX Homo sapiens.

XX OS

XX Synthetic.

XX XX

XX Location/Qualifiers

XX Key

XX modified\_base

XX 1..20

XX /tag= a

XX /mod\_base= OTHER

XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues

XX are 5-methylcytidines"

XX FT

XX modified\_base

XX 1..5

XX /tag= b

XX /mod\_base= OTHER

XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

XX FT

XX modified\_base

XX 16..20

XX /tag= c

XX /mod\_base= OTHER

XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

XX FT

XX WO2003042360-A2.

XX PN

XX 22-MAY-2003.

XX XX

XX 05-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035597.

XX PD

XX 13-NOV-2001; 2001US-00993731.

XX PF

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PR

XX Monia BP, Watt AT;

XX XX

XX WPI; 2003-468635/44.

XX XX

XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding

XX PT

XX inhibitor-kappa B-R, useful for diagnosing or treating diseases

XX PT

XX associated with expression of inhibitor-kappa B-R, e.g., a heightened

XX PT

XX immune response or infection.

XX XX

XX Example 15; Page 74; 108pp; English.

XX PS

XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to a nucleic acid

XX CC

XX molecule encoding human inhibitor-kappa B-R (also known as I-kappaB

XX CC

XX IKBR, I-kappa-B-related, ikappaB r, nuclear factor of kappa light

XX CC

XX polypeptides gene enhancer in B-cells inhibitor-like 2 and NFKBIL2) to

XX CC

XX inhibit its expression. Antisense compounds of the invention are useful

XX CC

XX for treating diseases or conditions associated with the expression of

XX CC

XX inhibitor-kappa B-R such as a heightened immune response involving

XX CC

XX increased cytokine expression, or a result of infection (e.g. bacterial,

XX CC

XX viral or parasitic). They are useful for diagnostics, therapeutics,

XX CC

XX prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour

XX CC

XX formation, as research reagents and kits and in distinguishing between

XX CC

XX functions of various members of a biological pathway. They are also

XX CC

XX useful in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide

XX CC

XX targetted to human inhibitor-kappa B-R DNA

XX XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX SQ

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX XX

XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

XX XX

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
QY 861 CCTGAGCAGTACTGGA 878
Db 20 CCAGCACCAGTACTGGA 3

RESULT 2044
ACH66407
ID ACH66407 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACH66407;
XX
DT 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Bovine calcium activated chloride channel PCR primer T2 #1.
XX
KW Cow; ss; PCR; lung-endothelial cell adhesion molecule; Lu-ECAM-1;
KW calcium activated chloride channel; adhesion molecule; CACC-AM;
KW Lu-ECAM-1 associated protein; CACC-AM1; hCLCA1; CACC-AM2; hCLCA2;
KW CACC-AM3; hCLCA3; mCLCA1; lung metastatic tumour; cytostatic;
KW gene therapy; primer.
XX
OS Bos taurus.
XX
PN US2003059861-A1.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 29-OCT-2001; 2001US-00055412.
XX
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065922P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-00193561.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-00193562.
XX
PA (PAUL/) PAULI B U.
PA (ELBL/) ELBLE R C.
PA (GRUB/) GRUBER A D.
XX
PI Pauli BU, Elble RC, Gruber AD;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-540680/51.
XX
PT Novel human or mouse calcium-activated chloride channel- adhesion
PT molecule polypeptide, useful as target for treating an individual having
PT a primary tumor with lung-metastatic capabilities.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 26; 65pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a calcium-activated chloride channel-adhesion
CC molecule (CACC-AM) polypeptide is chosen from lung endothelial cell
CC adhesion molecule (Lu-ECAM)-1 precursor polypeptide, Lu-ECAM-1 associated
CC protein, human CACC-AM1 (hCLCA1), human CACC-AM2 (hCLCA2), human CACC-AM3
CC (hCLCA3) and mouse CACC-AM1 (mCLCA1). Also included are an isolated
CC nucleic acid encoding one of the above proteins (including degenerate
CC substitutions or conservative substitutions), a vector comprising the
CC nucleic acid (where the nucleic acid molecule is operatively linked to
CC one or more control elements) and a host cell containing the vector. The
CC vector is useful for providing calcium activated chloride channel
CC activity to a mammalian cell which involves transfecting the mammalian
CC cell with the vector. The proteins are useful as targets for treating an
CC individual having a primary tumour with lung-metastatic capabilities. The
CC present sequence is a PCR primer used to demonstrate that bovine Lu-ECAM-
CC 1 and the endothelial calcium activated chloride channel are distinct
CC molecules
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 211 CAGATAGGCGCTGATGAG 228
Db 3 CAGACAGGCGCTGTATGAG 20

RESULT 2045
ADB74202/c
ID ADB74202 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADB74202;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human hepatocyte nuclear factor-1-alpha (HNF1-alpha) PCR primer #3.
XX
KW primer pool; human hepatocyte nuclear factor-1-alpha; HNF1-alpha;
KW diabetes mellitus; maturity onset diabetes of youth; human; ss; PCR;
KW primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1321531-A2.
XX
PD 25-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 18-DEC-2002; 2002EP-00028140.
XX
PR 18-DEC-2001; 2001KR-00080909.
XX
PA (SMSU ) SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO LTD.
XX
PI Lee Y, Kim M, Lee J;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-543831/52.
XX
PT New multiplex PCR primer pool for amplifying a target sequence, e.g.
PT human hepatocyte nuclear factor-1 alpha for diagnosing diabetes mellitus.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 13; 26pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises a primer pool consisting of a set of primers for
CC amplifying a human hepatocyte nuclear factor-1-alpha (HNF1-alpha) gene.
CC The primers of the invention are useful for the amplifying a human HNF1-
CC alpha gene, which can be used in the diagnosis of diabetes mellitus
CC (maturity onset diabetes of youth). The present DNA sequence represents a
CC PCR primer of the invention - used to amplify the human HNF1-alpha gene.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 496 CGGCTGCGCTGAGGGCTAC 513
Db 19 CGGCTGCCACAGGCGCCAC 2

RESULT 2046
ACF79307
ID ACF79307 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACF79307;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Insulin LC RED probe.
XX
KW Insulin; pancreas; stem cell; encapsulation; antidiabetic; cell therapy;
KW probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003059072-A1.
XX
PD 24-JUL-2003.
```

XX 23-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US041616.  
XX 21-DEC-2001; 2001US-0342250P.  
XX (AMCY-) AMCYTE INC.  
XX Teang W, Zheng T, Wang Y;  
XX WPI; 2003-598459/56.  
XX  
XX An in situ method of providing insulin to a mammal, comprises  
PT encapsulating a cell culture of propagating pancreatic cells and  
PT inserting the encapsulated cells into the mammal permitting the cells to  
PT mature to insulin secreting cells.  
XX  
XX Example 3; Page 33; 50pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence is an LC RED probe for insulin. The probe was used  
CC to examine the expression of insulin in intermediate stage human  
CC pancreatic stem cells at passage 0, 1 and 2 and following encapsulation  
CC in arginate-polylysine microcapsules. Insulin and glucagon mRNA levels  
CC were shown to be expressed at stable levels during all 3 cell passages.  
CC The invention relates to the discovery that an intermediate,  
CC differentiated stage of pancreatic stem cells exists that can be matured  
CC in situ into a stable cell line that produces insulin in response to  
CC glucose. After encapsulation, the cells can be transplanted or implanted  
CC into a mammal, where the cells mature to insulin-secreting cells. The  
CC encapsulated pancreatic cells have an insulin:actin mRNA ratio of between  
CC 1:100 and 1000:1  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 505 GAGGGCTACTCGAGGAG 522  
|||||  
DB 3 GAGGGGTCCTCGAGGAG 20  
RESULT 2047  
ADB73445/c  
ID ADB73445 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX ADB73445;  
XX  
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human cancer associated DNA PCR primer FEV 2.  
XX  
XX Human; ss; MLL; cancer; AF-4; CDK-6; SEPTIN6; ALL;  
KW acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; AML; acute myeloid leukaemia;  
KW chromosomal break point; chromosome 11q23; ATF; BCR; B cell receptor;  
KW primer; PCR.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003096255-A1.  
XX  
XX 22-MAY-2003.  
XX  
XX 09-APR-2002; 2002US-00118783.  
XX  
XX 19-FEB-1997; 97US-0038624P.  
XX 25-AUG-1997; 97US-0056938P.  
XX 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065911P.  
XX 19-FEB-1998; 98US-00026033.  
XX  
XX (FELI/) FELIX C A.  
PA (JONE/) JONES D H.  
PA (RAPP/) RAPPAPORT E.

XX Felix CA, Jones DH, Rappaport E;  
XX WPI; 2003-606415/57.  
XX  
XX Amplifying an unknown region that flanks a known region of a cancer-  
PT associated DNA sequence by subjecting the panhandle structure to the  
PT extension and to PCR in the presence of a first primer homologous to the  
PT second portion.  
XX  
XX Claim 6; Page 42; 80pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to amplifying an unknown region that flanks a known  
CC region of a cancer-associated DNA sequence comprising providing a  
CC template polynucleotide, ligating a loop-forming oligonucleotide to the  
CC 3'-end of the sense strand, annealing the loop-forming oligonucleotide  
CC with the first portion to generate a panhandle structure, subjecting the  
CC panhandle structure to extension, and subjecting the panhandle structure  
CC to PCR in the presence of a first primer homologous to the second  
CC portion, where the unknown region is amplified. In the method of  
CC amplifying an unknown region that flanks a known region of a cancer-  
CC associated DNA sequence, the template polynucleotide comprises a sense  
CC strand, comprising the known and unknown regions. The unknown region is  
CC nearer the 3'-end of the sense strand than is the known region. The known  
CC region is comprises a first or second portion. The first portion is  
CC complementary to the second portion. The second portion. The loop-forming  
CC oligonucleotide is complementary to the first portion. The third region  
CC complementary to the second portion is generated at the free end of the  
CC loop-forming oligonucleotide. The cancer-associated DNA sequence  
CC comprises ATF1 (not defined) or BCR (B cell receptor). The method is  
CC useful for amplifying an unknown region that flanks a known region of a  
CC cancer-associated DNA sequence. Also disclosed as new is the use of the  
CC method in the analysis of the breakpoint region of the human MLL gene.  
CC where the chromosomal breaks results in gene fusions with AF-4, CDK-6 and  
CC SEPTIN6 and are associated with ALL and AML (acute lymphoblastic  
CC leukaemia and acute myeloid leukaemia). MLL is located on chromosome  
CC 11q23. The present sequence is a PCR primer used the method of the  
CC invention to isolate the unknown region adjacent to the cancer gene named  
CC in the description field for each primer.  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1393 ACCAAGCTGTCGAGTTT 1410  
|||||  
DB 19 ATCCAGCTGTGCGAGTTT 2  
RESULT 2048  
ADB98774/c  
ID ADB98774 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX ADB98774;  
XX  
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX LRP5-related oligonucleotide #19.  
XX  
XX Osteopathic; Gene therapy; High Bone Mass; HBM; LRP5; Zmax1; LRP6;  
KW bone mass modulation; osteoporosis; ds.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO20020292000-A2.  
XX  
XX 21-NOV-2002.  
XX  
XX 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014877.  
XX  
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.  
XX

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PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
PA (AMHP ) WYETH.
PI Allen K, Anisowicz A, Graham JR, Morales A, Yaworsky EJ, Liu W;
XX WPI; 2003-129214/12.
DR
XX
XX New nucleic acid comprising a mutation in LRP5 or LRP6, useful for
PT diagnosing a HBM-like phenotype in a subject and for preparing a
PT composition for modulating bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject
PT suffering from e.g. osteoporosis.
PS Disclosure; Page 143; 629pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to High Bone Mass (HBM), LRP5 (Zmax1) and
CC LRP6 mutants, which results in a HBM-like phenotype when expressed in a
CC cell. The HBM-like phenotype results in bone mass modulation and/or lipid
CC level modulation. The invention is useful for diagnosing a HBM-like
CC phenotype in a subject and for preparing a composition for modulating
CC bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject suffering from e.g.
CC osteoporosis. The present oligonucleotide was used to illustrate the
CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 888 GAACATCATCAACATGCA 905
DB 20 GTACTTCACCAACATGCA 3
RESULT 2049
ADB68620
ID ADB68620 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADB68620;
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Microsomal triglyceride transfer protein antisense oligonucleotide #36.
XX
XX Microsomal triglyceride transfer protein; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW hybridisation; microsomal triglyceride transfer protein inhibitor;
KW cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; antilipaeamic; antisense gene therapy;
KW abnormal lipid metabolism; abnormal cholesterol metabolism;
KW atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; human; phosphorothioate; ss;
KW 2'-O-methoxyethyl.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
PH modified_base 1..20 b
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages, and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX

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PN WO2003018600-A2.
XX
XX 06-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022799.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00917963.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ;
PI WPI; 2003-300705/29.
DR
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,
PT preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of the
PT microsomal triglyceride transfer protein, such as atherosclerosis and
PT heart disease.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 95; 135pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes compounds (I) comprising 8-50 nucleobases
CC in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a microsomal
CC triglyceride transfer protein, where the compounds specifically hybridise
CC with and inhibit the expression of the microsomal triglyceride transfer
CC protein. Also described: (1) a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length which
CC specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an
CC active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding microsomal triglyceride
CC transfer protein; (2) a composition comprising (I) and a carrier or
CC diluent; (3) inhibiting the expression of microsomal triglyceride
CC transfer protein in cells or tissues, comprising contacting the cells or
CC tissues with (I) so that expression of microsomal triglyceride transfer
CC protein is inhibited; and (4) treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with microsomal triglyceride transfer protein,
CC comprising administering (I) to the animal so that expression of
CC microsomal triglyceride transfer protein is inhibited. (I) have cardiant,
CC antiarteriosclerotic and antilipaeamic activities, and can be used in
CC antisense gene therapy. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of
CC diseases or conditions associated with aberrant expression or activity of
CC microsomal triglyceride transfer protein, such as an abnormal lipid or
CC cholesterol metabolism condition like atherosclerosis and cardiovascular
CC disease. The present sequence represents a human microsomal triglyceride
CC transfer protein chimeric phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide,
CC which is used in an example from the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 30 GCACAGGTAGGCAGGAGG 47
DB 3 GCAGTGTAGCCAGGTGG 20
RESULT 2050
ADC13630
ID ADC13630 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADC13630;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human NOVX forward primer, SEQ ID No 115.
XX
XX NOVX; PADD interacting protein; ATPase; H+ Transporting; Lysosomal;
KW FGF 17; Single Pass Transmembrane; Beta-Ketoacyl Synthase; Neuralin 2;
KW Glutamate Receptor Interacting Protein 2; Chr-Methyltransferase;
KW NP25 Variant; GTPase-Activating Protein; ELKS; Sim2; RhoGAP;
KW Phospholipase; Scavenger Receptor Domain Containing Protein;
KW Metallothionein IA; NOGO receptor; FYVE; NOELIN;

```

KW	Cyclin Regulatory Subunit; Tetrairico Peptide Repeat Protein;
KW	Immunoglobulin Domain Containing Protein; PA Domain Containing Protein;
KW	Phenylalanine; Histidine Ammonia-Lyase; Cellular Retinaldehyde-Binding;
KW	Glutamine Repeat Containing Protein; TNF Receptor Associated Factor2;
KW	Vacuolar Protein Sorting Homologue R-VPS33A;
KW	Bola Domain Containing Protein; Neurotrophin Receptor;
KW	RAL Guanine Nucleotide Dissociation Stimulator; Armadillo/Beta-Catenin;
KW	Metalloprotease; T10 Ser/Thr-rich; Ring finger-like; cytosolic;
KW	gene therapy; vaccine; cancer; primer; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	
WO	WO2003004617-A2.
PN	16-JAN-2003.
PD	
XX	
PF	03-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US021359.
XX	
PR	05-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303046P.
PR	09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303828P.
PR	11-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304502P.
PR	12-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305011P.
PR	13-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305262P.
PR	17-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306085P.
PR	24-JUL-2001; 2001US-0307536P.
PR	27-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308228P.
PR	30-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308877P.
PR	01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0309255P.
PR	10-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311753P.
PR	19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323445P.
PR	22-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358932P.
PR	05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361765P.
PR	02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00168248.
PA	(CURA) CUPAGEN CORP.
XX	
PI	Patturajan M, Gerlach VL, Anderson DW, Taupier RJ, Zehrhusen BD;
PI	Guo X, Casman SJ, Hjalit T, Miller CE, Kekuda R, Shimkets RA;
PI	Malvankar UN, Zhong M, Padigar M, Li L, Shency SG, Gorman L;
PI	Edinger SR;
XX	
WPI	WPI: 2003-201550/19.
DR	
XX	
PT	New NOVX polypeptide, useful for preparing a composition for treating o
PT	preventing cancer.
PS	
PS	Example 37; Page 222; 393pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to a novel isolated NOVX polypeptide comprising:
CC	sequence of 57-1149 amino acids as defined in the specification, or its
CC	mature form; a sequence that is at least 95% identical to the 57-1149
CC	amino acid polypeptide; or a sequence comprising one or more conservative
CC	substitutions in the 57-1149 amino acid polypeptide. The NOVX proteins
CC	the invention include the following protein families: FADD interacting
CC	protein-like, ATPase, H+ Transporting, Lysosomal (vacuolar Proton Pump)
CC	-like, FGF 17-like, Single Pass Transmembrane-like, Beta-Ketocacyl Synthase
CC	-like, Neuroligin 2-like, Glutamate Receptor Interacting Protein 2-like,
CC	CHR-Methyltransferase-like, NP25 Variant-like, GTPase-Activating Protein
CC	like, ELKS-like, Sima-like, RhoGAP-like, Phospholipase-like, Scavenger
CC	Receptor Domain Containing Protein-like, Metallothionein IA-like, MOGO
CC	receptor-like, FYVE-protein, NOELIN-like, Cyclin Regulatory Subunit-like
CC	Tetratricopeptide Repeat Protein-like, Immunoglobulin Domain Containin
CC	Protein-like, PA Domain Containing Protein-like, Phenylalanine and
CC	Histidine Ammonia-Lyase-like, Cellular Retinaldehyde-Binding-like,
CC	Glutamine Repeat Containing Protein-like, TNF Receptor Associated Factor
CC	-like, Vacuolar Protein Sorting Homologue R-VPS33A, Bola Domain
CC	Containing Protein-like, Neurotrophin Receptor-like, RAL Guanine
CC	Nucleotide Dissociation Stimulator-like, Armadillo/Beta-Catenin-like,
CC	Metalloprotease-like, T10 Ser/Thr-rich-like, and Ring finger-like
CC	protein. The NOVX proteins and the encoding polynucleotides have
CC	cytostatic activity and can be used in gene therapy or a vaccine. The
CC	NOVX polypeptide is useful for preparing a composition for treating o
CC	preventing cancer. This polynucleotide sequence represents a forward

CC primer of a gene encoding a NOVX protein of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 461 ACATCAACAGCGCCTAT 478

DB 2 ACTTCATCAAGCGCCTCT 19

RESULT 2051

ADC42498

ID ADC42498 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC

AC ADC42498;

XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX DE FANCD2 PCR primer MG742 SEQ ID NO:164.

XX KW cancer; Fanconi Anaemia; FA; BRCA; cytostatic; microarray;

KW chemosensitising; ss; PCR; primer.

OS Synthetic.

OS WO2003039327-A2.

PN 15-MAY-2003.

XX PD

XX PF 06-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US018153.

XX PR 02-NOV-2001; 2001US-00998027.

PR 02-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US045561.

XX PA (DAND ) DANA FARBER CANCER INST.

PA (UYOR-) UNIV OREGON HEALTH SCI.

XX PI D'andrea AD, Taniguchi T, Timmers C, Grompe M, Fox EA;

XX WFI; 2003-441436/41.

DR

XX PT Diagnosing or determining cancer or increased risk of cancer in a

PT patient, by testing Fanconi Anemia/BRCA pathway gene or protein for a

PT cancer-associated defect, that indicates cancer or increased risk of

PT cancer.

XX PS Claim 11; SEQ ID NO 164; 160pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel method of diagnosing or determining if a

CC patient has cancer or is at increased risk of cancer, involving testing a

CC Fanconi Anemia (FA)/BRCA pathway gene or protein for the presence of a

CC cancer-associated defect, where the presence of one or more cancer-

CC associated defects is indicative of cancer or an increased risk of cancer

CC in the patient. The method of the invention has cytostatic activity. The

CC method is useful for determining if a patient has cancer, or is at

CC increased risk of developing cancer, e.g. breast, ovarian or prostate

CC cancer. A microarray of the invention is useful for determining if a

CC patient has cancer, or is at increased risk of developing cancer, by

CC hybridising a nucleic acid sample to the nucleic acid sequences from the

CC array, and detecting the presence of mutations in FA/BRCA pathway genes

CC in the nucleic acid sample from the patient, where detecting the presence

CC of mutations is indicative of a patient who has cancer, or is at

CC increased risk of developing cancer. A method of the invention is useful

CC for screening a chemosensitising agent, and the agent obtained is useful

CC for treating a patient having a cancer. The present sequence is used in

CC the exemplification of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

```
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 868 CAGTACTGGATGACTGT 885
DB 2 CAGTGCCTTGGTGAATGT 19

RESULT 2052
ID ADC51385/c
AC ADC51385;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DE Human zinc finger protein EZI PCR primer #1.
XX
KW human; zinc finger protein; EZI; STAT protein; leukaemia; cancer; ss;
KW PCR; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN JP2003079376-A.
XX
PD 18-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00274250.
XX
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00274250.
XX
PA (FARU-) FARUMA DESIGN KK.
XX
WPI; 2003-630034/60.
XX
PT Novel human zinc finger protein EZI useful for screening compounds that
PT modulate binding of protein and partial peptide, and signal transducers
PT and activators of transcription protein.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10; 30pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a protein designated human zinc finger protein
CC EZI. The protein is useful for screening a compound that inhibits or
CC promotes the binding of the protein and STAT protein. The protein is
CC useful for treating leukaemia and the compound identified by the above
CC screening method is useful for treating cancer. The present sequence is
CC used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1239 CTTTCATCTCCGTATCTT 1256
DB 18 CTTTCACCTTCGATCAT 1

RESULT 2053
ID ADC51502/c
AC ADC51502;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DE Zinc finger protein EZI associated PCR primer SEQ ID NO:10.
XX
KW ss; PCR; mouse; zinc finger protein; EZI; cytostatic; STAT; leukaemia;
KW cancer; primer.
XX
OS Synthetic.

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1239 CTTTCATCTCCGTATCTT 1256
DB 18 CTTTCACCTTCGATCAT 1

RESULT 2054
ID ADC18673/c
AC ADC18673;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DE Chimeric oligonucleotide primer ICAN-ALDH2-R #SEQ ID 14.
XX
KW DNA-RNA hybrid; base substitution; single nucleotide polymorphism;
KW genetic disease; drug susceptibility; Genome therapy; amyloid protein;
KW primer; ss; human aldehyde dehydrogenase 2.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_RNA 18..20
FT tag= a
XX
PN WO2003074696-A1.
XX
PD 12-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 03-MAR-2003; 2003WO-JP002419.
XX
PR 07-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00062543.
XX
PA (TAKA-) TAKARA BIO INC.
XX
PI Yamamoto J, Mukai H, Asada K, Kato I;
XX
WPI; 2003-680108/64.
XX
PT Detecting base substitution with use of specific chimeric oligonucleotide
PT primers and probes, applicable in e.g. detecting and identifying single
```



PT nucleotide polymorphism and disease diagnosis.

PS Claim 11; SEQ ID NO 14; 65pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a composition for detecting base substitution in  
CC a specific base on a target nucleic acid and comprises a primer, a probe,  
CC a DNA polymerase with substitution activity, and a nuclease. The method  
CC is useful for detecting a base substitution, which is applicable in  
CC detecting and identifying single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), in the  
CC diagnosis of genetic diseases, for analysis of drug susceptibility of  
CC individuals including drug action and side-effects, and for genome-based  
CC drug development and genome therapy. The method is convenient,  
CC reproducible and highly sensitive. The required chimeric oligonucleotides  
CC were specifically prepared for use as primers and probes for detecting  
CC base substitutions in a gene encoding the amyloid protein in Langerhan's  
CC islet in the pancreas after amplification of the nucleic acid for  
CC detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms. The current sequence  
CC represents the chimeric oligonucleotide primer ICAN-ALDH2-R that is used  
CC for amplifying the DNA of a portion of the human aldehyde dehydrogenase 2  
CC gene.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1400 TGTGCGAGTTGAGGTC 1417

Db 20 TGTGCGGCTTGAGGTC 3

RESULT 2055

ADC35555

ID ADC35555 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADC35555;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Human CD81/TAPA-1 antisense oligonucleotide #15.

XX Antisense; ss; human; CD81; TAPA-1; tetraspanin; viral infection;  
XX cocaine addiction; autoimmune disorder; antiinflammatory; antibacterial;  
XX viricide; antiparasitic; inflammatory disorder; parasitic infection;  
XX bacterial infection.

OS Homo sapiens.

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified\_base 1. .20

FT /\*tag= b

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone and all cytidines are 5

FT -methyl cytidines"

FT modified\_base 1. .5

FT /\*tag= a

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotide"

FT modified\_base 16. .20

FT /\*tag= c

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotide"

XX US2003113914-A1.

XX 19-JUN-2003.

XX 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006430.

XX 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006430.

XX (IGIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Graham MJ, Dobie K;

XX WPI; 2003-810907/76.

XX Novel compound hybridizing with nucleic acid molecule encoding CD81 and  
PT inhibiting the expression of CD81, useful for treating infections and  
PT disease associated with expression of CD81 such as inflammation disorder.

XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 27; 55pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a compound (antisense oligonucleotide)  
CC hybridizing with the eighth nucleobase portion of an active site on a  
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding CD81 (also known as TAPA-1, a tetraspanin)  
CC and inhibiting the expression of CD81. Also included is a composition  
CC comprising the antisense oligonucleotide and a carrier or a diluent. The  
CC antisense oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting the expression of CD81  
CC in cells or tissues. The antisense oligonucleotide is also useful for  
CC treating infections preferably viral, bacterial and parasitic and  
CC diseases such as inflammatory disorders and autoimmune disorders. The  
CC disease or condition is characterised by chemical dependency (e.g.  
CC cocaine addiction). The present sequence is a CD81 antisense  
CC oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1627 GGCCCCAGCAGGCGG 1644

Db 1 GTCCCCAGCAGGCGACTGG 18

RESULT 2056

ADD11692/c

ID ADD11692 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADD11692;

DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX PDE11A PCR primer R1 used in pancreatic islet cell expression profiling.

XX Phosphodiesterase 11A inhibitor; PDE11A inhibitor;  
XX pancreatic beta cell sensitivity; insulin secretagogue; type 2 diabetes;  
XX maturity-onset diabetes of the young; latent autoimmune diabetes adult;  
XX impaired glucose tolerance; impaired fasting glucose;  
XX gestational diabetes; metabolic syndrome X; glucocorticoid excess;  
XX growth hormone excess; pheochromocytoma; drug-induced diabetes; dementia;  
XX urogenital tract disorder; incontinence; benign prostatic hyperplasia;  
XX erectile dysfunction; female sexual dysfunction; cardiovascular disorder;  
XX hypertension; ischaemic heart disease; myocardial infarction; angina;  
XX peripheral occlusive disease; ischaemic stroke; antidiabetic; endocrine;  
XX cardiovascular; cardiant; cerebroprotective; utropathic;  
XX expression profiling; pancreatic islet cell; PDE11A; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO2003077949-A2.

XX 25-SEP-2003.

XX 14-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US008132.

XX 14-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364697P.

XX 13-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389036P.

XX (FARB ) BAYER PHARM CORP.

XX Vasavada H;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-767451/72.  
XX  
XX Use of phosphodiesterase 11A inhibitor for the treatment or prevention of  
PT a disease or condition e.g. diabetes, secondary causes of diabetes,  
PT dementia, cardiovascular disease and urogenital tract disorder.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 14; 24pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a method for the treatment of a disease,  
CC especially type 2 diabetes and related disorders, involving the  
CC administration of a phosphodiesterase 11A (PDE11A) inhibitor. PDE11A  
CC inhibitors increase the sensitivity of pancreatic beta cells to insulin  
CC secretagogues such as sulfonylurea drugs and non-sulfonylurea  
CC secretagogues such as GLP-1, exendin, GIP, PAC/VPAC receptor agonists and  
CC secretin. The inhibitors stimulate insulin secretion only in the presence  
CC of elevated blood glucose, thereby reducing the risk of hypoglycaemia,  
CC has low primary and secondary failure rates and preserves islet cell  
CC function. The PDE11A inhibitors may be administered in combination with  
CC other known diabetes treatments such as sulfonylurea drugs, non-  
CC sulfonylurea secretagogues, PPAR agonists, alpha-glucosidase inhibitors,  
CC insulin sensitizers, hepatic glucose output lowering compounds, and  
CC insulin. They may also be used in combination with anti-obesity drugs  
CC and with drugs used to treat lipid disorders. PDE11A inhibitors can be  
CC used in the treatment of type 2 diabetes, and related disorders such as  
CC maturity-onset diabetes of the young, latent autoimmune diabetes adult,  
CC impaired glucose tolerance, impaired fasting glucose, gestational  
CC diabetes and metabolic syndrome X. They can further be used in the  
CC treatment of secondary causes of diabetes (e.g., glucocorticoid excess,  
CC growth hormone excess, pheochromocytoma and drug-induced diabetes).  
CC PDE11A inhibitors may also be used in the treatment of dementia,  
CC urogenital tract disorders (e.g., incontinence, benign prostatic  
CC hyperplasia, erectile dysfunction, and female sexual dysfunction) and  
CC cardiovascular disorders (e.g., hypertension, ischaemic heart disease,  
CC myocardial infarction, stable and unstable angina, peripheral occlusive  
CC disease, and ischaemic stroke). Sequences ADD11691-ADD11696 represent PCR  
CC primers used in expression profiling to verify that PDE11A is expressed  
XX in pancreatic islet cells.  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 901 ATGCACACGTGAACCTG 918  
Db 18 AAGGTCACTGTAACCTG 1  
RESULT 2057  
ADD114578  
ID ADD114578 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ADD114578;  
AC  
XX  
XX 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Human src biomarker reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:767.  
DE  
XX predictor set; protein tyrosine kinase activity modulator;  
KW protein tyrosine kinase pathway; protein tyrosine kinase; cytostatic;  
KW gene therapy; drug sensitivity; genetic profile; cancer; human;  
KW PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2003062395-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 31-JUL-2003.  
PD  
XX 17-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US001981.  
XX  
XX

PR 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0350061P.  
XX  
XX (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.  
XX  
XX Huang F, Fairchild CR, Lee FY, Shaw P;  
PI WPI; 2003-636735/60.  
XX  
XX New polynucleotides and polypeptides for predicting the activity of  
PT compounds that interact with protein tyrosine kinases and/or protein  
PT tyrosine kinase pathways.  
XX  
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 767; 139pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a predictor set comprising a plurality of  
CC polynucleotides or polypeptides whose expression pattern is predictive of  
CC the response of cells to treatment with a compound that modulates protein  
CC tyrosine kinase activity or members of the protein tyrosine kinase  
CC pathway. Also described: (1) predicting whether a compound is capable of  
CC modulating the activity of cells, comprising obtaining a sample of cells,  
CC determining whether the cells express a plurality of markers, and  
CC correlating the expression of the markers to the compound's ability to  
CC modulate the activity of the cells; (2) a plurality of cell lines for  
CC identifying polynucleotides and polypeptides whose expression levels  
CC correlate with compound sensitivity or resistance of cells associated  
CC with a disease state; and (3) identifying polynucleotides and  
CC polypeptides that predict compound sensitivity or resistance of cells  
CC associated with a disease state, comprising subjecting the plurality of  
CC cell lines to one or more compounds, analysing the expression pattern of  
CC a microarray of polynucleotides or polypeptides, and selecting  
CC polynucleotides or polypeptides that predict the sensitivity or  
CC resistance of cells associated with a disease state by using the  
CC expression pattern of the microarray. The polynucleotides and  
CC polypeptides have cytostatic activities, and can be used in gene therapy.  
CC The polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful in predicting the  
CC activity of compounds that interact with protein tyrosine kinases and/or  
CC protein tyrosine kinase pathways. These may be used in determining drug  
CC sensitivity in patients to allow the development of individualized  
CC genetic profiles which aid in treating diseases and disorders (e.g.  
CC cancer) based on patient response at a molecular level. The present  
CC sequence is used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 510 CTACTGGAGAGCTGAC 527  
Db 1 CTGCATGGAGAGATGAC 18  
RESULT 2058  
ADD311148/c  
ID ADD311148 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ADD311148;  
AC  
XX  
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Human microsatellite locus PCR primer #17.  
DE  
XX ss; PCR primer; human; microsatellite locus;  
KW prognostic tumour diagnosis; familial tumour predisposition;  
KW cancerous tumour; gastrointestinal cancer; endometrial cancer;  
KW colorectal cancer.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX US2003180758-A1.  
PN  
XX 25-SEP-2003.  
XX  
XX



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Query Match          0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      957 CCGCAGAGAAGTGTCTACA 974
DB       3 CCAGCAGAGATGCCACA 20

RESULT 2062
ADD56569/c
ID ADD56569 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AC
XX ADD56569;
DT DT
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DE DE
XX Human gene expression analysis multiplex Start-PCR primer #89.
DE DE
XX Gene expression; multiplex standardised reverse transcriptase-PCR;
KW Start-PCR; high density oligonucleotide array; cDNA array;
KW small biological sample; fine needle aspirate biopsy;
KW laser captured microdissected material; human; primer; ss.
XX XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX US2003186246-A1.
XX PN
XX XX
XX PD
XX 02-OCT-2003.
XX PP
XX 28-MAR-2002; 2002US-00109349.
XX PR
XX 28-MAR-2002; 2002US-00109349.
XX XX
XX (WILL/) WILLEY J C.
XX (CRAW/) CRAWFORD E L.
XX PA
XX PI Willey JC, Crawford EL;
XX DR
XX WPI; 2003-811730/76.
XX XX
PT Direct comparison of numerical gene expression values between samples of
PT genes comprises using multiplex standardized reverse transcription-
PT polymerase chain reaction.
XX XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 89; 59pp; English.
XX XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for the direct comparison of
CC numerical gene expression values between samples of genes. The method
CC comprises amplifying cDNA in the presence of a competitive template
CC mixture and primer pairs for several genes and then amplifying aliquots
CC of the PCR products using a primer pair specific for each gene. The
CC method of amplification is by multiplex standardised reverse
CC transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (Start-PCR). High density
CC oligonucleotide or cDNA arrays are used to measure PCR products following
CC quantitative Start-PCR. The method is useful for the assessment of gene
CC expression in small biological samples such as fine needle aspirate
CC biopsies, and laser captured microdissected materials. The method allows
CC for the standardised measurement of hundreds of genes from the same
CC sample, which in prior art, could only be assessed for one gene. The
CC present sequence represents a multiplex Start-PCR primer which can be
CC used in the method of the present invention.
XX XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1328 AGTACGAGCCGAGCCCC 1345
DB       20 AGTCGAGCGAGACC 3

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RESULT 2063
ADE13551
ID ADE13551 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADE13551;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE HLA class II allele specific primer #1.
XX
KW ss; primer; PCR; human; Human Leukocyte Antigen; HLA; genotype.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003165884-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 25-APR-2002; 2002US-00133779.
XX
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0172768P.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747391.
XX
PA (STEM-) STEM-CYTE INC.
XX
PI Chow R, Tonai R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-874916/81.
XX
PT Identifying class I or II Human Leukocyte Antigen genotypes using
PT hybridization and amplification assays.
XX
PS Claim 11; SEQ ID NO 169; 66pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of identifying a class I or II Human
CC Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) genotype of a subject using hybridisation and
CC amplification assay. The method is used for determining the HLA genotype
CC of a subject. The present sequence represents a HLA class II allele
CC specific primer.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1427 TCTCCGCGAGGATGCGATG 1446
Db 1 TCCYCGCAGAGGATTCGTG 20
XX
RESULT 2064
ADE34268
ID ADE34268 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADE34268;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chlamydomonas pallidostigmatica I-Cpall DSB1 recognition site.
XX
KW plastid; plant; homotransplastomic cell; insertion sequence; nutrition;
KW seed production; enzyme; vitamin; amino acid; flavouring;
KW aromatising agent; dye; antibody; vaccine; ds.
XX
OS Chlamydomonas pallidostigmatica.
XX
PN WO2003054189-A2.
XX
PD 03-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 16-DEC-2002; 2002WO-EP014302.

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XX
PR 20-DEC-2001; 2001DE-01063161.
XX
PA (SUNG-) SUNGENE GMBH & CO KGAA.
XX
PI Biesgen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-541816/51.
XX
PT Method for integrating DNA into plant plastids, useful for making
PT transgenic plants for e.g. food or animal feed, by inducing targeted
PT double-strand DNA breaks.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 35; 182pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for integrating a DNA sequence
CC into the plastid DNA of a multicellular plant or its derived cells and
CC for selecting homotransplastomic cells or plants. The method comprises
CC inducing DNA double-strand breaks in plant plastid DNA, which contains at
CC least one recognition site for targeted induction of such breaks, by
CC treating the plant or its cells with an enzyme able to create these
CC breaks and a transformation construct that contains an insertion sequence
CC which is inserted into the plastid DNA so that the function of the
CC recognition site for targeted induction of breaks is inactivated, i.e. it
CC is no longer cleaved by the enzyme. Plants or cells in which the
CC insertion sequence has been inserted are then selected. Transgenic plants
CC in which the DNA sequence has been integrated, and also their cell
CC cultures, organs, tissues, are useful in human or animal nutrition, for
CC producing seeds, and pharmaceuticals or fine chemicals, e.g. enzymes,
CC vitamins, amino acids, flavourings and aromatising agents, dyes,
CC antibodies and vaccines. The method eliminates the need for
CC antibiotic/herbicide selection markers and ensures efficient integration
CC of foreign DNA into all copies of plastid DNA, also effective selection,
CC so provides a quicker, more efficient and less expensive method of
CC producing homotransplastomic plants. The genetic constructs used are
CC small, since only short homology regions are required. Double-crossover
CC events occur easily in plastid DNA, at specific locations, avoiding the
CC problems of gene silencing associated with recombination in the nucleus
CC and high level expression can be achieved, because of the high copy
CC number of plastid DNA. Foreign DNA will not be transferred in pollen
CC (inheritance of plastid DNA is maternal) and since plastids resemble
CC prokaryotes, they can express several genes from polycistronic operons,
CC under control of a single promoter.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1692 CCTGCTTACTCTCTGCC 1709
Db 1 CCGCGCTACTCTGTGCC 18
XX
RESULT 2065
ADE34249
ID ADE34249 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADE34249;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE I-Cpall DSB recognition motif.
XX
KW plastid; plant; homotransplastomic cell; insertion sequence; nutrition;
KW seed production; enzyme; vitamin; amino acid; flavouring;
KW aromatising agent; dye; antibody; vaccine; ds.
XX
OS Nicotiana tabacum.
OS Hordeum vulgare.
OS Oryza sativa.
OS Zea mays.

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XX PN WO200118250-A2.
XX PD 15-MAR-2001.
XX PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX PA (WHEED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
XX PI WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX DR Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX PT atherosclerosis.
XX PS Example; Page 197; 242pp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
XX CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 916 CTGTTCTCTGTTCCAGCTG 933
Db 18 CTCTTCAGTTCAGCTG 1
RESULT 2068
ABH19825
ID ABH19825 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABH19825;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 219802 for detecting SNP TSC0053479.
XX SNF: single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 219802 for detecting SNP TSC0053479.
XX SNF: single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX DT 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 160420; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system and gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ASC000010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABJ00010-ABJ82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 777 CAACACGCGCCAC 789
Db 1 CAACACGCGCCAC 13
RESULT 2069
ABF60423
ID ABF60423 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF60423;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 160420 for detecting SNP TSC0040385.
XX SNF: single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX DT 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 160420; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
```

```
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 219802; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system and gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ASC000010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABJ00010-ABJ82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 777 CAACACGCGCCAC 789
Db 1 CAACACGCGCCAC 13
RESULT 2069
ABF60423
ID ABF60423 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF60423;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 160420 for detecting SNP TSC0040385.
XX SNF: single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX DT 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 160420; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
```

CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 429 CAACCATCCCCCA 441  
Db 1 CAACCATCCCCCA 13  
|||||

RESULT 2070  
ABH19824/c  
ID ABH19824 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
XX  
AC ABH19824;  
XX  
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 219801 for detecting SNP TSC0053479.  
XX  
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 219801; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 777 CAACACGCGCAAC 789  
Db 13 CAACACGCGCAAC 1  
|||||

RESULT 2071  
ABF60422/c  
ID ABF60422 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
XX  
AC ABF60422;  
XX  
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 160419 for detecting SNP TSC0040385.  
XX  
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 160419; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 429 CAACCATCCCCCA 441  
Db 13 CAACCATCCCCCA 1  
|||||

RESULT 2072  
ABH22348  
ID ABH22348 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
XX



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AC ABH22348;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 222325 for detecting SNP TSC0054098.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 222325; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ASC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABK00010-ABK82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 230 GTGGTGGTGGTGG 242
XX Db 1 GTGGTGGTGGTGG 13
XX
XX RESULT 2073
XX ABH22357/c
XX ID ABH22357 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABH22357;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 222334 for detecting SNP TSC0054098.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX

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XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 222334; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ASC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABK00010-ABK82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 233 GTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
XX Db 13 GTGGTGGTGGCGG 1
XX
XX RESULT 2074
XX ABH22356
XX ID ABH22356 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABH22356;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 222333 for detecting SNP TSC0054098.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX

```

PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 222333; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 233 GTGGTGGTGGCGG 245  
 DB 1 GTGGTGGTGGCGG 13

RESULT 2075  
 ABH22349/c  
 ID ABH22349 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABH22349;  
 XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 222326 for detecting SNP TSC0054098.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 222326; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 230 GTGGTGGTGGTGG 242  
 DB 13 GTGGTGGTGGTGG 1

RESULT 2076  
 AAT55030  
 ID AAT55030 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAT55030;

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX DT 18-APR-1997 (first entry)

XX Human relA hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 628).

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;  
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;  
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;  
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;  
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;  
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;  
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;  
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;  
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;  
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;  
 KW ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9523225-A2.

XX PD 31-AUG-1995.

XX PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.

XX PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.

XX PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.

XX PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-0022795.

XX PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.

XX PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.

XX PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.

XX PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.

XX PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.

XX PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

XX PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.

XX PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.

XX PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.

XX PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.

XX PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.

XX PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.

XX PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.

XX PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.

XX PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.

XX PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.

XX PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-0032193.

XX PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.

XX PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.

XX PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.

XX PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.

XX PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.

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PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowira B, Dizenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, McSwiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
DR
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 228; 407pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves rRNA at the
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The rRNA gene product
CC is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated
CC specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the
CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences
CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
CC sequences and thereby inhibit rRNA expression, making them potentially
CC useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well
CC as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential
CC immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves rRNA means
CC that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo
CC treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 1 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 69.2%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 538 CCCATCTTTCACA 550
Db 3 CCCAUCUUUGACA 15

RESULT 2077
AAZ07073
ID AAZ07073 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAZ07073;
XX
XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Peptide nucleic acid oligomer #3.
XX
XX Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; polymer; solubility; modulation; synthesis;
XX purification; analysis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1
XX /*tag= a
XX /note= "g is modified to Flu-OE-g where Flu is 5-(6)-
XX carboxyfluorescein, O is 8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid
XX and E is an uncharged ether modifying moiety"
XX modified_base 15
XX /*tag= b
XX /note= "t is modified to t-E-NH2, which is an amidated
XX uncharged ether modifying moiety"
XX
XX W09937670-A1.
XX
XX 29-JUL-1999.

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XX 19-JAN-1999; 99WO-US001024.
XX
XX 27-JAN-1998; 98US-0072772P.
XX 04-JAN-1999; 99US-00225048.
XX (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.
XX Gildea BD, Coull JM;
XX WPI; 1999-479032/40.
DR
XX Branched compositions for improving the solubility of synthetic polymers
PT or minimizing or eliminating polymer self-aggregation, particularly in
XX peptide nucleic acids.
XX
XX Example 12; Page 40; 81pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a branched composition (I) which is
CC useful for improving the solubility of synthetic polymers (II) or aids in
CC minimizing or eliminating self-aggregation of (II), where (II) is a
CC nucleic acid (or analogue), peptide, peptide nucleic acid (PNA), (I) can
CC facilitate synthesis, purification and analysis of many insoluble
CC polymers, and particularly purine-rich PNA polymers labeled with
CC hydrophobic labels. The products can be used in research, diagnostic and
CC therapeutic applications. The present sequence represents a PNA used in
CC the exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 10 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 230 GTGCTGTGTGTGG 242
Db 2 GTGCTGTGTGTGG 14

RESULT 2078
AAZ9401/C
ID AAA29401 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAA29401;
XX
XX 07-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Acid/base orthological deprotection scheme 15-mer oligonucleotide #1.
XX
XX Acid/base orthological deprotection scheme; DNA synthesis;
XX codon randomised nucleic acid; randomised cassette mutagenesis;
XX phage display; ribosome display; protein-nucleic acid fusion;
XX protein expression; in vitro translation system; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200018778-A1.
XX
XX 06-APR-2000.
XX
XX 28-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022436.
XX
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102299P.
XX (PHYL-) PHYLLOS INC.
XX
XX Lohse P, Kuimelis RG;
XX WPI; 2000-293102/25.
XX
XX Synthesis of selected codon randomized nucleic acids useful for
PT generation of DNA or RNA sequences for pharmaceutical research.

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XX PS Example 8; Page 28; 61pp; English.
XX CC A method (I) has been developed for generating, in the same reaction
XX CC vessel, a selected set of codons (II). The method comprises providing two
XX CC (optionally three) sets of mononucleosides, mononucleotides,
XX CC dinucleotides or mixtures of these and optionally repeatedly adding a
XX CC third set, where (II) includes at least one codon having A or G at the
XX CC third codon position and fewer than 3% of the codons correspond to a stop
XX CC codon. Also described is a method (III) for generating an oligonucleotide
XX CC from (II), comprising the method (I), followed by repeating the method
XX CC until an oligonucleotide of the desired length is achieved. (I) and (II)
XX CC are useful for chemically synthesizing DNA or RNA. The DNA sequences
XX CC generated provide a wide variety of protein products useful in
XX CC pharmaceutical research. In particular the methods are useful in
XX CC techniques of randomised cassette mutagenesis of proteins, phage display
XX CC techniques, ribosome display techniques and protein-nucleic acid fusion
XX CC techniques. Codon-randomised DNA can also be used in cellular cultures
XX CC (in vivo) for protein expression, or for in vitro applications using,
XX CC e.g. T7 RNA polymerase, and in vitro translation systems. The present
XX CC exemplification of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 374 AGGTTTCAGCCACGT 388
DB 15 AGSGTTCAGCCACGT 1

RESULT 2079
AAFS0615
ID AAF50615 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAF50615;
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #1575.
XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX PT inflammation.

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XX PS Example 8; Page 71; 201pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths cancers of the skin, a
XX CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1100 GGTACCGGCCCCC 1112
DB 3 GGTACCGGCCCCC 15

RESULT 2080
AAFS0621
ID AAF50621 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAF50621;
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #1591.
XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX PT inflammation.
XX PS Example 8; Page 71; 201pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of

```

CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an  
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1  
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of  
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,  
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an  
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense  
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-  
CC p45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,  
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrhea, keloids, keratosis,  
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a  
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,  
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic  
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood  
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1104 CCGGCCCTGAC 1116  
|||||||  
DB 1 CCGGCCCTGAC 13

RESULT 2081  
AAS19610/c  
ID AAS19610 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAS19610;

XX 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX ASO probe #2 to detect human GHRHR gene polymorphisms.

XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; GHRHR; chromosome 7p14;  
XX growth hormone releasing hormone receptor; haplotyping; genotyping;  
XX isolated growth hormone deficiency; IGHD; pituitary adenoma; ASO;  
XX allele-specific oligonucleotide; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200179239-A2.

XX 25-OCT-2001.

XX 17-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012453.

XX 17-APR-2000; 2000US-0197978P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Chew A, Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Sausker EA;

XX WPI; 2002-066342/09.

XX Genotyping human growth hormone releasing hormone receptor gene of  
XX individual for determining haplotype of individual by determining  
XX identity of nucleotide pair at specific polymorphic sites for two copies  
XX of gene.

XX Claim 16; Page 14; 90pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to novel single nucleotide polymorphisms  
XX (SNPs) in the human growth hormone releasing hormone receptor (GHRHR)  
XX gene located on chromosome 7p14, and methods for haplotyping and/or  
XX genotyping the GHRHR gene. The methods of the invention make use of  
XX allele-specific oligonucleotides (ASOs) as probes and primers and/or  
XX primer-extension oligonucleotides for detecting the GHRHR gene  
XX polymorphisms. The polynucleotides and screened compounds are useful for  
XX the treatment of diseases associated with GHRHR activity, such as  
XX isolated growth hormone deficiency (IGHD) and pituitary adenomas.

CC AAS19609-AAS19621 represent ASO probes for detecting human GHRHR gene  
CC polymorphisms

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1631 CCAGCAGCAGCGGC 1645  
|||||||  
DB 15 CCAGCAGCAGCGGC 1

RESULT 2082

AAD25201/c  
ID AAD25201 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAD25201;

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human homeo box D3 (HOXD3) gene polymorphism detecting ASO primer #18.

XX Human; homeo box D3; HOXD3; polymorphism; developmental disorder;  
XX haplotype; HT; allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO; tumour; therapy;  
XX drug screening; cytostatic; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200190127-A2.

XX 29-NOV-2001.

XX 24-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016982.

XX 25-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207076P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Duda A, Kazemi A, Koshy B, Kumar AM;

XX WPI; 2002-075363/10.

XX New genetic variants of Homeo Box D3 for studying expression and function  
XX of the protein, and for screening drugs to treat diseases e.g.  
XX developmental disorders and tumors.

XX Claim 16; Page 13; 66pp; English.

XX The invention relates to genetic variants of the homeo box D3 (HOXD3)  
XX gene. HOXD3 gene includes 9 polymorphic sites PSI-PS9. Haplotypes (HTs)  
XX or haplotype pairs (HP) for PSI-PS9 in the HOXD3 gene are useful for  
XX improving the efficiency and reliability of several steps in the  
XX discovery and development of drugs for treating diseases associated with  
XX HOXD3 activity, e.g., developmental disorders and tumors. HOXD3 isogene  
XX is useful in studying the expression and function of HOXD3 and in  
XX expressing HOXD3 protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to  
XX treat diseases related to HOXD3 activity and in studying the effect of  
XX the variation on the biological activity of HOXD3 as well as on the  
XX binding affinity of candidate drugs targeting HOXD3 for the treatment of  
XX developmental disorders and tumors. An antibody against HOXD3 is useful  
XX in a variety of diagnostic and prognostic formats and therapeutic  
XX methods. A recombinant non-human organism is useful in studying  
XX expression of the HOXD3 isogenes in vivo. Allele-specific  
XX oligonucleotides (ASO) are useful as probes and primers and for assaying  
XX a polymorphism in the target region. The present sequence is an ASO  
XX primer used for detecting human HOXD3 gene polymorphisms

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 556 CTCAGCCGCCGCTC 570  
Db 15 CYTGGCCGCCGCTC 1

RESULT 2083  
ABQ72266/c  
ID ABQ72266 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
XX  
AC ABQ72266;  
XX  
DT 02-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human CYP2D6 allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) primer, SEQ ID NO:53.  
XX  
KW Human; cytochrome P450; subfamily IID polypeptide 6; CYP2D6; enzyme;  
KW chromosome 22q13.1; drug metabolism; detoxification; mono-oxygenase;  
KW antiarrhythmic; arrhythmia; adrenoceptor antagonist; hypertension;  
KW tricyclic antidepressant; procainamide; drug induced lupus syndrome;  
KW environmentally linked disease; Parkinson's disease; haplotyping;  
KW genotyping; haplotype; genetic variant; single nucleotide polymorphism;  
KW SNP; drug screening; drug discovery; allele-specific oligonucleotide;  
KW ASO; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FN WO200238589-A2.  
XX  
PD 16-MAY-2002.  
XX  
PF 09-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US047396.  
XX  
PR 09-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247943P.  
XX  
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Anastasio AE, Chew A, Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K;  
PI Petersen N, Rounds E;  
XX  
PF WI; 2002-519292/55.  
XX  
DR Novel genetic variants of Cytochrome P450, Subfamily IID, Polypeptide 6  
PT isogenes, useful for improving efficiency and reliability in drug  
PT development for treating hypertension, arrhythmias and Parkinson's  
PT disease.  
XX  
PS Claim 15; Page 18; 158pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a method for haplotyping the cytochrome P450,  
CC subfamily IID, polypeptide 6 (CYP2D6) gene (ABQ72215, ABQ72364) of an  
CC individual and also describes 29 novel polymorphic sites within the  
CC human CYP2D6 gene. The CYP2D6 gene is located on chromosome 22q13.1 and  
CC contains 9 exons which encode a 497 amino acid protein (ABQ9563). CYP2D6  
CC is a mono-oxygenase involved in the detoxification of many drugs and  
CC environmental chemicals. It plays a role in the metabolism of drugs such  
CC as antiarrhythmics, adrenoceptor antagonists and tricyclic  
CC antidepressants, and is also involved in the formation of a metabolite  
CC linked to the drug-induced lupus syndrome observed with procainamide.  
CC Variations in CYP2D6 activity or expression may also influence an  
CC individual's susceptibility to environmentally-linked diseases, and it  
CC has been demonstrated that CYP2D6 activity may be involved in the  
CC pathogenesis of Parkinson's disease, with individuals with a less active  
CC form of the enzyme tending to have an earlier onset of this condition.  
CC CYP2D6 nucleic acid sequences are useful in studying the expression and  
CC function of CYP2D6, and in expressing CYP2D6 protein for use in screening  
CC drugs for the treatment of CYP2D6-associated diseases (e.g.,  
CC hypertension, atrial and ventricular arrhythmias, Parkinson's disease,  
CC and drug-induced lupus syndrome) or which are metabolised by CYP2D6.  
CC CYP2D6 nucleic acids and proteins are also useful in studying the effect  
CC of polymorphisms on the biological activity of CYP2D6. Polymorphisms in  
CC the target region may be determined by the use of allele-specific

CC oligonucleotides (ASOs; ABQ72217-ABQ72303) as probes and primers, and by  
CC primer extension using oligonucleotide primers comprising sequences  
CC ABQ72304-ABQ72361. The method of the invention is useful for haplotyping  
CC the CYP2D6 gene in populations and in individuals, enabling decisions to  
CC be made as to whether CYP2D6 is a likely therapeutic target for a disease  
CC of interest, and to control for genetically-based bias in the design of  
CC drugs that target or are metabolised by CYP2D6. In addition, transgenic  
CC animals comprising a human CYP2D6 gene are useful for studying the  
CC expression of CYP2D6 isogenes in vivo, for in vivo screening and testing  
CC of drugs targeted to or metabolised by CYP2D6, and for testing the  
CC efficacy of therapeutic agents and compounds for treating CYP2D6-  
CC associated conditions in a biological system. Sequences ABQ72246-  
CC ABQ72303 represent specifically claimed allele-specific oligonucleotide  
CC (ASO) primers used for detecting polymorphisms in the CYP2D6 gene  
XX  
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1183 GAGATGGCCACAGGC 1197  
Db 15 GWGATGGCCACAGGC 1

RESULT 2084  
ABK54339  
ID ABK54339 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
XX  
AC ABK54339;  
XX  
DT 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human SCYA26 gene allele-specific oligonucleotide sequencing primer #16.  
XX  
KW Human; small inducible cytokine subfamily A (Cys-Cys) member 26; SCYA26;  
KW respiratory inflammatory disease; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss;  
KW haplotyping; haplotype pair; gene therapy; antiinflammatory; respiratory;  
KW sequencing; primer.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FN WO200216400-A2.  
XX  
PD 28-FEB-2002.  
XX  
PF 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026664.  
XX  
PR 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227965P.  
XX  
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Bieglecki KM, Han J, Kliem SE, Sausker EA;  
XX  
PF WI; 2002-280908/32.  
XX  
PT Novel isolated polynucleotide which is a polymorphic variant of small  
PT inducible cytokine subfamily A (Cys-Cys), member 26 (SCYA26) gene useful  
PT for expressing SCYA26 protein isoform used in drug screening techniques.  
XX  
PS Claim 16; Page 13; 79pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to single nucleotide polymorphisms in the gene  
CC encoding human small inducible cytokine subfamily A (Cys-Cys) member 26  
CC (SCYA26). A method for haplotyping the SCYA26 gene in an individual  
CC comprises identifying the nucleotide at one or more polymorphic sites and  
CC determining whether one of the copies of the gene is defined by one of  
CC the SCYA26 haplotypes given in the specification or whether both copies  
CC are defined by a haplotype pair. This method is useful in genotyping,  
CC whereby all possible haplotype pairs can be assigned to specific  
CC genotypes. An association between a trait and a haplotype or haplotype  
CC pair of the SCYA26 gene can be identified by comparing the frequency of

CC the haplotype or haplotype pair in a population exhibiting the trait with  
CC the frequency of the haplotype or haplotype pair in a reference  
CC population, where a higher haplotype frequency in the trait population  
CC indicates the trait is associated with the haplotype or haplotype pair.  
CC SCYA26 and its corresponding DNA are used for studying the expression and  
CC function of SCYA26, for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat  
CC diseases related to SCYA26 activity, such as respiratory inflammatory  
CC diseases. The sequences are also useful for studying the effect of  
CC variation on the biological activity of SCYA26 as well as on the binding  
CC affinity of candidate drugs targeting SCYA26. Sequences ABK54324-ABK54343  
CC represent allele-specific oligonucleotide sequencing primers used for  
CC detecting SCYA26 gene polymorphisms  
XX  
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 386 CGTCCCTCGGATGA 398  
DB 1 CGTCCCTCGGATGA 13

RESULT 2085  
ABX79942  
ID ABX79942 standard; cDNA; 15 BP.

AC ABX79942;

XX 17-APR-2003 (first entry)

DE EST polymorphic DNA repeat polynucleotide #267.

XX EST; expressed sequence tag; ss; polymorphic repeat; tandem repeat;  
XX polymorphic marker prediction of ubiquitous simple sequences; POMPOUS;  
XX Rep-X; human; genetic disease; drug treatment; Machado-Joseph;  
XX Haw River syndrome; Huntington's disease; fragile-X syndrome;  
XX Friedrich's ataxia; myotonic dystrophy; hyperandrogenemia;  
XX spinal atrophy; bulbar atrophy; spinocerebellar ataxia.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6472154-B1.

XX 29-OCT-2002.

XX 31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.

XX 31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.

XX (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.

XX Garner HR, Wren JD, Minna JD, Fondon JW;

XX WPI; 2003-208818/20.

XX Identifying a candidate polymorphic repeat within a coding sequence, for  
XX understanding or treating genetic disease, comprises detecting tandem  
XX repeats in a target coding sequence and scoring the repeats for  
XX polymorphic probability.

PS Example; Col 1097; 588pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a method for identifying a candidate polymorphic  
XX repeat within a coding sequence (expressed sequence tag, EST), which  
XX comprises detecting tandem repeats in a target coding sequence, scoring  
XX the repeats for polymorphic probability and generating a dataset  
XX correlating the repeats with polymorphic probability to identify a  
XX candidate polymorphic repeat. The computational methods (polymorphic  
XX marker prediction of ubiquitous simple sequences, POMPOUS, and Rep-X) are  
XX useful for identifying and detecting candidate polymorphic repeats in  
XX human genes, which can be used to understand, treat or eliminate genetic

CC diseases, predispositions or adverse drug-treatment reactions. Examples  
CC of diseases linked to nucleotide repeats are Machado-Joseph, Haw River  
CC syndrome, Huntington's disease, fragile-X syndrome, Friedrich's ataxia,  
CC myotonic dystrophy, hyperandrogenemia, spinal and bulbar atrophy and  
CC spinocerebellar ataxia. The sequences presented in ABX79676-ABX80022 are  
CC the polymorphic repeats identified for a search of human ESTs

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 231 TGGTGGTGGTGGC 243  
DB 1 TGGTGGTGGTGGC 13

RESULT 2086

AAN60762

ID AAN60762 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AAN60762;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 19-AUG-1991 (first entry)

XX Core sequence of minisatellite region from human myoglobin gene.

XX DNA fingerprint; genetic fingerprint; DNA profile; forensic medicine;  
XX paternity testing; diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX GB2166445-A.

XX 08-MAY-1986.

XX 14-OCT-1986; 86GB-00025252.

XX 12-NOV-1984; 84GB-00028491.

XX 06-MAR-1985; 85GB-00005744.

XX 24-JUL-1985; 85GB-00018755.

XX 06-SEP-1985; 85GB-00022135.

XX 14-OCT-1985; 85GB-00025252.

XX (LIST-) LISTER INST PREV ME.

XX Jeffreys AJ;

XX WPI; 1986-121028/19.

XX New polynucleotide(s) especially with label or marker - useful as DNA  
XX probes for identifying genomic DNA in samples esp. for diagnosis of  
XX genetic diseases and cancers, in forensic medicine etc.

PS Claim 1; Page 32; 57pp; English.

XX The inventors claim a DNA or other polynucleotide probe of which the  
XX essential constituent is a short core sequence, 6 to 16 nucleotides  
XX long, tandemly repeated at least 3 and preferably at least 10 times.  
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to  
XX correct PR field.)

SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;  
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 33 GAGGTAGGCAGGAGG 47  
DB 2 GAGGTGGGCAGGARG 16

foetal liver kinase 1; ss.  
Mus sp.  
WO9715662-A2.  
01-MAY-1997.  
25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.  
26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.  
11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.  
(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
(CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.  
Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;  
WPI; 1997-259017/23.  
Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.  
Claim 4; Page 168; 218pp; English.  
The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention  
Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 69.2%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 539 CCAATCTTGTGACAA 551  
Db 5 CCAUCUUGACAA 17  
RESULT 2089  
AAX71552  
ID AAX71552 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC AAX71552;  
XX  
DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human KDR VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #564.  
XX  
KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;  
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;  
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO9715662-A2.  
XX  
PD 01-MAY-1997.  
XX  
PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.  
XX  
PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.  
PR

Core sequence of minisatellite region from human myoglobin gene.  
DNA fingerprint; genetic fingerprint; DNA profile; forensic medicine; paternity testing; diagnosis; ss.  
Homo sapiens.  
GB2166445-A.  
08-MAY-1986.  
14-OCT-1986; 86GB-00025252.  
12-NOV-1984; 84GB-00028491.  
06-MAR-1985; 85GB-00005744.  
24-JUL-1985; 85GB-00018755.  
06-SEP-1985; 85GB-00022135.  
14-OCT-1985; 85GB-00025252.  
(LIST-) LISTER INST PREV ME.  
Jeffreys AJ;  
WPI; 1986-121028/19.  
New poly-nucleotide(s) especially with label or marker - useful as DNA probes for identifying genomic DNA in samples esp. for diagnosis of genetic diseases and cancers, in forensic medicine etc.  
Claim 1; Page 32; 57pp; English.  
The inventors claim a DNA or other polynucleotide probe of which the essential constituent is a short core sequence, 6 to 16 nucleotides long, tandemly repeated at least 3 and preferably at least 10 times.  
CC (updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)  
Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 11 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;  
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 33 GAGGTAGGCAGGAGG 47  
Db 2 GAGGYGGCAGGAGG 16  
RESULT 2088  
AAX74926  
ID AAX74926 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC AAX74926;  
XX  
DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #454.  
XX  
KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;  
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;  
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
KW



PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.  
XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;  
PI WPI; 1997-259017/23.  
DR Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA  
XX stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,  
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.  
XX Claim 4; Page 114; 218pp; English.  
XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the  
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more  
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient  
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the  
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour  
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be  
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
XX of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 69.2%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 9; Conservative 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1701 CTCCTGCGCTACC 1713  
DB 5 CUCUCUGCCUACC 17  
RESULT 2090  
AAX74910  
ID AAX74910 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC AAX74910;  
XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
XX Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #438.  
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;  
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage; receptor;  
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.  
XX Mus sp.  
XX WO9715662-A2.  
XX 01-MAY-1997.  
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.  
XX 26-OCT-1995; 96US-0005974P.  
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.  
XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;  
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.  
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA  
XX stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,  
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.  
XX Claim 4; Page 168; 218pp; English.  
XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the  
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more  
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient  
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the  
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour  
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be  
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
XX of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 69.2%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 9; Conservative 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1033 GACTTTGGCCTGG 1045  
DB 5 GACUUGGCCUUG 17  
RESULT 2091  
AAX01062  
ID AAX01062 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC AAX01062;  
XX 06-APR-1999 (first entry)  
XX Mutant primer for allele-specific hybridisation of IPF1 gene.  
XX Mature onset diabetes of the young; MODY; insulin promoter factor 1;  
KW IPF1; mutation; MODY4; pancreatic disorder; PCR primer; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO9859078-A1.  
XX 30-DEC-1998.  
XX 24-JUN-1998; 98WO-US013467.  
XX 24-JUN-1997; 97US-00881450.  
XX (GEHO ) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.  
XX Habener JF, Stoffers DA;  
XX WPI; 1999-105636/09.  
XX Detecting heterozygosity for insulin promoter factor 1 - useful to detect  
XX the presence of, or predisposition for, mature onset diabetes of the  
XX young.  
XX Example 1; Page 9; 46pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to a new method to screen for mature onset diabetes  
XX of the young (MODY). The method comprises detecting a mutation in the  
XX gene encoding insulin promoter factor 1 (IPF1), wherein heterozygosity  
XX for the mutation is indicative of MODY. The method may be used to  
XX determine if a patient with MODY symptoms has MODY4, to assess patients  
XX risk of developing MODY4, to assess the risk of a couple's progeny of  
XX inheriting MODY, and to assist in determining the genetic basis for other  
XX pancreatic disorders that might result from IPF1 deficiency. The present  
XX sequence represents a mutant primer for allele-specific hybridisation of  
XX IPF1 gene



CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present  
 CC sequence is a DNAzyme molecule of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 398 AGGTGAGTCTCC 410  
 |||||  
 Db 17 AGGTGAGTCTCC 5  
 RESULT 2094  
 ID ABK00010 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK00010;  
 XX  
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human NOGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #10.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW DNAzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; ambryzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;  
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;  
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;  
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO200159103-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 16-AUG-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.  
 XX  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.  
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.  
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.  
 XX  
 PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.  
 XX  
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense  
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite  
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and  
 PT central nervous system injury.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 88; Page 66; 200pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The  
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
 CC DNAzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA motif) pr  
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) pr

CC an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme (cleaving RNA  
 CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA  
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>.  
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of  
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level  
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic  
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, mantle-cell  
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell  
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,  
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-  
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the  
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the  
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the  
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of  
 CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident  
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present  
 CC sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 84 CCGCGCTCTGAG 96  
 |||||:|:  
 Db 1 CCGCGCGCUCGAG 13  
 RESULT 2095  
 AAH21294  
 ID AAH21294 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAH21294;  
 XX  
 DT 13-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human MDR-1 allele ex12/+44 counterstrain.  
 XX  
 KW MDR-1; human; multidrug resistance gene; genotyping; SNP; screening;  
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN DE19963490-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 05-JUL-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 28-DEC-1999; 99DE-01063490.  
 XX  
 PR 28-DEC-1999; 99DE-01063490.  
 XX  
 XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
 PA Kostrzewa M, Hoffmeyer S, Brinkmann U;  
 PI WPI; 2001-426633/46.  
 XX  
 XX Genotyping multidrug resistance gene-1, useful for assessing doses of  
 PT pharmaceuticals, by mass spectrometric analysis of primer extension  
 PT products.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 11; 22pp; German.  
 XX  
 XX This invention describes a novel method for genotyping the human MDR-1  
 CC

CC (multidrug resistance-1) gene by mass spectrometric detection of the  
CC mutational status at some or all of 16 point mutations (single nucleotide  
CC polymorphism; SNPs). Genotyping the MDR-1 gene may indicate altered  
CC expression or function of the encoded protein (which regulates the  
CC transport of compounds, including drugs, across cell membranes), and thus  
CC may indicate that changes in drug dosage are required. The method is  
CC rapid, valid and inexpensive, and provides a high throughput screen with  
CC only a few genotypic characteristics expected. Particularly mass analysis  
CC takes only 4 seconds, so a four-fold multiplex reaction will allow all  
CC positions to be determined in about 16 sec

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 52 GCAGTGTGACTGCTG 66  
||| |||:|||||  
Db 3 GCAATGTRACTGCTG 17

RESULT 2096  
AAH21293/c  
ID AAH21293 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAH21293;  
XX DT 13-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX DE Human MDR-1 allele ex12/+44.  
XX KW MDR-1; human; multidrug resistance gene; genotyping; SNP; screening;  
XX KW single nucleotide polymorphism; ds.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN DE19963490-A1.  
XX PD 05-JUL-2001.  
XX PF 28-DEC-1999; 99DE-01063490.  
XX PR 28-DEC-1999; 99DE-01063490.

XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
XX PI Kozrzewa M, Hoffmeyer S, Brinkmann U;  
XX WPI; 2001-426633/46.  
XX PT Genotyping multidrug resistance gene-1, useful for assessing doses of  
XX PT pharmaceuticals, by mass spectrometric analysis of primer extension  
XX PT products.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 11; 22pp; German.  
XX CC This invention describes a novel method for genotyping the human MDR-1  
XX CC (multidrug resistance-1) gene by mass spectrometric detection of the  
XX CC mutational status at some or all of 16 point mutations (single nucleotide  
XX CC polymorphism; SNPs). Genotyping the MDR-1 gene may indicate altered  
XX CC expression or function of the encoded protein (which regulates the  
XX CC transport of compounds, including drugs, across cell membranes), and thus  
XX CC may indicate that changes in drug dosage are required. The method is  
XX CC rapid, valid and inexpensive, and provides a high throughput screen with  
XX CC only a few genotypic characteristics expected. Particularly mass analysis  
XX CC takes only 4 seconds, so a four-fold multiplex reaction will allow all  
XX CC positions to be determined in about 16 sec

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 52 GCAGTGTGACTGCTG 66  
||| |||:|||||  
Db 15 GCAATGTRACTGCTG 1

RESULT 2097  
ABL46617/c  
ID ABL46617 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABL46617;  
XX DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human GRID NCH ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #71.  
XX KW Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;  
XX KW co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;  
XX KW leukaemia; cytostatic; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN W0200162911-A2.  
XX PD 30-AUG-2001.  
XX PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.  
XX PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
XX PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;  
XX WPI; 2001-550088/61.

XX PT New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain  
XX PT (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid  
XX PT molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.  
XX PS Claim 4; Page 64; 108pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the  
XX CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is  
XX CC a 1-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful  
XX CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as  
XX CC tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be  
XX CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,  
XX CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was  
XX CC used to illustrate the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 598 TTTCGGAACCTGG 610  
||| |||:|||||  
Db 13 TTTCGGAACCTGG 1

RESULT 2098  
ABL46944/c  
ID ABL46944 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABL46944;  
XX DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human GRID zinzyme substrate oligonucleotide #28.

XX KW Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;  
XX KW co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;  
XX KW leukaemia; cytostatic; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200162911-A2.  
XX PD 30-AUG-2001.  
XX PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US0005957.  
XX PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.  
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX PA (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
XX PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;  
XX WI; 2001-550088/61.  
XX PT New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain  
XX PT (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid  
XX PT molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.  
XX PS Claim 4; Page 71; 108pp; English.  
XX CC The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the  
XX CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is  
XX CC a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful  
XX CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as  
XX CC tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be  
XX CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,  
XX CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was  
XX CC used to illustrate the invention  
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 599 TTGGGAAACTGGA 611  
DB 17 TTGGGAAACTGGA 5  
  
RESULT 2099  
AAF91028/c  
ID AAF91028 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
AC AAF91028;  
XX 04-MAY-2001 (first entry)  
XX Human multi drug resistance-1 gene related sequence SEQ ID NO: 115.  
XX Human; MDR-1; multi drug resistance-1; drug uptake; disease; cancer;  
XX inflammatory disease; neuronal disease; CNS disease;  
XX cardiovascular disease; PCR primer; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200109183-A2.  
XX PD 08-FEB-2001.  
XX PF 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-EP007314.  
XX PR 30-JUL-1999; 99EP-00114938.  
XX PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000EP-00103361.

PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
XX Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Eichelbaum M, Roots I;  
XX WI; 2001-159855/16.  
XX PT New polynucleotide encoding a molecular variant Multi Drug Resistance  
XX PT (MDR)-1 polypeptide is useful for diagnosing and treating diseases  
XX PT associated with abnormal MDR-1 expression or function, e.g. cancer.  
XX PS Claim 36; Page 101; 154pp; English.  
XX CC The present invention provides nucleotides encoding molecular variants of  
XX CC the human multi drug resistance-1 (MDR-1) protein. These can be used to  
XX CC identify compounds capable of treating multidrug resistance and  
XX CC sensitivity interfering resulting from polymorphisms in MDR-1, which can  
XX CC lead to difficulties in treating cancer, cardiovascular, neuronal,  
XX CC inflammatory and CNS diseases  
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 52 GCAGTGTGACTGCTG 66  
DB 15 GCATGTRACTGCTG 1  
  
RESULT 2100  
ABS75014  
ID ABS75014 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
AC ABS75014;  
XX 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
XX Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 540.  
XX PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;  
XX contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;  
XX dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN US2002102252-A1.  
XX PD 01-AUG-2002.  
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001US-00827998.  
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
XX PA (GUY/) GU Y.  
XX PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.  
XX PI Gu Y, Shannon ME;  
XX WI; 2002-697817/75.  
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy  
XX PT associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy.  
XX PS Example 2; Page 146; 353pp; English.  
XX CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes one  
XX CC of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,  
XX CC hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive  
XX CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic  
XX CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be  
XX CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or  
XX CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of

CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess  
CC the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the  
CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform  
CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies  
CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the  
CC human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 287 AACTTCGTTCTGC 299  
DB 5 AACTTCGTTCTGC 17  
RESULT 2101  
ABK56595  
ID ABK56595 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABK56595;  
XX  
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #966.  
XX  
KW Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;  
KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;  
KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;  
KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;  
KW acetylcysteine.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200211674-A2.  
XX  
PD 14-FEB-2002.  
XX  
PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.  
XX  
PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (SYNT) SYNTEX USA LLC.  
PA (THOM) THOMPSON J.  
XX  
PI Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DB;  
PI Grupe A;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-217145/27.  
XX  
PT Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride  
PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating chronic obstructive  
PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.  
XX  
PS Claim 4; Page 75; 152pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down  
CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes  
CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are  
CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic  
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic  
CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions  
CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or  
CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,  
CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition  
CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises  
CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the  
CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,  
CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The  
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to

CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an  
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 672 ARGCAAGCTCACA 684  
DB 5 AAGCAAGCTCACA 17  
RESULT 2102  
ACC51414  
ID ACC51414 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ACC51414;  
XX  
DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #181.  
XX  
KW ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;  
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;  
KW cellular degeneration.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN FR2826373-A1.  
XX  
PD 27-DEC-2002.  
XX  
PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
XX  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
XX  
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.  
XX  
PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.  
XX  
PT New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,  
PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral  
PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; Page 82; 798pp; French.  
XX  
CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated  
CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The  
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%  
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or  
CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The  
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease  
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 855 CAAAGCCTGAAG 867  
DB 4 CAAAGCCTGAAG 16  
RESULT 2103  
ABT39785/C  
ID ABT39785 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

```
XX AC ABT39785;
XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5422.
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX KW human fukutin; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX PT and transfected cells.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 667; 720pp; French.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
XX CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
XX CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
XX CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
XX CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
XX CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
XX CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
XX CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
XX CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids
XX CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX CC schizophrénia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1244 TCTTCCGATCTT 1256
DB 17 TCTTCCGATCTT 5
RESULT 2104
ABT39111
ID ABT39111 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX ABT39111;
```

```
XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4748.
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX KW human fukutin; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX PT and transfected cells.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 589; 720pp; French.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
XX CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
XX CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
XX CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
XX CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
XX CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
XX CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
XX CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
XX CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids
XX CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX CC schizophrénia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 922 CTGTTCCAGTGC 934
DB 4 CTGTTCCAGTGC 16
RESULT 2105
ACD64944/C
ID ACD64944 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX ACD64944;
XX DT 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)
```

XX DE HCV minus strand DNAzyme substrate sequence #1799.

XX KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;

XX KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;

XX KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNAzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;

XX KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;

XX KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;

XX KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;

XX KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;

XX KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

XX OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX KW WO200281494-A1.

XX PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.

XX PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.

XX PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.

XX PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.

XX PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.

XX PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.

XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.

XX PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.

XX PA (LEPP/) LEE P.

XX PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.

XX PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

XX PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;

XX PI Draper K, Roberts E;

XX DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.

XX PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,

XX PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus

XX PT infection.

XX PS Claim 1; Page 307; 387pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate

XX CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or

XX CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense

XX CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNAsymes,

XX CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed

XX CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse

XX CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well

XX CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV

XX CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV

XX CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening

XX CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds

XX CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and

XX CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and

XX CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene

XX CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular

XX CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV

XX CC DNAzyme or minus strand DNAzyme sequences disclosed in the present

XX CC invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred No. 1e+03;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

270 ACGTGCTGCTCT 282

Db 14 ACGTGCTGCTCT 2

RESULT 2106

ACD64943/c

ID ACD64943 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ACD64943;

AC ACD64943;

XX 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX HCV minus strand DNAzyme substrate sequence #1799.

XX KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;

XX KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;

XX KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNAzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;

XX KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;

XX KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;

XX KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;

XX KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;

XX KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

XX OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX KW WO200281494-A1.

XX PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.

XX PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.

XX PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.

XX PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.

XX PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.

XX PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.

XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.

XX PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.

XX PA (LEPP/) LEE P.

XX PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.

XX PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

XX PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;

XX PI Draper K, Roberts E;

XX DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.

XX PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,

XX PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus

XX PT infection.

XX PS Claim 1; Page 307; 387pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate

XX CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or

XX CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense

XX CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNAsymes,

XX CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed

XX CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse

XX CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well

XX CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV

XX CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV

XX CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening

XX CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds

XX CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and

XX CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and

XX CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene

XX CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular

XX CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV

XX CC DNAzyme or minus strand DNAzyme sequences disclosed in the present

XX CC invention



CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV  
CC DNAzyme or minus strand DNAzyme sequences disclosed in the present  
CC invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 270 ACGTGTCTGCTCCT 282  
DB 17 ACGTGTCTGCTCCT 5  
RESULT 2107  
ACD57726  
ID ACD57726 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ACD57726;  
XX  
DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE HCV DNAzyme substrate sequence #480.  
XX  
KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNAzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;  
KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;  
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.  
XX  
OS Hepatitis C virus.  
XX  
FN WO200281494-A1.  
XX  
PD 17-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.  
XX  
PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.  
XX  
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.  
XX  
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.  
XX  
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.  
XX  
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.  
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PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.  
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.  
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.  
XX  
PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;  
PI Draper K, Roberts E;  
XX  
WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
XX  
PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,  
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus  
PT infection.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; Page 242; 387pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or  
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNAzymes,

CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV  
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds  
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and  
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and  
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene  
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular  
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV  
CC DNAzyme or minus strand DNAzyme sequences disclosed in the present  
XX invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 69.2%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 270 ACGTGTCTGCTCCT 282  
DB 2 ACGGCGGCGCCU 14  
RESULT 2108  
ACD57725  
ID ACD57725 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ACD57725;  
XX  
DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE HCV DNAzyme substrate sequence #479.  
XX  
KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNAzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;  
KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;  
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.  
XX  
OS Hepatitis C virus.  
XX  
FN WO200281494-A1.  
XX  
PD 17-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.  
XX  
PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.  
XX  
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.  
XX  
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.  
XX  
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.  
XX  
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.  
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PA (LEEP/) LEE P.  
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.  
XX  
PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;  
PI Draper K, Roberts E;  
XX  
WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
XX  
DR

XX	Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT	hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT	infection.
XX	
PS	Claim 1; Page 242; 387pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC	the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC	Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC	and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC	inozymes, zynzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC	are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC	transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC	as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC	DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC	genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC	compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC	that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC	methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC	disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC	expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC	carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
CC	DNzyme or minus strand DNzyme sequences disclosed in the present
CC	invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

The present invention describes the use of irinotecan (I) or its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises a cytochrome p450, subfamily IIIA (nifedipine oxidase), polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) polymucleotide (II). (I) and (II) have cytostatic activity. The therapeutic applications of (I) is improved, since it is possible to individually treat a subject with an appropriate dosage and/or an appropriate derivative of (I). Therefore, undesirable, harmful or toxic effects are efficiently avoided. Unnecessary and potentially harmful treatment of those subjects who do not respond to the treatment with substances (nonresponders), as well as the development of drug resistances due to suboptimal drug dosing can be avoided. ACP62200 to ACP62751 and ABM34912 to ABM35013 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention

Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY 52 GCAGTGTCACTGCTG 66  
||| ||| ||| : ||| |||  
DB 15 GCATGTRACTGCTG 1

RESULT 2110  
ACC67513  
ID ACC67513 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
AC ACC67513;  
XX DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour supression, SEQ ID 4760.  
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW schizophrenia; ss.  
XX OS Mus musculus.  
XX PN WO2003025176-A2.  
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.  
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.  
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
XX DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells.  
XX PS Disclosure; Page 587; 738pp; French.

The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that

CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 576 TGTGAGCTATCT 588

DB 5 TGTGAGCTATCT 17

RESULT 2111

ID ADB21197/c

XX ADB21197 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ADB21197;  
XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
XX MRP1 based cancer related nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:355.  
XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;  
KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;  
KW variant allele; multidrug resistance protein 1; MRP1; cytosolic; gene;  
KW ds.  
XX Unidentified.  
XX WO2003013533-A2.  
XX 20-FEB-2003.  
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008200.  
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.  
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.  
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;  
XX WPI; 2003-354397/33.  
XX Use of irinotecan or its derivative for preparation of a pharmaceutical  
PT composition for treating cancer in a subject having a genome with a  
PT variant allele comprising a multidrug resistance protein 1  
PT polynucleotide.  
XX Disclosure; Page 51; 100pp; English.

The present invention describes a method for the use of irinotecan (I) or  
its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for  
treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic  
cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant  
allele which comprises a multidrug resistance protein 1 (MRP1)  
polynucleotide (II). (I) has cytostatic activity. (I) or its derivative  
can be used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for  
treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic  
cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject, where the subject is a human  
(preferably African or Asian) or a mouse. The present sequence represents  
a sequence which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 1e-03;  
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 52 GCACTGTGACTGCTG 66

|||||

DB 15 GCAATGTRACTGCTG 1

RESULT 2112

ID ADB88286/c

XX ADB88286 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ADB88286;  
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:327.  
XX ss; irinotecan; cancer; UGT1A1; cytostatic; topoisomerase I inhibitor;  
KW colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer; lung cancer;  
KW ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;  
KW uridine diphosphate glycosyltransferase1 member A1.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO2003013536-A2.  
XX 20-FEB-2003.  
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008217.  
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.  
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.  
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;  
XX WPI; 2003-289896/28.

Use of irinotecan to treat cancer patient by determining if patient has  
variant alleles of UGT1A1 gene, administering increased/decreased amounts  
of irinotecan based on increased/decreased levels of UGT1A1 gene product.

Disclosure; Page 55; 107pp; English.

The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan to treat a patient  
suffering from cancer. This involves determining if the patient has one  
or more variant alleles of the UGT1A1 gene, and if the patient has one or  
more of such variant alleles, irinotecan is administered in an increased  
or decreased amount in comparison to the amount that is administered  
without regard to the patient's alleles in the UGT1A1 gene. The invention  
has cytostatic activity. A composition of the invention acts as a  
topoisomerase I inhibitor. The method is useful for treating a patient,  
an animal e.g. mouse or a human, preferably African or Asian, suffering  
from cancer such as colorectal, cervical, gastric cancer, lung, ovarian,  
pancreatic cancer or malignant glioma. The present sequence is used in  
the exemplification of the invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 52 GCACTGTGACTGCTG 66

|||||

DB 15 GCAATGTRACTGCTG 1

RESULT 2113

ID ADB42930/c

XX ADB42930 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ADB42930;  
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3253.  
DE  
XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
KW diagnosis.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2003040369-A2.  
XX  
XX 15-MAY-2003.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
XX  
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
XX  
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 412; 771pp; French.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 327 nucleotide sequences,  
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
CC sense and antisense sequences, or nucleotides involved in tumour  
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
CC expression of the nucleotides.  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 108 GCCCGCCGCGATC 120  
DB 13 GCCCGCCGCGATC 1  
RESULT 2114  
ADB97269/c  
ID ADB97269 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ADB97269;  
AC  
XX  
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Human MDR1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:355.  
DE  
XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;  
KW

KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;  
KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytosstatic; human; ds; CYP3A5; MRP1; MDR1;  
TOP1.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2003013537-A2.  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2003.  
XX  
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008218.  
XX  
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.  
XX  
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.  
XX  
XX (EPID-) EPIDAURS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
XX  
XX Heinrich G, Korb R;  
XX WPI; 2003-268145/26.  
XX  
XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for  
PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising  
PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 79; 130pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan or its derivative  
CC for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating  
CC colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or  
CC malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which  
CC comprises a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition  
CC of the invention has cytostatic activity. The invention is useful for the  
CC preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating colorectal,  
CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant  
CC glioma in a subject (preferably human, more preferably African or Asian)  
CC or a mouse. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the  
CC invention.  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 52 GCAGTGTGACTGCTG 66  
DB 15 GCATGTRACTGCTG 1  
RESULT 2115  
ADB92460/c  
ID ADB92460 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ADB92460;  
AC  
XX  
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Human MDR1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:355.  
DE  
XX  
XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;  
KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;  
KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytosstatic; ds; human; UGT1A1; MRP1; TOP1.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2003013535-A2.  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2003.  
XX  
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008220.  
XX  
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.  
XX  
XX

PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.  
FA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
XX  
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-342400/32.  
XX  
XX  
PT New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for  
PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising  
PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 50; 104pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a novel use of irinotecan or its derivative for  
XX the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal,  
XX cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant  
XX glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises  
XX a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition of the  
XX invention has cytostatic activity. The present sequence is used in the  
XX exemplification of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 52 GCAGTGTGACTGCTG 66  
DB 15 GCATGTRACTGCTG 1  
RESULT 2116  
ADB45245  
ID ADB45245 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ADB45245;  
XX  
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5568.  
XX  
XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
XX primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
XX virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
XX diagnosis.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2003040369-A2.  
XX  
XX 15-MAY-2003.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
XX  
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
XX  
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
XX useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
XX polypeptide and antibodies.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 682; 771pp; French.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
XX fragments of, at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
XX sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the

CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
CC expression of the nucleotides.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1451 ATCCATTCTTCCT 1463  
DB 2 ATCCATTCTTCCT 14  
RESULT 2117  
AAQ51575/c  
ID AAQ51575 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AAQ51575;  
XX  
XX 24-OCT-2003 (revised)  
XX  
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
XX  
XX 10-AUG-1995 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Bases 1999-2016 of gp160 of HIV-1 isolate SF170.  
XX  
XX Epitope; gp160; strain; isolate; HIV-1; antibody; monoclonal antibody;  
XX 2F5; vaccine; ss.  
XX  
XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.  
XX  
XX EP570357-A2.  
XX  
XX 18-NOV-1993.  
XX  
XX 13-MAY-1993; 93EP-00890100.  
XX  
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92AT-00000987.  
XX  
XX 29-AUG-1992; 92US-00932787.  
XX  
XX (POLI-) POLIMUN SCI IMMUNOBIOLOGISCHE FORSCH GMBH.  
XX  
XX Katinger H, Rueker F, Himmler G, Muster T, Purtscher M;  
XX Maiwald G, Steindl F, Trkola A;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1993-361543/46.  
XX  
XX P-PSDB; AAR43706.  
XX  
XX Peptides that induce antibodies which neutralise genetically divergent  
XX HIV-1 isolates - used as recombinant fusion proteins, recombinant  
XX chimeric vaccines or recombinant antibodies.  
XX  
XX Claim 2; Page 19; 41pp; English.  
XX  
XX The sequences given in AAQ51572-96 encode epitopes of gp160 derived from  
XX different strains and isolates of HIV-1. The peptides encoded by these  
XX sequences induce antibodies which neutralise genetically divergent HIV-1  
XX isolates. They bind specifically to the monoclonal antibody 2F5. The

CC peptides comprise just 6 amino acids derived from the gp160 and represent  
 CC highly conserved epitopes which means that antibodies raised against them  
 CC will be active against a variety of HIV-1 isolates. The peptides can be  
 CC used as recombinant fusion proteins, recombinant chimeric vaccines or as  
 CC recombinant antibodies. They may also be used to link the variable  
 CC domains of a single chain FR fragment, or to substitute one or more parts  
 CC of a MAb peptide sequence. DR (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN  
 CC field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.) (Updated on 24-OCT-  
 CC 2003 to standardise OS field)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1733 TGCCCACTTGTC 1745  
 Db 18 TGCCCACTTGTC 6

RESULT 2118  
 AAT71210  
 ID AAT71210 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAT71210;

DT 18-SEP-1997 (first entry)

XX HaSNPV polyhedrin gene primer A433/Bam.

KW Helicoverpa armigera nuclear polyhedrosis virus; HaSNPV; baculovirus;  
 KW polyhedrin; biological control; insecticide; polymerase chain reaction;  
 KW PCR; primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO9708297-A1.

PD 06-MAR-1997.

PF 26-AUG-1996; 96WO-AU000535.

PR 25-AUG-1995; 95AU-00005034.

XX (CSIR ) COMMONWEALTH SCI & IND RES ORG.

PI Christian PD;

DR WPI; 1997-179254/16.

XX Recombinant Helicoverpa armigera nuclear polyhedrosis virus contg.  
 PT heterologous DNA - and pre-occluded baculovirus unable to produce  
 PT functional polyhedrin, useful as biological insecticides.

XX Example 5; Page 34; 70pp; English.

CC Primer A443/Bam (AAT71210) was used with primer A44RV (AAT71208) to  
 CC amplify the Helicoverpa armigera nuclear polyhedrosis virus (HaSNPV)  
 CC isolate A44EB1 polyhedrin gene promoter and coding region (see also  
 CC AAT71204-05) from transfer vector pA44ASL. The amplified DNA was used to  
 CC generate pol+ recombinant HaSNPVs useful e.g. as biological insecticides

XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1477 CGGATCCCAAC 1489  
 Db 5 CGGATCCCAAC 17

RESULT 2119  
 AAV14082/C  
 ID AAV14082 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV14082;

AC AAV14082;

DT 27-AUG-2003 (revised)

DT 19-MAY-1998 (first entry)

XX Probe HBP-248 for RT pol region of HBV.

XX Probe; hepatitis b virus; HBV detection; RT pol region; genetic analysis;

KW preCore region; HBsAg region; genotype specific target;

KW mutation detection; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Hepatitis B virus.

PN WO9740193-A2.

PD 30-OCT-1997.

PF 21-APR-1997; 97WO-EP002002.

PR 19-APR-1996; 96EP-00870053.

XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.

XX Stuyver L, Rossau R, Maertens G;

XX WPI; 1997-535867/49.

XX Detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus - specifically

PT genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations and RT gene

PT mutations selected by treatment with drugs.

XX Claim 5; Page 32; 80pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a probe for the RT pol region of hepatitis b  
 CC virus (HBV). This sequence can be used in the method of the invention for  
 CC detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus (HBV) in a sample.  
 CC The method comprises: (a) optionally releasing, isolating or  
 CC concentrating polynucleic acids (I) in the sample, and amplifying the  
 CC relevant part of a suitable HBV gene in the sample with at least 1  
 CC suitable primer pair; (b) hybridising (I) with a combination of at least  
 CC 2 nucleotide probes, which are applied to mutant target sequences chosen from  
 CC support and hybridise specifically to mutant target sequences chosen from  
 CC the HBV RT pol gene region, HBV preCore region, HBsAg region and/or HBV  
 CC genotype specific target sequences, or their complements or U for T  
 CC homologues; (c) detecting the hybrids formed in step (b), and inferring  
 CC the HBV genotype and/or mutants present in the sample from the  
 CC differential hybridisation signal(s). The composition can be used to  
 CC diagnose and/or monitor HBV mutants and/or genotypes in a sample,  
 CC specifically genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations and RT  
 CC gene mutations selected by treatment with drugs, e.g. lamivudine and  
 CC penciclovir. (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 890 ACATCATCAACAT 902

Db 14 ACATCATCAACAT 2

RESULT 2120  
 AAA98715  
 ID AAA98715 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC AAA98715;  
 XX 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 XX L. mexicana kinase primer HRD1-sense.  
 DE MAP-kinase-kinase; LMMKK; diagnosis; treatment; leishmaniasis; disease;  
 KW parasite; protozoal infection; vaccine; primer; ss.  
 XX Leishmania mexicana.  
 OS DE19939070-A1.  
 PN 28-SEP-2000.  
 XX 18-AUG-1999; 99DE-01039070.  
 XX 26-MAR-1999; 99DE-01013905.  
 XX (PLAC ) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.  
 PA Wiese M;  
 PI WPI; 2000-619872/60.  
 DR Use of nucleic acid encoding Leishmania kinases for identifying and  
 XX preparing diagnostic, preventative and therapeutic agents.  
 XX Example 1.5.2; Page 68; 98pp; German.  
 PS This invention describes a novel use of nucleic acid (I) that encodes  
 XX Leishmania kinases (II) for identification and preparation of agents for  
 CC diagnosis, treatment and/or prevention of leishmaniasis. The invention  
 CC also describes (a) use of (II) for identifying and producing agents for  
 CC diagnosis, treatment and/or prevention of leishmaniasis; (b) antibodies  
 CC (Ab) directed against (II); and (c) Leishmania mutants in which at least  
 CC one gene (I) is inactivated. (II) are essential for differentiation and  
 CC replication of the parasites, so are targets for development of specific  
 CC inhibitors. Mutants defective in (II) induce an immune response but do  
 CC not cause disease. (I) and (II) are useful for identifying and preparing  
 CC agents for diagnosis, treatment and/or prevention of protozoal  
 CC infections, particularly leishmaniasis. (I), (II) and (II)-specific  
 CC antibodies may themselves be used for diagnosis and treatment. Leishmania  
 CC mutants that are unable to express at least one (II) are useful as live  
 CC vaccines  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 7 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 973 CACCGAGACCTCAAGCC 989  
 DB 1 CAYCGNGAYVTNAARCC 17  
 RESULT 2121  
 ABX34424  
 ID ABX34424 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AC ABX34424;  
 XX 11-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
 DT PCR primer #1 for S. atroovivaceus leinamycin gene cluster ORF+6.  
 DE Leinamycin biosynthesis gene cluster; lmm; open reading frame; ORF;  
 XX anti-tumour antibiotic; broad spectrum antimicrobial activity;  
 KW Gram-positive; Gram-negative bacteria; chemical modification; metabolite;  
 KW apo-carrier protein; holo-carrier protein; tumour; polyketide;  
 KW hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolite; lmm production; cytostatic;  
 KW PCR; primer; ss.

XX Streptomyces atroovivaceus.  
 OS WO200277179-A2.  
 XX 03-OCT-2002.  
 PD 22-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US008937.  
 XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278935P.  
 XX (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.  
 PA (KYOW ) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.  
 XX Shen B, Cheng Y, Tang G;  
 XX WPI; 2003-018907/01.  
 DR Novel gene cluster responsible for synthesis of leinamycin in  
 XX Streptomyces atroovivaceus useful for making various peptide and/or  
 PT polyketide, and/or hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolites.  
 PS Claim 1; Page 29; 185pp; English.  
 XX The present invention relates to the isolation of the Streptomyces  
 CC atroovivaceus leinamycin (lmm) biosynthesis gene cluster containing 71  
 CC open reading frames (ORFs) (ORFs -35 through -1, ORFs lmmA through lmmZ,  
 CC and ORFs +1 through +9). Leinamycin is a novel anti-tumour antibiotic  
 CC produced by several Streptomyces species. It exhibits broad spectrum  
 CC antimicrobial activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria,  
 CC but not against fungi. The polypeptides encoded by the lmm biosynthesis  
 CC gene cluster ORFs are useful for chemically modifying a molecule in a  
 CC host cell. The host cell is a bacterium or eukaryotic cell, including a  
 CC mammalian, yeast, plant, fungal, or insect cell. The molecule is an  
 CC endogenous metabolite produced by the host cell or exogenously supplied  
 CC metabolite, or an amino acid, and the polypeptide is a peptide synthetase  
 CC or amino transferase. The polypeptides encoded by the lmm gene cluster  
 CC are useful for converting an apo-carrier protein to a holo-carrier  
 CC protein. lmm shows potent antitumour activity in tumour models in vivo.  
 CC The lmm gene cluster modules and/or catalytic domains are useful for  
 CC making various peptide and/or polyketide, and/or hybrid  
 CC polypeptide/polyketide metabolites. The proteins encoded by the ORFs are  
 CC useful alone, or in combination with other active domains to modify  
 CC various target substrates. The lmm gene cluster is useful to upregulate  
 CC endogenous lmm production to permit lmm production in cells and/or to  
 CC make various modified lmm. lmm, its analogue, or other polyketide,  
 CC peptide or hybrid polyketide/peptide metabolites are useful as  
 CC therapeutic agents, to treat a number of disorders, depending upon the  
 CC type of metabolites. ABX34290-ABX34431 represent PCR primers used to  
 CC amplify individual ORFs of the S. atroovivaceus leinamycin biosynthesis  
 CC gene cluster  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1190 CCACAGGCCGTC 1202  
 DB 6 CCACAGGCCGTC 18  
 RESULT 2122  
 AAA82433  
 ID AAA82433 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC AAA82433;  
 XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
 DT cdk1 ribozyme binding site #19.  
 XX DE

KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
 XX Mammalia.  
 XX WO200032765-A2.  
 XX 08-JUN-2000.  
 XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
 XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
 XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
 XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 46; 109pp; English.  
 XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
 CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
 CC restenosis treatment  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1138 TACTCCACTCAGA 1150  
 Db |||||  
 6 TACTCCACTCAGA 18  
 RESULT 2123  
 AAH57595  
 ID AAH57595 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AAH57595;  
 AC 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:19.  
 DE Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 XX recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX WO200130362-A2.  
 PN 03-MAY-2001.  
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
 PF

XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
 XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
 XX Example 1; Page 73; 408pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,  
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiviral, and  
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1138 TACTCCACTCAGA 1150  
 Db |||||  
 6 TACTCCACTCAGA 18  
 RESULT 2124  
 AAH57595  
 ID AAH57595 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AAH57595;  
 AC 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX Stearoyl-CoA desaturase siRNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:16.  
 DE short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition; SCD;  
 XX stearyl-CoA desaturase; RNA interference; anorectic; antidiabetic;  
 KW antiarteriosclerotic; cytostatic; virucide; obesity; diabetes;  
 KW atherosclerosis; cancer; viral infection; drug screening;  
 KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX WO2003070885-A2.  
 XX 28-AUG-2003.  
 XX 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004317.  
 XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
 XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
 XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
 PR



PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
 PR 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412304P.  
 PR 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412304P.  
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX  
 XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Thompson J;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-721687/68.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
 PT diagnosis of obesity or diabetes, downregulates expression of the  
 PT stearyl-CoA desaturase gene.  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 16; 139pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX

CC The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)  
 CC that downregulates expression of the SCD (stearyl-CoA desaturase) gene  
 CC by RNA interference. Also described: (1) modulating expression of SCD  
 CC genes in cells, tissue explants or organisms by introduction of siNA; (2)  
 CC kits for in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or  
 CC complexes of siNA; and (4) vectors that express siNA. SCD inhibiting  
 CC siNAs have anorectic, antidiabetic, antiarteriosclerotic, cytostatic and  
 CC virucide activities. The siNAs can be used to modulate expression of SCD  
 CC genes, in cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity;  
 CC diabetes (types I and II); atherosclerosis; cancer and viral infections.  
 CC They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target  
 CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;  
 CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide  
 CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents an SCD siNA, which is  
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 CC  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 11 C; 0 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 230 GTGGTGGTGGTGG 242  
 DB 19 GTGGTGGTGGTGG 7

RESULT 2125  
 ADE27362  
 ID ADE27362 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ADE27362;  
 AC  
 XX  
 XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Stearyl-CoA desaturase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:306.

XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition; SCD;  
 XX stearyl-CoA desaturase; RNA interference; anorectic; antidiabetic;  
 KW antiarteriosclerotic; cytostatic; virucide; obesity; diabetes;  
 KW atherosclerosis; cancer; viral infection; drug screening;  
 KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO2003070885-A2.  
 FN

XX 28-AUG-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004317.  
 PF  
 XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
 PR  
 PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
 PR 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412304P.  
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX  
 XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Thompson J;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-721687/68.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
 PT diagnosis of obesity or diabetes, downregulates expression of the  
 PT stearyl-CoA desaturase gene.  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 306; 139pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)  
 CC that downregulates expression of the SCD (stearyl-CoA desaturase) gene  
 CC by RNA interference. Also described: (1) modulating expression of SCD  
 CC genes in cells, tissue explants or organisms by introduction of siNA; (2)  
 CC kits for in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or  
 CC complexes of siNA; and (4) vectors that express siNA. SCD inhibiting  
 CC siNAs have anorectic, antidiabetic, antiarteriosclerotic, cytostatic and  
 CC virucide activities. The siNAs can be used to modulate expression of SCD  
 CC genes, in cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity;  
 CC diabetes (types I and II); atherosclerosis; cancer and viral infections.  
 CC They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target  
 CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;  
 CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide  
 CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents an SCD siNA, which is  
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 CC  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 69.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 230 GTGGTGGTGGTGG 242  
 DB 1 GUGGUGGUGGUGG 13

RESULT 2126  
 AAQ45346/c  
 ID AAQ45346 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAQ45346;  
 AC  
 XX  
 XX 09-NOV-1994 (first entry)  
 DT

XX 20 alpha-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase gene primer.  
 DE  
 XX 20-alpha-HSD; hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase; hormone production; cancer;  
 KW tumour; diagnosis; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX JP06062863-A.  
 PN  
 XX 08-MAR-1994.  
 PD

XX 11-AUG-1992; 92JP-00213944.  
 PF  
 XX 11-AUG-1992; 92JP-00213944.  
 PR  
 XX (SAKA) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.  
 PA  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1994-121125/15.  
 DR

XX Rat 20 alpha-HSD gene - used for diagnosis of tumour and disease due to  
 PT abnormal hormone production.

XX PS Disclosure; Fig 1; 18pp; Japanese.

CC CC The rat 20-alpha-HSD gene was isolated from a rat ovary lambda ZAP cDNA library. The primers AAQ45346 and AAQ45347, based on homology between HSD1, 3 alpha-HSD and PGFS, were used as part of the cloning procedure. The gene can be used as a probe for the human 20 alpha-HSD gene and is useful for diagnosis of tumours and diseases due to abnormal hormone production

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 7 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 57.9%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;  
Matches 11; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1240 TTCACTCTCCGATCTTAG 1258  
DB 20 TCCATYTYTGDAYTTRS 2

RESULT 2127  
AAQ86840/c  
ID AAQ86840 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC AAQ86840;  
XX DT 13-DEC-1995 (first entry)  
XX DE Antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 7602 hybridises to MRP gene.  
XX DX Untranslated region; coding sequence; chemotherapeutic drug treatment;  
XX KW antisense; modulation; multidrug resistance protein; drug; cancer; ss.  
XX OS Synthetic.  
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT misc\_feature 1..20  
FT /tag= a  
FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages"  
XX PN WO9510938-A1.  
XX PD 27-APR-1995.  
XX PF 23-SEP-1994; 94WO-US010827.  
XX PR 18-OCT-1993; 93US-00136811.  
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX PI Baracchini E, Bennett CF;  
XX WPI; 1995-169974/22.  
XX New oligo:nucleotide cpds., esp. for cancer therapy - which are specifically hybridisable with nucleic acid encoding multi:drug resistance-associated protein.  
XX Claim 7; Page 10; 36pp; English.

CC Oligonucleotides AAQ86826-50 are antisense oligonucleotides used to modulate the expression of the multidrug resistance protein (MRP) by hybridising with the multidrug resistance (MDR) gene or its RNA message. This sequence is targeted to the 3' untranslated region (3'UTR) of the MDR gene. The oligonucleotides can be used to improve the efficacy of chemotherapeutic drug treatment of a disease such as cancer or to prevent multidrug resistance developing during drug treatment of a disease

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 741 CACCGCCATCCGG 753  
DB 14 CACCGCCATCCGG 2

RESULT 2128  
AAT14019/c  
ID AAT14019 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC AAT14019;  
XX DT 14-OCT-1996 (first entry)  
XX DE Probe for amplifying T-cell modulating peptide coding sequence.  
XX KW Peptide; VDJ; anti-idiotypic T cell; vaccine; detection; diagnosis;  
XX KW insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; IDDM; assay; proliferation;  
XX KW cytokine; ss.  
XX OS Synthetic.  
XX PN WO9611214-A1.  
XX PD 18-APR-1996.  
XX PF 10-OCT-1995; 95WO-US012686.  
XX PR 07-OCT-1994; 94IL-00111196.  
XX PA (YEDA ) YEDA RES & DEV CO LTD.  
XX PI Cohen IR, Elias D;  
XX WPI; 1996-209811/21.  
XX PT Novel VDJ peptide and corresponding DNA - used in treatment and prevention of insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.  
XX PS Example 1; Page 20; 60pp; English.

CC Peptides having a VDJ region where V includes the dipeptide sequence A-S, D preferably has 2-5 amino acids and includes the dipeptide L-G and J includes the tripeptide N-Q-D, may be used as agents for the detection of anti-idiotypic T-cells and in a vaccine against insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM). The peptides may also be used in the prevention and treatment of IDDM by activating autologous T-cells against the peptides and then re-administering them to the patient. The peptides may also be used in the diagnosis or staging of IDDM or for monitoring the course of treatment of IDDM by assaying T-cells of the subject being tested for proliferation or cytokine production upon in vitro contact with the peptides. The sequence described in AAT14016 was taken from a clone of T-cells designated C9 and is specific for the VDJ peptides. It was used as a primer to amplify possible VDJ peptide encoding sequences. CC Double stranded DNA sequences were then obtained using the primers described in AAT10417 and AAT10418 and detected with the probe sequence described in AAT10419

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 989 CCCAGAACCTGCT 1001  
DB 17 CCCAGAACCTGCT 5

RESULT 2129  
AAV48027